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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(1.)—

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES; CALEDONIAN CANAL;
CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES;
CHARITY COMMISSION;
CHURCH ESTATES; NEW CHURCHES; COPYHOLDS;
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION;
~~FACTORIES;~~
FISHERIES; HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES;
INCLOSURE COMMISSION; METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS;
MILEAGE DUTY; ~~MINING DISTRICTS;~~
COAL MINES; PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT;
PUBLIC RECORDS; STATUTE LAW;
SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES; TITHE COMMISSION;
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Session

12 *December* 1854 —— 14 *August* 1855.

VOL. XV.

1854-55.

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1854-55.

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SIXTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,

IN ENGLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON.
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1855.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P., G.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

General Register Office, 24 *June* 1855.

Sir,

In conformity with the sixth section of the Registration Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86., I have the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England and Wales during the year 1853, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

1853. ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGES.—Registered in England, pursuant to the

No.	DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1851	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. TOTAL.	In Registered Places. Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
	ENGLAND	17,927,609	9	20,624	109166	3,813	4,430	138042	26,478	8,375	10149	7,598	68	288
No.														
1	London Division	2,362,236	7	3765	20828	160	37	24797	2665	1400	526	517	6	216
2	South Eastern Division	1,628,386	1	1511	8494	575	642	11223	1329	151	709	459	2	8
3	South Midland Division	1,234,332	..	1038	5982	101	728	7849	1057	51	650	347	9	..
4	Eastern Division	1,113,982	..	928	5344	84	463	6819	1117	38	594	483	2	..
5	South Western Division	1,803,291	..	1716	9129	263	668	11776	2527	101	1136	1274	8	8
6	West Midland Division	2,136,573	..	2293	14959	303	694	18249	2821	992	1167	638	6	18
7	North Midland Division	1,215,501	1	1466	6675	216	302	8660	1664	182	947	531	3	1
8	North Western Division	2,488,438	..	3064	16552	1069	198	20883	5676	3598	1356	691	11	20
9	York Division	1,789,047	..	2164	12264	526	314	15268	2478	879	825	747	15	12
10	Northern Division	969,126	..	1323	4290	290	94	5997	1761	561	286	903	6	5
11	Welsh Division	1,186,697	..	1356	4649	226	290	6521	3383	422	1953	1008	..	..
	1.—London Division.													
	Middlesex (*part of*)	1,745,601	7	3002	15166	130	32	18337	2144	1092	392	438	6	216
	Surrey (*part of*)	482,435	..	624	4690	29	5	5348	410	241	104	65	..	..
	Kent (*part of*)	134,200	..	139	972	1	..	1112	111	67	30	14	..	..
	2.—South Eastern Division.													
1	Surrey (*part of*)	202,521	..	185	987	4	73	1249	76	18	39	18	1	..
2	Kent (*part of*)	485,021	..	406	2828	155	158	3547	332	70	180	77	..	5
3	Sussex	339,604	1	357	1830	46	151	2385	195	28	116	50	..	1
4	Hampshire	402,016	..	411	1952	362	138	2863	576	30	263	280	1	2
5	Berkshire	199,224	..	152	897	8	122	1179	150	5	111	34	..	..
	3.—South Midland Division.													
6	Middlesex (*part of*)	150,606	..	154	668	1	13	836	77	32	40	4	1	..
7	Hertfordshire	173,962	..	105	714	4	125	948	119	4	88	25	2	..
8	Buckinghamshire	143,655	..	83	677	9	133	902	120	1	78	41	..	..
9	Oxfordshire	170,247	..	185	775	17	159	1136	127	7	67	50	3	..
10	Northamptonshire	213,844	..	212	1234	27	145	1618	247	5	139	103	..	..
11	Huntingdonshire	60,319	..	47	301	2	42	392	63	..	52	11	..	..
12	Bedfordshire	129,805	..	83	671	31	62	847	140	..	83	54	3	..
13	Cambridgeshire	191,894	..	169	942	10	49	1170	164	2	103	59	..	..
	4.—Eastern Division.													
14	Essex	344,130	..	220	1464	9	175	1868	295	19	191	85	..	..
15	Suffolk	336,136	..	269	1586	50	178	2083	393	5	208	179	1	..
16	Norfolk	433,716	..	439	2294	25	110	2868	429	14	195	219	1	..
	5.—South Western Division.													
17	Wiltshire	240,966	..	187	1168	17	121	1493	226	5	196	25	..	..
18	Dorsetshire	177,095	..	159	842	32	94	1127	127	6	99	21	1	..
19	Devonshire	570,798	..	590	2835	78	238	3741	1077	53	337	681	1	5
20	Cornwall	358,173	..	322	2176	70	82	2650	544	10	176	354	3	1
21	Somersetshire	456,259	..	458	2108	66	133	2765	553	27	328	193	3	2
	6.—West Midland Division.													
22	Gloucestershire	419,514	..	526	2611	60	173	3370	767	109	364	289	1	4
23	Herefordshire	99,120	..	131	385	1	55	572	103	8	63	32	..	..
24	Shropshire	249,504	..	314	1117	51	185	1667	237	53	92	92	..	..
25	Staffordshire	630,545	..	638	5398	86	94	6216	866	478	304	84	..	..
26	Worcestershire	258,733	..	251	1931	15	88	2285	193	38	115	38	2	..
27	Warwickshire	479,157	..	433	3517	90	99	4139	655	306	229	103	3	14
	7.—North Midland Division.													
28	Leicestershire	235,920	1	238	1352	69	62	1722	342	44	158	140	..	..
29	Rutlandshire	24,272	..	24	124	..	8	156	18	..	7	11	..	..
30	Lincolnshire	400,236	..	478	1884	24	123	2509	539	14	399	125	1	..
31	Nottinghamshire	294,380	..	356	1936	51	89	2432	343	28	180	134	..	1
32	Derbyshire	260,693	..	370	1379	72	20	1841	422	96	203	121	2	..
	8.—North Western Division.													
33	Cheshire	421,137	..	627	2494	108	26	3255	447	273	149	24	1	..
34	Lancashire	2,067,301	..	2437	14058	961	172	17628	5229	3325	1207	667	10	20
	9.—York Division.													
35	West Riding	1,340,051	..	1194	10067	456	111	11828	1882	726	665	478	10	3
36	East Riding (with York)	254,352	..	535	1410	52	100	2097	463	115	125	211	3	9
37	North Riding	194,644	..	435	787	18	103	1343	133	38	35	58	2	..
	10.—Northern Division.													
38	Durham	411,679	..	477	2275	159	45	2956	869	285	128	452	4	..
39	Northumberland	303,568	..	317	1519	37	19	1892	553	193	117	238	..	5
40	Cumberland	195,492	..	363	301	84	27	775	302	79	30	192	1	..
41	Westmorland	58,387	..	166	195	10	3	374	37	4	11	21	1	..
	11.—Welsh Division.													
42	Monmouthshire	177,130	..	139	966	13	34	1152	703	144	382	177	..	..
43	South Wales	607,456	..	609	2341	91	124	3165	2136	251	1266	619	..	..
44	North Wales	402,111	..	608	1342	122	132	2204	544	27	305	212	..	..

NOTE.—The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of entire Registration Districts; which Districts are, in general, indentical with the Poor Law Unions. Districts

ct of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 86, in the Year ending December 31st 1853.

TOTAL MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Contracted between				Of		Of Persons not of full Age.		Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
															Cases in which	
	March.	June.	September.	December.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Both Signed.	One Signed.
64,520	35,149	40446	39,899	49,026	135,023	7,139	14,739	7,619	22,358	14,758	9,131	29,359	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
27,462	5892	6814	7484	7272	22418	1308	2526	1210	3736	2518	760	3224	3475	6136	2130	5351
12,552	2476	3096	3028	3952	10304	647	1064	537	1601	1184	502	2027	3671	3837	2082	3344
8,906	1702	1938	2132	3134	7399	290	821	396	1217	686	673	1965	3482	3968	2473	2504
7,936	1465	1554	1674	3243	6546	332	718	340	1058	672	448	1440	3379	3306	2155	2375
14,303	3345	3707	3338	3913	12056	530	1175	542	1717	1072	709	2122	4557	5636	3094	4005
21,070	4304	5171	5019	6576	17342	960	1768	1000	2768	1960	1419	4366	7745	10119	5908	6048
10,324	2123	2589	2323	3049	8570	346	969	439	1408	785	670	1914	2930	4264	2038	3118
26,559	6179	6501	6704	7175	21275	1204	2551	1529	4080	2733	1922	5198	9105	16061	8003	9160
17,746	3992	4150	4235	5369	14537	718	1597	894	2491	1612	1277	4146	5340	9217	4292	5973
7,758	1690	2054	1751	2263	6442	334	666	316	982	650	363	1508	1820	3201	1331	2359
9,904	1981	2632	2211	3080	8134	470	884	416	1300	886	388	1449	4479	6459	3839	3260
20,481	4395	5144	5517	5425	16759	968	1877	877	2754	1845	624	2558	2513	4546	1599	3861
5,758	1225	1384	1633	1516	4657	280	542	279	821	559	116	510	739	1294	401	1231
1,223	272	286	334	331	1002	60	107	54	161	114	20	156	223	296	130	259
1,325	272	358	346	349	1111	63	108	43	151	106	41	131	399	329	196	336
3,879	758	919	933	1269	3218	191	322	148	470	339	154	710	1142	1295	697	1043
2,580	464	689	679	748	2145	119	209	107	316	226	118	474	676	683	346	667
3,439	717	821	771	1130	2761	212	313	153	466	365	121	517	965	1054	545	929
1,329	265	309	299	456	1069	62	112	86	198	148	68	195	489	476	298	369
913	172	216	280	245	769	43	73	28	101	71	28	151	279	269	162	224
1,067	203	206	281	377	908	34	84	41	125	75	97	238	538	523	370	321
1,022	170	231	278	343	836	27	108	51	159	78	97	318	425	509	313	308
1,263	245	280	306	432	1018	52	131	62	193	114	69	219	414	466	271	338
1,865	377	427	367	694	1560	54	170	81	251	135	153	406	645	830	461	553
455	90	115	74	176	386	18	34	17	51	35	27	114	219	227	163	120
987	194	205	217	371	814	25	98	50	148	75	104	226	437	553	366	258
1,334	251	258	329	496	1108	37	123	66	189	103	98	293	525	591	367	382
2,163	381	464	492	826	1790	103	176	94	270	197	146	485	919	886	589	627
2,476	449	459	516	1052	2032	106	229	109	338	215	123	420	1077	1070	722	703
3,297	635	631	666	1365	2724	123	313	137	450	260	179	535	1383	1350	844	1045
1,719	307	456	408	548	1405	60	172	82	254	142	116	358	656	708	434	496
1,254	284	329	295	346	1053	48	105	48	153	96	78	168	398	438	238	360
4,818	1257	1213	1130	1218	4096	197	353	172	525	369	179	614	1270	1624	806	1282
3,194	752	797	731	914	2746	113	232	103	335	216	149	514	1126	1580	847	1012
3,318	745	912	774	887	2756	112	313	137	450	249	187	468	1107	1286	769	855
4,137	864	1043	963	1267	3354	192	408	183	591	375	232	612	1150	1497	756	1135
675	131	221	136	187	571	40	46	18	64	58	17	88	246	248	169	156
1,904	415	568	390	531	1598	72	161	73	234	145	70	224	790	929	596	527
7,082	1450	1680	1739	2213	5824	335	542	381	923	716	641	1970	3274	4300	2720	2134
2,478	481	560	608	829	2062	93	202	121	323	214	140	483	880	1127	656	695
4,794	963	1099	1183	1549	3933	228	409	224	633	452	319	989	1405	2018	1011	1401
2,064	417	490	466	691	1694	76	189	105	294	181	177	392	638	867	452	601
174	46	30	34	64	155	2	13	4	17	6	10	29	52	48	26	48
3,048	544	1108	643	753	2576	111	249	112	361	223	140	558	828	1124	519	914
2,775	614	658	647	856	2274	86	295	120	415	206	205	556	825	1305	634	862
2,263	502	543	533	685	1871	71	223	98	321	169	138	379	587	920	407	693
3,702	861	907	855	1079	2957	150	400	195	595	345	200	519	1182	2053	1002	1231
22,857	5318	5594	5849	6096	18318	1054	2151	1334	3485	2388	1722	4679	7923	14008	7001	7929
13,710	3135	3199	3388	3988	11205	535	1228	742	1970	1277	1103	3462	4459	7760	3712	4795
2,560	570	573	566	851	2072	136	241	111	352	247	132	469	577	977	399	756
1,476	287	378	281	530	1260	47	128	41	169	88	42	215	304	480	181	422
3,825	827	964	925	1109	3148	162	330	185	515	347	200	930	1068	1804	781	1310
2,445	542	688	532	683	2025	109	212	99	311	208	84	343	508	950	385	688
1,077	236	285	237	319	911	47	92	27	119	74	55	170	184	345	130	269
411	85	117	57	152	358	16	32	5	37	21	24	65	60	102	35	92
1,855	323	510	438	584	1514	105	150	86	236	191	83	352	940	1187	761	605
5,301	1098	1295	1187	1721	4380	254	456	211	667	465	219	798	2380	3559	2089	1761
2,748	560	827	586	775	2240	111	278	119	397	230	86	299	1159	1713	989	894

xtending into more than one County are referred to the Registration Counties in which the greater part of their population was enumerated in 1851.

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED IN 1853 WHOSE PRECISE AGES WERE RECORDED.

The total Number of MARRIAGES solemnized in England in the Year 1853 was 164,520 ; the precise Ages of both Parties were specified in 92326 instances.

AGES of 92326 MEN and 92326 WOMEN married in 1853.

	15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	TOTAL.
Men . .	.	6	33	371	1754	43151	24413	9801	4824	3107	1864	1396	737	524	211	83	37	14	92326
Women .	30	176	922	3297	6515	45937	18980	7415	3792	2523	1345	854	293	176	50	16	3	2	92326

AGES of 80250 BACHELORS and 84166 SPINSTERS married in 1853.

	15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	TOTAL.
Bachelors .	.	6	33	371	1754	42822	22924	7645	2746	1159	481	199	64	33	8	5	.	.	80250
Spinsters .	30	176	921	3296	6511	45529	17713	5819	2324	1090	464	222	49	17	4	1	.	.	84166

AGES of 12076 WIDOWERS and 8160 WIDOWS married in 1853.

	15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	TOTAL.
Widowers .	.	.	.	.	.	329	1489	2156	2078	1948	1383	1197	673	491	203	78	37	14	12076
Widows .	.	.	1	1	4	408	1267	1596	1468	1433	881	632	244	159	46	15	3	2	8160

AGES of 92326 MEN and 92326 WOMEN at the time of MARRIAGE in 1853.

AGES OF HUSBANDS.	AGES OF WIVES. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	Total Husbands.	AGES OF HUSBANDS.
15—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15—
16—	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	16—
17—	1	2	7	7	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	17—
18—	1	8	60	106	75	108	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	371	18—
19—	4	24	132	385	490	659	54	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1754	19—
20—	21	107	575	2251	4793	29435	5097	697	133	34	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	43151	20—
25—	1	26	119	453	927	11964	8492	1879	441	76	25	7	.	2	1	.	.	.	24413	25—
30—	1	5	16	67	178	2729	3373	2370	747	258	42	12	1	2	.	.	.	.	9801	30—
35—	1	1	3	17	33	670	1244	1272	1019	394	136	30	3	1	.	.	.	.	4824	35—
40—	.	2	9	6	9	238	440	714	703	695	214	63	12	1	1	.	.	.	3107	40—
45—	.	.	.	3	1	63	157	269	415	475	330	130	15	4	2	.	.	.	1864	45—
50—	.	.	.	1	3	26	70	131	190	348	303	261	44	17	2	.	.	.	1396	50—
55—	.	.	.	1	.	18	19	41	86	132	158	147	100	30	4	1	.	.	737	55—
60—	.	.	.	.	1	7	17	22	33	79	88	127	71	65	11	3	.	.	524	60—
65—	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	12	17	17	26	55	26	37	13	3	1	.	211	65—
70—	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	3	9	10	11	11	14	11	6	1	1	83	70—
75—	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	4	4	8	8	1	5	2	.	.	37	75—
80—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	14	80—
																			92326	Husbands.
Total Wives .	30	176	922	3297	6515	45937	18980	7415	3792	2523	1345	854	293	176	50	16	3	2	92326	Wives.

The Table read *vertically* shows the number of *Wives* at each age, with the ages of their Husbands when married :—Thus, *Four* Wives of the age 20 and under 25 years married Husbands aged 16; *Eleven* married Husbands aged 17 years; *One hundred and eight* married Husbands aged 18 years, &c.

Read *horizontally* the Table shows the number of *Husbands* at each age, with the ages of their Wives when married :—Thus, *Twenty-one* Husbands of the age 20 and under 25 married Wives aged 15; *One hundred and Seven* married Wives aged 16 years, &c.

AGES of 76350 BACHELORS who married 76350 SPINSTERS in 1853.

AGES OF BACHELORS.	AGES OF SPINSTERS. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	Total Bachelors.	AGES OF BACHELORS.
15—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15—
16—	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	16—
17—	1	2	7	7	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	17—
18—	1	8	60	106	75	107	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	369	18—
19—	4	24	132	385	490	656	50	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1744	19—
20—	21	107	572	2241	4771	28980	4721	500	64	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41989	20—
25—	1	23	116	429	889	11179	7605	1337	213	25	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21826	25—
30—	1	5	12	53	148	2124	2514	1533	346	65	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6816	30—
35—	1	1	2	8	27	398	703	586	390	81	21	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2220	35—
40—	.	1	7	2	7	104	163	218	178	124	32	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	847	40—
45—	.	.	.	1	.	22	47	56	67	59	39	13	1	.	1	.	.	.	306	45—
50—	.	.	.	.	1	4	12	22	22	33	19	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	136	50—
55—	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	6	7	11	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	55—
60—	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	17	60—
65—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	65—
70—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	70—
75—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75—
80—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80—
																			76350	Bachelors.
Total Spinsters .	30	172	909	3232	6413	43591	15829	4262	1293	411	141	56	9	1	1	.	.	.	76350	Spinsters.

AGES of 7816 WIDOWERS, who married 7816 SPINSTERS in 1853.

AGES OF WIDOWERS.	AGES OF SPINSTERS. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	Total Widowers.	AGES OF WIDOWERS.
15—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15—
16—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16—
17—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17—
18—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18—
19—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19—
20—	.	.	3	10	19	220	37	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	296	20—
25—	.	3	2	23	37	680	424	129	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1322	25—
30—	.	.	4	14	30	562	586	387	117	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1729	30—
35—	.	.	1	9	6	259	417	406	265	81	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1465	35—
40—	.	1	2	4	2	130	233	329	264	166	41	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1174	40—
45—	.	.	.	2	1	40	96	159	171	154	68	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	710	45—
50—	.	.	.	1	2	21	57	93	100	132	86	56	3	4	1	.	.	.	556	50—
55—	.	.	.	1	.	15	15	22	49	65	54	27	10	1	.	.	.	.	265	55—
60—	.	.	.	.	1	7	14	15	24	35	32	38	8	5	.	.	.	.	179	60—
65—	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	9	11	11	14	18	5	4	.	1	.	.	77	65—
70—	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	23	70—
75—	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	14	75—
80—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	80—
																			7816	Widowers.
Total Spinsters	.	4	12	64	98	1938	1884	1557	1031	679	323	166	40	16	3	1	.	.	7816	Spinsters.

AGES of 3900 BACHELORS, who married 3900 WIDOWS in 1853.

AGES OF BACHELORS.	AGES OF WIDOWS. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	Total Bachelors.	AGES OF BACHELORS.
15—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15—
16—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16—
17—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17—
18—	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	18—
19—	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	19—
20—	.	.	.	.	3	218	331	184	67	25	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	833	20—
25—	.	.	1	1	1	84	386	367	188	45	17	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	1098	25—
30—	.	.	.	.	.	28	175	302	186	107	21	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	829	30—
35—	.	.	.	.	.	6	60	118	156	115	57	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	526	35—
40—	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	48	69	112	45	15	7	.	1	.	.	.	312	40—
45—	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	28	51	51	23	4	2	1	.	.	.	175	45—
50—	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	14	15	17	7	4	1	.	.	.	63	50—
55—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	7	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	27	55—
60—	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	.	.	16	60—
65—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	65—
70—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	70—
75—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75—
80—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80—
																			3900	Bachelors.
Total Widows .	.	.	1	1	4	343	974	1037	698	476	220	90	31	16	7	1	.	1	3900	Widows.

AGES of 4260 WIDOWERS, who married 4260 WIDOWS in 1853.

AGES OF WIDOWERS.	AGES OF WIDOWS. 15–	16–	17–	18–	19–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	Total Widowers.	AGES OF WIDOWERS.
15—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15—
16—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16—
17—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17—
18—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18—
19—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19—
20—	.	.	.	.	.	17	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	20—
25—	.	.	.	.	.	21	77	46	17	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	25—
30—	.	.	.	.	.	15	98	148	98	59	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	427	30—
35—	.	.	.	.	.	7	64	162	208	117	41	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	613	35—
40—	.	.	.	.	.	2	31	119	192	293	96	36	4	1	.	.	.	.	774	40—
45—	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	42	149	211	172	78	7	2	.	.	.	.	673	45—
50—	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	65	169	183	168	31	9	.	.	.	.	641	50—
55—	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	10	29	52	92	111	77	28	4	1	.	.	408	55—
60—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	38	51	85	58	56	10	2	.	.	312	60—
65—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	6	11	35	20	32	12	2	1	.	126	65—
70—	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	5	4	8	8	12	8	6	1	.	55	70—
75—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	5	1	5	2	.	.	23	75—
80—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	8	80—
																			4260	Widowers.
Total Widows .	.	.	.	.	.	65	293	559	770	957	661	542	213	143	39	14	3	1	4260	Widows.

1853. ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS.—Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1853.

(*Exclusive of Still-born.*)

No.	DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1851	MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL.	MALES AND FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
	ENGLAND	17,927,609	612,391	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	82,931	81,355	75,747	73,723	313,756	298,635	78,798	77,342	71,855	70,640
1	London Division	2,362,236	82254	21140	20601	20035	20478	10852	10549	10211	10520	42132	40122	10288	10052	9824	9958
2	South Eastern Division	1,628,386	51041	13876	12647	12089	12429	7106	6487	6120	6305	26018	25023	6770	6160	5969	6124
3	South Midland Division	1,234,332	39104	10828	10179	9225	8872	5604	5130	4712	4576	20022	19082	5224	5049	4513	4296
4	Eastern Division	1,113,982	34132	9445	9320	7848	7519	4870	4841	4028	3759	17498	16634	4575	4479	3820	3760
5	South Western Division	1,803,291	55020	14932	14537	13025	12526	7621	7451	6690	6411	28173	26847	7311	7086	6335	6115
6	West Midland Division	2,136,573	75369	20038	19444	17978	17909	10274	10015	9274	9134	38697	36672	9764	9429	8704	8775
7	North Midland Division	1,215,501	40285	10594	10447	9654	9590	5390	5277	4907	4884	20458	19827	5204	5170	4747	4706
8	North Western Division	2,488,438	96224	24943	25204	23614	22463	12846	12964	12184	11373	49367	46857	12097	12240	11430	11090
9	York Division	1,789,047	66771	17185	17153	16495	15938	8786	8801	8471	8184	34242	32529	8399	8352	8024	7754
10	Northern Division	969,126	34187	8894	8983	8360	7950	4516	4616	4333	4098	17563	16624	4378	4367	4027	3852
11	Welsh Division	1,186,697	38004	9854	10182	9279	8689	5066	5224	4817	4479	19586	18418	4788	4958	4462	4210
	1.—LONDON DIVISION.																
	Middlesex (*part of*)	1,745,601	60174	15479	15067	14754	14874	7960	7743	7519	7645	30867	29307	7519	7324	7235	7229
	Surrey (*part of*)	482,435	17640	4537	4414	4181	4508	2306	2272	2140	2306	9024	8616	2231	2142	2041	2202
	Kent (*part of*)	134,200	4440	1124	1120	1100	1096	586	534	552	569	2241	2199	538	586	548	527
	2.—SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.																
1	Surrey (*part of*)	202,521	6219	1607	1494	1492	1626	858	750	745	822	3175	3044	749	744	747	804
2	Kent (*part of*)	485,021	15451	4213	3759	3676	3803	2125	1947	1850	1905	7827	7624	2088	1812	1826	1898
3	Sussex	339,604	10461	2861	2627	2477	2496	1483	1377	1259	1240	5359	5102	1378	1250	1218	1256
4	Hampshire	402,016	13016	3551	3269	3043	3153	1822	1670	1557	1622	6671	6345	1729	1599	1486	1531
5	Berkshire	199,224	5894	1644	1498	1401	1351	818	743	709	716	2986	2908	826	755	692	635
	3.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.																
6	Middlesex (*part of*)	150,606	4628	1251	1080	1140	1157	645	545	548	603	2341	2287	606	535	592	554
7	Hertfordshire	173,962	5337	1504	1350	1248	1235	793	673	649	659	2774	2563	711	677	599	576
8	Buckinghamshire	143,655	4533	1312	1161	1060	1000	664	592	552	493	2301	2232	648	569	508	507
9	Oxfordshire	170,247	5171	1435	1343	1261	1132	741	674	662	578	2655	2516	694	669	599	554
10	Northamptonshire	213,844	7118	1886	1997	1609	1626	998	1036	768	815	3617	3501	888	961	841	811
11	Huntingdonshire	60,319	1939	559	479	471	430	293	226	254	225	998	941	266	253	217	205
12	Bedfordshire	129,805	4399	1233	1140	1027	999	613	585	560	518	2276	2123	620	555	467	481
13	Cambridgeshire	191,894	5979	1648	1629	1409	1293	857	799	719	685	3060	2919	791	830	690	608

	4.—Eastern Division.																
14	Essex	344,130	10815	2933	2914	2514	2454	1506	1561	1261	1250	5578	5237	1427	1353	1253	1204
15	Suffolk	336,136	10366	2841	2851	2366	2308	1474	1468	1225	1142	5309	5057	1367	1383	1141	1166
16	Norfolk	433,716	12951	3671	3555	2968	2757	1890	1812	1542	1367	6611	6340	1781	1743	1426	1390
	5.—South Western Division.																
17	Wiltshire	240,966	7042	1978	1868	1671	1525	1008	953	871	768	3600	3442	970	915	800	757
18	Dorsetshire	177,095	5433	1504	1434	1231	1264	768	729	596	634	2727	2706	736	705	635	630
19	Devonshire	570,798	17069	4486	4444	4087	4052	2351	2304	2114	2086	8855	8214	2135	2140	1973	1966
20	Cornwall	358,173	12129	3347	3241	2837	2704	1713	1671	1471	1412	6267	5862	1634	1570	1366	1292
21	Somersetshire	456,259	13347	3617	3550	3199	2981	1781	1794	1638	1511	6724	6623	1836	1756	1561	1470
	6.—West Midland Division.																
22	Gloucestershire	419,514	12866	3438	3383	3063	2982	1746	1725	1548	1517	6536	6330	1692	1658	1515	1465
23	Herefordshire	99,120	2778	788	704	641	645	388	364	331	325	1408	1370	400	340	310	320
24	Shropshire	249,504	6926	1834	1893	1667	1532	942	939	857	791	3529	3397	892	954	810	741
25	Staffordshire	630,545	26040	6905	6632	6189	6314	3614	3426	3194	3245	13479	12561	3291	3206	2995	3069
26	Worcestershire	258,733	8695	2339	2183	2093	2080	1176	1144	1075	1075	4470	4225	1163	1039	1018	1005
27	Warwickshire	479,157	18064	4734	4649	4325	4356	2408	2417	2269	2181	9275	8789	2326	2232	2056	2175
	7.—North Midland Division.																
28	Leicestershire	235,920	7936	2145	2069	1885	1837	1079	1084	958	930	4051	3885	1066	985	927	907
29	Rutlandshire	24,272	725	182	194	177	172	103	104	79	91	377	348	79	90	98	81
30	Lincolnshire	400,236	12502	3295	3122	3047	3038	1688	1584	1562	1548	6382	6120	1607	1538	1485	1490
31	Nottinghamshire	294,380	10217	2723	2662	2378	2454	1377	1285	1198	1272	5132	5085	1346	1377	1180	1182
32	Derbyshire	260,693	8905	2249	2400	2167	2089	1143	1220	1110	1043	4516	4389	1106	1180	1057	1046
	8.—North Western Division.																
33	Cheshire	421,137	14586	3784	3954	3588	3260	1937	2050	1881	1650	7518	7068	1847	1904	1707	1610
34	Lancashire	2,067,301	81638	21159	21250	20026	19203	10909	10914	10303	9723	41849	39789	10250	10336	9723	9480
	9.—York Division.																
35	West Riding	1,340,051	52263	13461	13280	12962	12560	6876	6779	6638	6444	26737	25526	6585	6501	6324	6116
36	East Riding (with York)	254,352	8385	2159	2207	2053	1966	1101	1135	1064	1025	4325	4060	1058	1072	989	941
37	North Riding	194,644	6123	1565	1666	1480	1412	809	887	769	715	3180	2943	756	779	711	697
	10.—Northern Division.																
38	Durham	411,679	16112	4082	4324	3981	3725	2030	2282	2074	1939	8325	7787	2052	2042	1907	1786
39	Northumberland	303,568	10104	2633	2650	2468	2353	1347	1348	1273	1210	5178	4926	1286	1302	1195	1143
40	Cumberland	195,492	6247	1730	1576	1516	1425	909	775	774	731	3189	3058	821	801	742	694
41	Westmoreland	58,387	1724	449	433	395	447	230	211	212	218	871	853	219	222	183	229
	11.—Welsh Division.																
42	Monmouthshire	177,130	6102	1573	1655	1499	1375	795	842	789	695	3121	2981	778	813	710	680
43	South Wales	607,456	20283	5319	5383	4864	4717	2723	2774	2508	2470	10475	9808	2596	2609	2356	2247
44	North Wales	402,111	11619	2962	3144	2916	2597	1548	1608	1520	1314	5990	5629	1414	1536	1396	1283

1853. ABSTRACT OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1853.

(*Exclusive of Still-born.*)

No.	DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1851	MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL.	MALES AND FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
	ENGLAND	17,927,609	39,763	10,898	10,118	9,433	9,314	5,616	5,053	4,922	4,742	20,333	19,430	5,282	5,065	4,511	4,572
1	London Division	2,362,236	3156	841	781	744	790	401	391	404	395	1591	1565	440	390	340	395
2	South Eastern Division	1,628,386	3242	903	846	725	768	462	412	384	385	1643	1599	441	434	341	383
3	South Midland Division	1,234,332	2580	734	702	586	558	398	327	317	280	1322	1258	336	375	269	278
4	Eastern Division	1,113,982	2953	864	831	640	618	462	400	337	299	1498	1455	402	431	303	319
5	South Western Division	1,803,291	3325	892	844	775	814	463	430	402	450	1745	1580	429	414	373	364
6	West Midland Division	2,136,573	4929	1354	1264	1144	1167	732	645	608	591	2576	2353	622	619	536	576
7	North Midland Division	1,215,501	3125	847	784	753	741	440	394	383	370	1587	1538	407	390	370	371
8	North Western Division	2,488,438	6712	1797	1650	1690	1575	888	816	865	790	3359	3353	909	834	825	785
9	York Division	1,789,047	4546	1187	1142	1140	1077	602	596	540	537	2275	2271	585	546	600	540
10	Northern Division	969,126	2544	713	613	624	594	365	314	343	318	1340	1204	348	299	281	276
11	Welsh Division	1,186,697	2651	766	661	612	612	403	328	339	327	1397	1254	363	333	273	285
	1.—LONDON DIVISION.																
	Middlesex (*part of*)	1,745,601	2443	646	618	578	601	316	316	309	309	1250	1193	330	302	269	292
	Surrey (*part of*)	482,435	616	167	143	144	162	74	69	84	74	301	315	93	74	60	88
	Kent (*part of*)	134,200	97	28	20	22	27	11	6	11	12	40	57	17	14	11	15
	2.—SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.																
1	Surrey (*part of*)	202,521	310	89	77	59	85	46	32	24	38	140	170	43	45	35	47
2	Kent (*part of*)	485,021	907	267	227	192	221	135	121	106	120	482	425	132	106	86	101
3	Sussex	339,604	742	190	205	175	172	102	94	96	88	380	362	88	111	79	84
4	Hampshire	402,016	816	227	223	175	191	121	110	98	97	426	390	106	113	77	94
5	Berkshire	199,224	467	130	114	124	99	58	55	60	42	215	252	72	59	64	57
	3.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.																
6	Middlesex (*part of*)	150,606	240	68	58	49	65	31	26	25	40	122	118	37	32	24	25
7	Hertfordshire	173,962	356	87	102	85	82	56	47	45	41	189	167	31	55	40	41
8	Buckinghamshire	143,655	312	103	87	63	59	47	40	35	26	148	164	56	47	28	33
9	Oxfordshire	170,247	372	98	108	87	79	57	47	46	37	187	185	41	61	41	42
10	Northamptonshire	213,844	477	141	137	99	100	82	69	55	42	248	229	59	68	44	58
11	Huntingdonshire	60,319	96	23	32	22	19	15	12	14	9	50	46	8	20	8	10
12	Bedfordshire	129,805	301	90	72	81	58	50	41	44	35	170	131	40	31	37	23
13	Cambridgeshire	191,894	426	124	106	100	96	60	45	53	50	208	218	64	61	47	46

	4.—Eastern Division.																
14	Essex	344,130	694	186	197	152	159	97	103	81	77	358	336	89	94	71	82
15	Suffolk	336,136	884	262	247	198	177	147	119	108	88	462	422	115	128	90	89
16	Norfolk	433,716	1375	416	387	290	282	218	178	148	134	678	697	198	209	142	148
	5.—South Western Division.																
17	Wiltshire	240,966	501	113	136	123	129	51	64	63	72	250	251	62	72	60	57
18	Dorsetshire	177,095	391	123	88	83	97	71	38	40	50	199	192	52	50	43	47
19	Devonshire	570,798	940	222	222	253	243	115	124	138	124	501	439	107	98	115	119
20	Cornwall	358,173	608	176	149	144	139	92	78	75	88	333	275	84	71	69	51
21	Somersetshire	456,259	885	258	249	172	206	134	126	86	116	462	423	124	123	86	90
	6.—West Midland Division.																
22	Gloucestershire	419,514	747	227	210	143	167	128	106	76	93	403	344	99	104	67	74
23	Herefordshire	99,120	272	86	63	53	70	48	28	24	37	137	135	38	35	29	33
24	Shropshire	249,504	682	178	172	193	139	98	83	101	71	353	329	80	89	92	68
25	Staffordshire	630,545	1684	414	428	407	435	212	216	213	224	865	819	202	212	194	211
26	Worcestershire	258,733	564	164	133	125	142	97	69	69	70	305	259	67	64	56	72
27	Warwickshire	479,157	980	285	258	223	214	149	143	125	96	513	467	136	115	98	118
	7.—North Midland Division.																
28	Leicestershire	235,920	616	173	151	144	148	84	83	69	77	313	303	89	68	75	71
29	Rutlandshire	24,272	46	7	13	14	12	4	5	6	3	18	28	3	8	8	9
30	Lincolnshire	400,236	952	280	205	225	242	153	103	126	113	495	457	127	102	99	129
31	Nottinghamshire	294,380	869	227	236	218	188	115	111	106	94	426	443	112	125	112	94
32	Derbyshire	260,693	642	160	179	152	151	84	92	76	83	335	307	76	87	76	68
	8.—North Western Division.																
33	Cheshire	421,137	1144	289	284	297	274	144	159	154	137	594	550	145	125	143	137
34	Lancashire	2067,301	5568	1508	1366	1393	1301	744	657	711	653	2765	2803	764	709	682	648
	9.—York Division.																
35	West Riding	1340,051	3374	878	817	866	813	454	428	417	409	1708	1666	424	389	449	404
36	East Riding (with York)	254,352	640	173	159	157	151	86	79	73	74	312	328	87	80	84	77
37	North Riding	194,644	532	136	166	117	113	62	89	50	54	255	277	74	77	67	59
	10.—Northern Division.																
38	Durham	411,679	937	257	226	233	221	138	118	122	118	496	441	119	108	111	103
39	Northumberland	303,568	721	183	185	181	172	84	100	97	93	374	347	99	85	84	79
40	Cumberland	195,492	732	226	161	183	162	117	80	109	90	396	336	109	81	74	72
41	Westmorland	58,387	154	47	41	27	39	26	16	15	17	74	80	21	25	12	22
	11.—Welsh Division.																
42	Monmouthshire	177,130	304	100	79	66	59	56	43	38	33	170	134	44	36	28	26
43	South Wales	607,456	1464	421	371	344	328	214	179	193	176	762	702	207	192	151	152
44	North Wales	402,111	883	245	211	202	225	133	106	108	118	465	418	112	105	94	107

1853. ABSTRACT OF DEATHS.—Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1853.

No.	DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1851	MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL.	MALES AND FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	MALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. TOTAL.	FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
	ENGLAND	17,927,609	421,104	118,119	107,654	92,201	103,130	60,365	55,414	46,752	52,196	214,727	206,377	57,754	52,240	45,449	50,934
1	London Division	2,362,236	60069	15990	14561	13179	16339	8077	7626	6803	8346	30852	29217	7913	6935	6376	7993
2	South Eastern Division	1,628,386	33111	9415	8626	7127	7943	4872	4563	3617	3998	17050	16061	4543	4063	3510	3945
3	South Midland Division	1,234,332	25825	7570	6783	5422	6050	3835	3527	2734	3033	13129	12696	3735	3256	2688	3017
4	Eastern Division	1,113,982	22923	6551	6280	5017	5075	3315	3157	2601	2489	11562	11361	3236	3123	2416	2586
5	South Western Division	1,803,291	37055	11179	10019	7369	8488	5634	4993	3652	4209	18488	18567	5545	5026	3717	4279
6	West Midland Division	2,136,573	50705	14857	12618	10636	12594	7731	6530	5455	6532	26248	24457	7126	6088	5181	6062
7	North Midland Division	1,215,501	26767	7493	6902	5844	6528	3770	3515	2842	3252	13379	13388	3723	3387	3002	3276
8	North Western Division	2,488,438	70230	19594	17530	15259	17847	9941	8968	7744	9115	35768	34462	9653	8562	7515	8732
9	York Division	1,789,047	43388	11585	11439	9694	10670	5979	5975	4884	5417	22255	21133	5606	5464	4810	5253
10	Northern Division	969,126	24404	6022	5615	7058	5709	3110	2838	3512	2874	12334	12070	2912	2777	3546	2835
11	Welsh Division	1,186,697	26627	7863	7281	5596	5887	4101	3722	2908	2931	13662	12965	3762	3559	2688	2956
	1.—London Division.																
	Middlesex (*part of*)	1,745,601	43657	11912	10546	9532	11667	5979	5467	4862	5915	22223	21434	5933	5079	4670	5752
	Surrey (*part of*)	482,435	12947	3248	3156	2795	3748	1633	1646	1443	1909	6631	6316	1615	1510	1352	1839
	Kent (*part of*)	134,200	3465	830	859	852	924	465	513	498	522	1998	1467	365	346	354	402
	2.—South Eastern Division.																
1	Surrey (*part of*)	202,521	3974	1194	999	845	936	622	526	426	439	2013	1961	572	473	419	497
2	Kent (*part of*)	485,021	10101	2697	2627	2217	2560	1363	1385	1117	1297	5162	4939	1334	1242	1100	1263
3	Sussex	339,604	6479	1796	1729	1390	1564	921	912	697	776	3306	3173	875	817	693	788
4	Hampshire	402,016	8363	2493	2174	1783	1913	1359	1148	910	1009	4426	3937	1134	1026	873	904
5	Berkshire	199,224	4194	1235	1097	892	970	607	592	467	477	2143	2051	628	505	425	493
	3.—South Midland Division.																
6	Middlesex (*part of*)	150,606	3242	867	821	736	818	463	407	407	421	1698	1544	404	414	329	397
7	Hertfordshire	173,962	3188	931	854	675	728	486	464	355	361	1666	1522	445	390	320	367
8	Buckinghamshire	143,655	3168	967	817	626	758	494	416	289	369	1568	1600	473	401	337	389
9	Oxfordshire	170,247	3564	1066	948	755	795	539	511	391	400	1841	1723	527	437	364	395
10	Northamptonshire	213,844	4751	1403	1266	953	1129	700	662	463	567	2392	2359	703	604	490	562
11	Huntingdonshire	60,319	1240	365	357	252	266	185	179	127	141	632	608	180	178	125	125
12	Bedfordshire	129,805	2659	824	682	564	589	385	343	275	288	1291	1368	439	339	289	301
13	Cambridgeshire	191,894	4013	1147	1038	861	967	583	545	427	486	2041	1972	564	493	434	481

	4.—Eastern Division.																
14	Essex	344,130	7042	1968	1966	1485	1623	998	1024	778	813	3613	3429	970	942	707	810
15	Suffolk	336,136	6907	1939	1930	1545	1493	968	970	802	715	3455	3452	971	960	743	778
16	Norfolk	433,716	8974	2644	2384	1987	1959	1349	1163	1021	961	4494	4480	1295	1221	966	998
	5.—South Western Division.																
17	Wiltshire	240,966	5308	1735	1467	1010	1096	857	746	500	543	2646	2662	878	721	510	553
18	Dorsetshire	177,095	3521	1085	1016	700	720	564	513	329	363	1769	1752	521	503	371	357
19	Devonshire	570,798	11428	3310	2923	2386	2809	1668	1464	1180	1396	5708	5720	1642	1459	1206	1413
20	Cornwall	358,173	7485	2244	1916	1426	1899	1132	972	740	953	3797	3688	1112	944	686	946
21	Somersetshire	456,259	9313	2805	2697	1847	1964	1413	1298	903	954	4568	4745	1392	1399	944	1010
	6.—West Midland Division.																
22	Gloucestershire	419,514	9344	2842	2485	1907	2110	1463	1245	940	1063	4711	4633	1379	1240	967	1047
23	Herefordshire	99,120	2145	652	577	431	485	348	299	233	234	1114	1031	304	278	198	251
24	Shropshire	249,504	5242	1613	1331	1093	1205	813	697	558	644	2712	2530	800	634	535	561
25	Staffordshire	630,545	16838	4753	4078	3584	4423	2532	2103	1825	2340	8800	8038	2221	1975	1759	2083
26	Worcestershire	258,733	5402	1676	1327	1109	1290	896	672	590	685	2843	2559	780	655	519	605
27	Warwickshire	479,157	11734	3321	2820	2512	3081	1679	1514	1309	1566	6068	5666	1642	1306	1203	1515
	7.—North Midland Division.																
28	Leicestershire	235,920	5407	1571	1337	1203	1296	776	650	567	646	2639	2768	795	687	636	650
29	Rutlandshire	24,272	441	135	116	98	92	67	55	41	44	207	234	68	61	57	48
30	Lincolnshire	400,236	7394	2086	1905	1588	1815	1045	956	814	924	3739	3655	1041	949	774	891
31	Nottinghamshire	294,380	7279	1993	1876	1641	1769	1030	972	777	861	3640	3639	963	904	864	908
32	Derbyshire	260,693	6246	1708	1668	1314	1556	852	882	643	777	3154	3092	856	786	671	779
	8.—North Western Division.																
33	Cheshire	421,137	10553	2961	2761	2172	2659	1486	1411	1114	1338	5349	5204	1475	1350	1058	1321
34	Lancashire	2,067,301	59677	16633	14769	13087	15188	8455	7557	6630	7777	30419	29258	8178	7212	6457	7411
	9.—York Division.																
35	West Riding	1,340,051	34015	9001	8998	7514	8502	4672	4703	3779	4312	17466	16549	4329	4295	3735	4190
36	East Riding (with York)	254,352	5670	1580	1387	1355	1348	795	718	680	677	2870	2800	785	669	675	671
37	North Riding	194,644	3703	1004	1054	825	820	512	554	425	428	1919	1784	492	500	400	392
	10.—Northern Division.																
38	Durham	411,679	10547	2495	2551	2802	2699	1283	1320	1386	1387	5376	5171	1212	1231	1416	1312
39	Northumberland	303,568	8576	1993	1701	3146	1736	1035	850	1563	840	4288	4288	958	851	1583	896
40	Cumberland	195,492	4091	1223	1031	832	1005	625	518	424	512	2079	2012	598	513	408	493
41	Westmorland	58,387	1190	311	332	278	269	167	150	139	135	591	599	144	182	139	134
	11.—Welsh Division.																
42	Monmouthshire	177,130	4394	1383	1169	884	958	771	629	464	478	2342	2052	612	540	420	480
43	South Wales	607,456	13812	4021	3874	2896	3021	2107	1964	1526	1516	7113	6699	1914	1910	1370	1505
44	North Wales	402,111	8421	2459	2238	1816	1908	1223	1129	918	937	4207	4214	1236	1109	898	971

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FIFTIETH

REPORT

OF

The COMMISSIONERS for Making and Maintaining

THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1855.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE FIFTIETH REPORT of THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for carrying into execution the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds towards defraying the Expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, by *Inverness* and *Fort William*, and for taking the necessary Steps towards executing the same;"—and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-fourth Year of his said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for making further Provision for making and maintaining an Inland Navigation, commonly called *The Caledonian Canal*, by *Inverness* and *Fort William*, in *Scotland*;"—and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act for Incorporating the Commissioners of *The Caledonian Canal*, and for vesting the *Crinan Canal* in the said Commissioners."

THE works of the Canal have sustained the very severe winter of 1854–55 without injury. An interruption to the traffic has again (as last year) been experienced, but it has been in no degree due to any casualty which has occurred to the works, or to any imperfection in them: it has been owing solely to the intense frost which prevailed from the end of January to the middle of March, blocking up the Canal for a period of six weeks.

In the arrangement of the works for the completion and improvement of the Canal, of which the main part was executed by Messrs. Jackson and Bean in 1843-48, the primary object was the accommodation of the general or through-going traffic; and so far as this is concerned, little is now wanting on the line of the Canal.

The principal deficiency now is, in the accommodation for the local traffic, and for the safe, convenient, and economical maintenance and repair of the Canal itself. As regards the former of these objects, the Commissioners explained in their last Report the impediments which exist to their providing piers or jetties at the points on Loch Ness and Loch Oich, there mentioned as requiring such convenience. Another want greatly complained of by the public has been that of stores or warehouses for grain and other goods at Muirtown, the only place on the Moray Firth where vessels of 700 and 800 tons can enter and discharge; the Commissioners, though unable themselves to advance the requisite funds, have in the past year endeavoured to facilitate, by additional bulwarks at Muirtown Wharf, the operations of an adjoining proprietor, who contemplates supplying the want which is experienced. Under the second head, they have sanctioned the gradual extension and improvement, by means of their own workmen, of the lock houses, store houses and sheds at the same place; the want of which has long been productive of much inconvenience, and of considerable deterioration to the timber and other materials provided for the use of the establishment.

The main operation of repair on the line has been the replacing of the outer gtes of the sea lock at Corpach (which had been in operation nearly 40 years), by a pair of the new gates, which had been prepared, and were in reserve for the Dochgarroch lock. This was successfully effected in the month of November last, though the weather was boisterous, and the necessary fitting was completed in a depth of water from 13 to 20 feet, by the aid of the diving bell, and the gates now work with perfect ease and accuracy.

The formation of a weir upon the burn of Moy to arrest the progress of the mass of débris which it yearly carries into the Canal, to the great injury of the navigation, has been another important operation of the past year; the full effect of which is explained in the Report of Mr. May, Appendix 1.

The following list includes the several works which do not properly come under the head of ordinary current expenditure:—

	£.
1. Two new Lockhouses, and repairs and additions to former Lockhouse at Muirtown	250
2. Workshops and Store Shed, at Clachnaharry	50
3. Bulwark to obtain additional Wharfage space at Muirtown	75
4. Clearing off débris from Torvean Hill, and strengthening banks therewith, &c.	50
5. Repairing and securing Channel of Aberchalder Burn	50
6. Additional Weir and side walls in Channel of Moy Burn, and clearing out previous deposits	200
7. Completing and erecting new Lock-gates at Corpach Sea-lock, with all necessary fittings	150
8. New Chain-tackle for large Sheers at Muirtown	25
9. New Guard Chain for Laggan Locks	20
10. Additional Fences and Planting	15
11. Repairs or partial renewal of Barges	100
12. Extra stock of Lock-gate Chains, Rollers, and other machinery, ordered in advance	30
£.	1,015

The revenue of the year has been injuriously affected by the absence of the usual arrivals from the Baltic, in consequence of the war with Russia. The severe gales, too, of November and December rendered the Moray Firth almost inaccessible, and for the time put a stop to the local traffic, raising the price of coals and other necessaries to a distressing degree. These were followed by a frost of six weeks' duration, of a severity not known since 1838. The impatience of the masters of the various vessels intercepted in the Canal induced the servants of the Commissioners to make extraordinary efforts to break the ice by means of one of the steam tugs, which was stove and sunk in the trial, and remained immersed in the Fort Augustus Reach during the continuance of the frost. She was, however, ultimately raised without further injury either to the hull or machinery.

The failure of the potato crop in the Northern Counties has been another cause of diminution in the spring trade.

It may be reasonably hoped that these causes of decrease of traffic will be but temporary and exceptional; still it will be no matter of surprise that even after giving credit for a considerable sum earned by the services of the steam dredger in the years 1851–52–54, in excavating the Inverness Harbour, the total revenue of the Canal has fallen short of that of the preceding year by 491 *l.*

The

The great increase of price in provisions has rendered an advance of wages absolutely necessary to retain the services of competent workmen, many of whom have been tempted to other scenes of employment by more liberal offers of remuneration.

The towing establishment exhibits a much less favourable return than last year, partly from the general anxiety of shipowners to make every practicable saving, but mainly because it is principally by the vessels from the Baltic (being the largest class that use the Canal) that the assistance of tug-boats is required. It has yielded only 770 *l.* gross returns, as against an expenditure (enhanced by the rise of wages, by the high prices of iron, timber, and other materials) of 1,680 *l.*

The income and expenditure of the year ending 1 May 1855 have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Canal dues levied at Clachnaharry and Corpach -	4,392	16	9
2. Harbour and Wharfage dues, ditto - - ditto -	54	11	4
3. Shore dues at Clachnaharry - - - - -	249	13	3
4. Anchorage ditto ditto - - - - - -	72	16	9½
One moiety of these shore and anchorage dues, less 5 *l.* per cent. for repairs, is payable to the Harbour Trustees.			
5. The Commissioners' moiety of petty Customs, levied by the Burgh authorities at Inverness - - -	62	1	1
6. Rents of Canal property - - - - -	112	15	–
7. Gross amount received for Towages - - -	769	19	11
8. Hire of Steam Dredger in the years 1851–54 - -	902	6	9
9. Interest on deposits, Bank of Scotland, 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.*; Local Banks, 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* - - - - -	26	10	3
£.	6,643	11	1

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
The expenditure for 1854–55 (including 1,015 *l.* for improvements, &c., above mentioned) - - - -	5,310	12	10
The gross cost of Steam Tugs - - - - -	1,680	10	3
Payment to Trustees of Inverness Harbour, moiety of shore and anchorage dues - - - - -	144	1	10
£.	7,135	4	11
Showing an excess of Payments - - - - -	491	13	10
This sum has been supplied from the balance in the Bank of Scotland (at 1 May 1854, 1,562 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*), which is now reduced to - - - - - - - £.	1,070	7	8

By a regulation recently issued by the Treasury, the sums received by the collectors are now paid weekly into bank at Inverness and Corpach; and the accounts of the total receipts and expenditure on account of the Canal, showing the actual cash balances in hand, are (since the 1st May 1855) furnished quarterly by Messrs. Hope to the Commissioners of Audit.

The Appendix to this Report contains :—

1. The General Report of Mr. May for the year ending 1 May 1855.
2. The Monthly Lists of Workmen.
3. Tabular Statement of the Weekly, Monthly, and Annual General Traffic from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855.
4. Table showing Tonnage of Steam-boats included in the preceding.
5. The Pay Bills for the Steam Tug-boat Establishment.
7. The General Account of all Monies received and disbursed on account of the Caledonian Canal up to the 1st May 1855.

CRINAN CANAL.

This navigation also was closed for about three weeks of February by the frost. The ice was in some parts from 15 to 18 inches thick, and of course absolutely impenetrable by the ice barge. The boat formerly used to force a passage needing repair, and having been found too narrow to make a channel adapted to the larger class of vessels, it has been thought necessary to build a new one of larger dimensions. This was launched in the spring, and will be very useful in conveying materials for the summer repairs. It has cost 295 *l.*

Some trouble has been experienced from leaks in the banks; but these have for the most part been promptly repaired. In the month of December, a leaf of the gate of Lock No. 13 was struck by a vessel, and rendered altogether useless. By very great exertion the superintendent, who was compelled to go to Greenock and Glasgow to procure the necessary iron and timber, succeeded in replacing the gate on the ninth day from the accident.

Much annoyance has been suffered in consequence of the sinking of the "Maid of Lorn" steamer in the Canal, on two occasions, in the months of September and December last. Every means of lifting her by pumping and baling being tried, and found insufficient, the water of the reach was necessarily run off. As there was good reason for attributing the accident to the mismanagement of the parties, application was made to the owners for the costs incurred, and on their refusal to pay, an action has been raised against them.

The most important repair in immediate prospect is the renewal of a pair of lower gates at the Dunardry Locks, for which a new pair is preparing. The lower gates of the Sea Lock at Crinan will also soon require to be renewed, but probably not before the summer of 1856.

Urgent representations have been made to the Commissioners, by owners of steam-boats frequenting Ardrishaig, of the necessity for increased accommodation at the quay. Its present length available for a vessel drawing 5 feet water is only 50 feet, while that of the "Iona" steamer, plying between this place and Glasgow, is 235 feet. In case of a sea rising, or a southerly gale, she is, of course, greatly exposed, as are also in a less degree vessels of smaller dimensions. The following return of the passengers, cattle, and goods shipped and landed at the present quay, in the year ended 31st March 1855, is adduced to justify the expenditure (800*l.*), at which it is estimated that a greatly improved accommodation may be obtained.

		£.
Passengers landed and shipped	33,280, value of luggage 15 *s.* each	24,960
Cattle and Horses „ „	2,080, value at 10 *l.* each - -	20,800
Sheep and Lambs „ „	27,200, value at 15 *s.* each - -	20,400
Goods „ „	2,450 tons, at 5 *l.* per ton - -	12,075
Fish, Boxes and Barrels „	4,230, at 30 *s.* each - - -	6,345
	£.	84,580

The matter is under the consideration of the Commissioners.

The

The INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Canal for the past Year has been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary outlay in stated salary of Engineer, Clerk and Collector, Harbour-master and Bridge and Lock-keepers -				821	15	–
General Repairs, stated Day-labour, Furnishings, and Incidents				437	12	3
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:						
New Leaf for Lower Lock Gates of Lock No. 13 - - - - - - - - -	123	13	–			
New Barge for breaking Ice, and general purposes - - - - - - - - -	295	10	–			
Repairing Cleading of Sea Lock Gates at Crinan - - - - - - - - -	42	15	6			
New Cleading for Ardrishaig Bridge - -	30	–	–			
Insurance on Dredging Machine from Bowling to Ardrishaig and back - - - -	41	3	4			
				533	1	10
			£.	1,790	9	1

RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.
Canal Dues received - - - - - - - -	2,075	14	–
Harbour and wharf Dues - - - - - - - -	269	15	–½
Rents - - - - - - - - - - -	64	18	–
Sundries - - - - - - - - - - -	6	18	–
£.	2,417	5	–½

A surplus of Income above Expenditure is thus shown upon the past year of 626 *l.* 16 *s.*

The balance at the credit of the Commissioners at the 1st May 1855 was 1,077 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Appendix, No. 6. contains a Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Canal for the last two years.

By Order of the Commissioners,

Samuel Smith,
Secretary.

19 July 1855.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1855.

THE general condition of the Canal Works, since they were put into their more complete and efficient order, has varied so little as to afford few materials even for an Annual Report; but, except in so far as some further improvements and additional accommodations might still be desirable, this dearth of matter will be regarded as anything but a subject of regret. On the contrary, what has chiefly to be said at present is, that another year is now added to the comparatively long period during which no interruption to the regular course of traffic has occurred from any imperfection of, or accident to, the works themselves, the importance of which to the future and permanent interests of the Navigation has been frequently adverted to.

The completion of the new workshops and store-sheds at Clachnaharry has been suspended during the past year, by reason of the workmen being engaged on other more pressing operations; but, as the remaining materials are for the most part provided, they will be gradually proceeded with as time can be spared for the purpose.

The two new lock-houses at the foot of Muirtown Locks, the building of which had been commenced in the previous year, have now been almost wholly completed, so as to be ready for occupation at the approaching term of Whitsunday. Being close to the great North road, and in fact the most public place along the whole line of the Canal, they have been made somewhat neater in appearance than was perhaps absolutely necessary; but this has not been attended with much extra expense, as the workmanship has been chiefly performed by the resident lock-keepers.

Previously to these, there was only one lockhouse at Muirtown, viz., at the head of the locks; and this having been originally erected on a high artificial embankment, of which the settlement was yet incomplete, the walls, and indeed the whole structure, had become so deranged as to be almost uninhabitable. It was, therefore, in great part taken down and rebuilt, with some additional accommodations, in the course of the past year; so that the Muirtown Locks can in future be more efficiently served by the closer proximity of the workmen.

The necessary width of wharfage room adjacent to the quay at Muirtown was obtained by the erection of a substantial bulwark and parapet along the outer edge of the Canal bank, and filling up the space occupied by the original slope. This was formerly done along the whole extent of the old wharf, but is yet incomplete as regards its recent extension. A good quantity of materials has been laid down, however, and some progress made in the building of a further length of bulwark, chiefly with a view to facilitate the erection of a storehouse for grain, and other commodities brought by shipping, which is understood to be in the immediate contemplation of the adjoining proprietor.

In consequence of accidents which were complained of by the legal authorities (although inseparable from the nature of such positions), and one of which proved fatal to the lock-keeper in charge of the lock-gate sluices, two additional lamps have been fitted up at the head of the Muirtown Locks, and adjoining Steam Boat Wharf.

The late severe winter brought down a more than usual quantity of débris from the loose face of the high cutting at Torvean Hill; but the whole, or nearly so, was intercepted, either on the ice or on the bench formed for receiving it, so that it was attended with no other inconvenience than the expense of removing it.

Some additional fencing has been erected for the inclosure and planting of a portion of the Canal banks in the neighbourhood of Dochgarroch and Loch Dochfour, which has much improved the appearance and completeness of the works there, and has occasioned very little expense, as the materials for fencing are obtained from the thinnings of the older plantations.

The

The upper wing-walls of the Aberchalder Regulating Lock, which is subject to the varying level of Loch Oich, were originally finished at a height of several feet under that of the body of the lock, which, when the lake is high, is attended with much inconvenience to the safe entry of vessels, especially paddle steamers. It was intended to remedy this defect under the contract works of Messrs. Jackson and Bean; but, although included in the specification, it was exchanged for some other still more necessary portion of work. An attempt has since been made to supply the want by a framework of large fender piles, supported by the face of the wing-walls, and raised sufficiently above them; but it was found they could not be driven to a secure depth, owing to the rocky foundation. Materials have, therefore, been from time to time laid down, with a view to some favourable opportunity of raising the wing-walls to the required height, which will now, after the experience of the great flood of January 1849, be advantageously made a foot or two even above that of the lock walls. It is uncertain, however, when this operation can be effected, as its commencement requires the lake to be considerably under its standard level, which only takes place during a drought of long continuance; but it is extremely desirable to seize the first occasion of such an occurrence, especially as the performance of the work will involve no interruption or inconvenience to the regular traffic, and can be accomplished by the concentration of the Canal workmen upon it from other points at a very moderate expense.

It was mentioned in the last annual Report that some of the guide-posts in Loch Oich had been carried away by the breaking up of the ice during the previous winter, and they were not replaced by new ones, owing to the scarcity and high price of suitable timber for the purpose. Several more, however, have been carried away in a similar manner this last winter; and, as the deep-water channel has thereby become too imperfectly marked out, especially for strangers, it is necessary to have the whole number of guide-posts put in as formerly, for which preparations have been made, and only await the greater certainty of favourable weather for the work.

It seems unnecessary any longer to refer to the natural supply of water in the lakes, or on the summit level of the Canal, which experience has proved to be generally ample, seeing that no actual case of obstruction to vessels has arisen from any deficiency in this respect ever since the re-opening of the navigation in 1847. Such inconvenience, however, would not have been wholly unknown, had provision not been made for unusual droughts by the extra depth given to the channels in Loch Oich and the adjoining reaches.

The new artificial channel, into which the Aberchalder Burn (formerly falling direct into the Canal) was diverted, had given little or no trouble for some years; but, in consequence of some heavy falls of snow on the mountains in the early part of the winter, which were succeeded by rapid thaws, one or two unusually heavy floods occurred in it, which cut up the stone pitchings to a considerable extent. These it was necessary to have immediately repaired and secured, so as to prevent the burn encroaching on the adjoining arable land.

As anticipated in the last annual Report, it was found necessary to have the deposits brought down by the Burn of Moy, which falls into the Canal, removed by the steam dredger. The frequent recurrence of this operation, together with the obstruction to which the passage of large vessels was liable, naturally directed our attention to the means of obviating them, which, although wholly impracticable in the way of permanent effect, appeared to be not unattainable for a period of greater or less duration. It was therefore decided to take advantage of the workmen being again upon the ground to undertake the erection of an additional weir, and side-walls, at a higher elevation than formerly, and so situated as to intercept the deposits brought down by the Burn at some distance from the Canal. This will prove effectual until the reservoir so formed is filled up to the level of the weir, which may be the work of a considerable period of time, certainly (so far as calculation from past experience may be relied on) not under 10, and probably extending to 20 years. Even taking the shortest of those periods, it is reckoned that the immediate cost of the weir, and other erections connected with it, will be far more than saved in actual outlay; but, what is of still greater importance, the inconvenience to the navigation will be wholly obviated, so long as the deposits are intercepted; and it would be possible at the end of that time to make another step up the channel of the Burn with similar advantage, the ultimate termination of these beneficial effects leaving the operation of the floods in no degree more injurious than at present. It must be admitted, however, that this last condition depends on the security of the weirs themselves, as regards which, in the present instance, every precaution has been taken.

The precarious state of the outer gates of the Corpach Sea Lock, which were not only the oldest on the line, but were many years ago severely damaged by a storm and high tide, has been adverted to in the two or three last annual Reports; and the expectations entertained at this time last year of rendering them further serviceable it was soon afterwards found inexpedient, if not impracticable, to realise. The circumstances were therefore minutely reported on to Mr. Walker, with a proposal to have them removed and substituted; one of the pairs of gates held in reserve for the contingency of new lock gates being required at Dochgarroch, of which the prospect has not of late appeared by any means imminent. This proposal being approved of, no time was lost in having those gates completed, with all the necessary appendages; but the scarcity of suitable workmen occasioned some delay, and threw the somewhat difficult operation of erecting and finally adjusting

the lock gates to their places into a later period of the season than would have been preferred. The difficulty in question chiefly arose from the fitting of the gates having to a great extent to be performed in a depth of water of not less than 13 or 14 feet, for which the services of the diving bell had to be constantly employed during more than a week of very inclement weather; but the whole proceeding was finally completed with a very successful degree of accuracy, insomuch that the new gates are found to work with as great ease as any others on the line of the Canal. The operations, moreover, were so arranged as not to cause any interruption to the regular traffic of the Canal, beyond the restriction of the entry or departure of vessels to or near high water of each tide. This arrangement it would have been in the highest degree impolitic to have dispensed with, even although it was necessarily attended with some addition to the time and expense of the process.

It was not expected, while referring in the last annual Report to the interruption of the navigation by ice during the previous winter, that a still more serious interruption should so soon again have to be recorded; but after an unusually protracted period of open weather, the frost set in about the end of January with such extreme and continued severity, that the Canal was wholly obstructed until nearly the middle of March. A good many vessels, some of large size, were blocked up at different points along the line of the Canal; and every effort was ineffectual to release them until a general thaw took place. Nevertheless what has formerly been asserted as to the comparative rarity of such interruptions will still be found to hold good on the average, and even when they do occur, the inconvenience is less sensibly felt than might be supposed, inasmuch as the operations of commerce are almost everywhere in a great degree suspended by the incidence of such inclement weather. There has been nothing at all to approach the severity of the frost during the past winter since the almost similar, but yet more protracted, period of 1838, the particulars of which were noted in the Canal Reports of the time.

The floods of the past winter have been of no unusual height, and continue to have so little effect on the ordinary or normal condition of the rivers as to be gradually dispelling the utterly unfounded apprehension that any recent changes in the Canal Works had injuriously affected them.

In the summers of 1851 and 1852 respectively, the boilers and flues of the steam-tugs "Hero" and "Engineer" had to be taken out, and underwent a thorough repair, and it was anticipated that one or both of the other two steam-tugs would require to have the same operation performed during the following year. It was found practicable, however, to postpone it for that year, and last summer the necessary repairs were effected on the boilers and flues of the third vessels; but those of the fourth and largest of the steam-tugs continue to hold out so well (affording evidence of their originally superior quality and construction), that it is thought not unlikely their repair may still be postponed for another year. In other respects the hulls and machinery of all the steam-tugs are kept in the best of order; but it may naturally be supposed that the timber-work of the former is now to a certain extent affected by the lapse of time and service, and the necessity of partial repairs may sooner or later be looked for.

(signed) *George May.*

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness,
1 May 1855.

Appendix, No. 2.

MONTHLY LIST of WORKMEN Employed in the SERVICE of the CANAL during the Year, from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855.

For May 1854.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	3	-	-	31	1	3	-	63
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	16
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	11
TOTALS	8	18	3	-	-	48	6	8	1	98

For June 1854.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	4	-	-	31	1	3	-	64
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	8
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	10	18	4	-	-	38	6	8	1	90

For July 1854.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	4	-	-	32	1	3	-	65
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	8
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	11	18	4	-	-	38	6	8	1	91

For August 1854.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	3	-	-	31	1	3	-	63
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	2	3	-	-	-	42	1	-	5	53
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	9	21	3	-	-	76	7	8	5	134

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal—*continued.*

For September 1854.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	- -	- -	31	1	3	- -	62
Stationary bank-tenders	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Occasional workmen	2	3	1	- -	- -	30	1	- -	4	41
Tug-boats	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	5	5	- -	11
TOTALS	9	20	4	- -	- -	65	7	8	4	122

For October 1854.

Superintendents	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	- -	- -	31	1	3	- -	62
Stationary bank-tenders	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Occasional workmen	2	2	- -	- -	- -	30	1	- -	3	38
Tug-boats	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	5	5	1	12
TOTALS	9	19	3	- -	- -	65	7	8	4	120

For November 1854.

Superintendents	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	- -	- -	31	1	3	- -	62
Stationary bank-tenders	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Occasional workmen	3	1	- -	- -	- -	12	1	- -	1	18
Tug-boats	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	5	1	11
TOTALS	10	18	3	- -	- -	46	7	8	2	99

For December 1854.

Superintendents	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	- -	- -	30	1	3	- -	61
Stationary bank-tenders	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
Occasional workmen	3	1	- -	- -	- -	13	1	- -	1	19
Tug-boats	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	5	6	- -	12
TOTALS	10	18	3	- -	- -	47	7	9	1	100

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal—*continued.*

For January 1855.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Labourers by Measure.	Labourers by Day.	Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers.	Sailors.	Horses.	TOTALS.
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	-	-	30	1	3	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	2	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	12
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	11
TOTALS	9	18	3	-	-	40	7	8	2	92

For February 1855.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	17	3	-	-	30	1	3	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	2	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	8
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	13
TOTALS	9	18	3	-	1	37	7	10	-	90

For March 1855.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	3	-	-	30	1	2	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	2	3	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	18
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	2	18
TOTALS	9	21	3	-	1	44	7	12	3	105

For April 1855.

Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stationary lock-keepers	7	18	3	-	-	30	1	2	-	61
Stationary bank-tenders	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Occasional workmen	2		-	-	1	17	1	-	-	24
Tug-boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
TOTALS	9	21	3	-	1	50	7	7	-	103

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness, 1 May 1855.

(signed) *George May.*

Appendix, No. 3.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TABLE showing the WEEKLY, MONTHLY, and ANNUAL GENERAL TRAFFIC from 1st May 1854 to end of April 1855.

DATES.	First Week Register.	First Week Producing.	Second Week Register.	Second Week Producing.	Third Week Register.	Third Week Producing.	Fourth Week Register.	Fourth Week Producing.	Month's Gross Tonnage.	Monthly Amounts.
1854:	*Tons.*	£. s. d.	*Tons.*	£. s. d.	*Tons.*	£. s. d.	*Tons.*	£. s. d.	*Tons.*	£. s. d.
May	1,983	114 4 5	2,127	116 4 3½	1,331	71 13 4	2,213	112 5 10	7,827	414 7 10½
June	1,295	59 1 2	1,832	88 11 9	1,587	68 19 4	1,543	65 12 5	6,257	282 4 8
July	1,624	54 14 1	2,528	92 19 8	2,399	88 13 –	2,566	88 14 1	9,117	325 – 10
August	2,336	96 3 8	3,090	131 6 8	2,698	101 10 6	3,193	141 8 8¼	11,317	470 9 6¼
September	3,506	137 17 11	3,615	159 12 7	2,953	97 9 7	3,393	139 3 11½	13,467	534 4 –½
October	2,357	108 13 6	2,135	100 4 2¾	1,329	73 9 6	2,169	117 4 7½	7,990	399 11 10¼
November	2,322	138 3 7	927	56 1 –	1,190	71 9 9	907	53 18 3	5,346	319 12 7
December	1,047	64 6 3	548	32 4 –	1,435	71 14 8	620	32 8 7	3,650	200 13 6
1855:										
January	990	60 15 5	1,621	97 – 9	1,797	111 3 9	1,154	63 8 7	5,562	332 8 6
February	3,470	183 6 10	*	*	*	*	*	* *	3,470	183 6 10
March	3,266	190 5 1	2,409	129 8 6	2,233	133 10 7	1,440	81 4 5¼	9,348	534 8 7¼
April	1,989	122 – 5	1,287	74 9 5½	1,685	102 10 4	1,812	97 7 8½	6,773	396 7 11
							TOTAL of Tonnage		90,124 †	
							TOTAL of Dues	£		4,392 16 8¾

* Frozen up.

† Of the above 90,124 Tons, 52,892 are Sailing Vessels, Sea to Sea.
16,270 „ Steamers - - ditto.
9,128 „ Partial Passages by Sailing Vessels.
11,834 „ ditto - ditto - by Steamers.
90,124

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 4.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TONNAGE of Steam-Boats Navigating the Canal, 1st May 1854 to 30th April 1855; and Dues received on same, included in the General Traffic Table.

DATES.	Register Tonnage Monthly.		£. s. d.
1854:			
May	1,770	Producing	100 15 3
June	3,109	„	128 8 9
July	5,805	„	167 16 6
August	5,853	„	174 11 10
September	5,893	„	157 10 5
October	2,680	„	103 16 6
November	750	„	56 5 –
December	600	„	45 – –
1855:			
January	700	„	52 10 –
February	50	„	– 4 2
March	850	„	63 15 –
April	914	„	68 19 6
Totals	28,974	Gross Tonnage £.	1,119 12 11

(signed) *James Davidson.*

Appendix, No. 5.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Pay Bills for Steam Tug Boats.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For May 1854:						
John Urquhart, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill	32	12	6			
John B. Fyfe, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Aberchalder, per bill	–	12	3			
John Fraser, for making new buckets for "Speaker," per bill	–	4	–			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	51	17	10			
				85	6	7
For June 1854:						
John Blyth, for Ayr engine coals, including freight, per bill	32	12	6			
James Saunders, for sundry materials and utensils, per bill	7	10	–			
D. Davidson, for new coal barrels, per bill	4	4	–			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	48	12	8			
				92	19	2
For July 1854:						
Don. Cumming, for smithwork at Aberchalder, &c., per bill	1	17	6			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	47	17	8			
				49	15	2
For August 1854:						
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	-	-	-	49	14	6
For September 1854:						
John Studman, for engine coals, per bill	80	7	–			
James Sharp, junior, for freight of ditto from Charlestown, per bill	57	17	–			
Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge part of ditto at Bona, per bill	–	19	6			
John B. Fyfe, for ditto ditto at Aberchalder, per bill	–	16	5			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	48	8	2			
				188	8	1
For October 1854:						
James Masson, for Welsh engine coals, including freight, &c., per bill	104	11	6			
Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill	1	6	–			
Alex. Burnett, for fir deals for "Speaker," per bill	–	19	–			
M'Allan & Co., for iron for "Secretary," per bill	–	6	6			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	54	7	8			
				161	10	8
For November 1854:						
S. & H. Morton, for repairs of steam-boilers, flues, &c., of "Secretary," &c., per bill	292	5	1			
Alex. Mackenzie, for sundry freights of materials from Granton for ditto ditto, per bill	3	–	10			
J. Bethune, for shore dues on ditto ditto at Inverness Harbour, per bill	–	6	11			
Alex. Brown, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill	4	10	–			
Alex. Burnett, for timber for firewood, per bill	–	3	–			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	51	7	8			
				351	13	6
For December 1854:						
William Cumstie & Sons, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill	36	8	–			
John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Corpach and Gairlochy, per bill	1	3	–			
S. &. H. Morton, for new air-pump cover for "Hero," per bill	2	10	–			
J. Bethune, for freight and dues of ditto from Granton, per bill	–	1	9			
M'Allan & Co., for iron for knees to iron beams of "Secretary," per bill	1	16	3			
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, per bill	49	15	8			
				91	14	8

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For January 1855:		
North British Insurance Company, for insurance from fire on "Speaker," "Secretary," "Engineer," and "Hero," for one year up to the end of 1855, per bill	27 – –	
Donald Finlayson, for Troon engine coals, including freight, per bill	21 8 9	
Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill	– 4 6	
John Fraser, for paint, oil, white-lead, &c., last year, per bill	11 10 1	
Mackintosh, Grant & Co., for ropes, cordage, &c., last year, per bill	19 13 10½	
James Forsyth, for tallow for engines, &c., last year, per bill	2 7 6	
Smiths & Co., for engine oil, per bill	13 8 –	
J. Bethune, for freight and dues of ditto, from Granton, per bill	– 5 11	
Margaret Wells, for iron and other furnishings for repairs of engines, &c., per bill	5 17 10½	
Smith & Co., for repairs of engines, &c., per bill	1 10 7	
S. & H. Morton, for deck screws for "Secretary," per bill	4 7 6	
J. Bethune, for freight and dues of ditto from Granton, per bill	– 1 2	
D. Hutcheson & Co., for sundry freights of materials, &c., per bill	– 13 11	
Kenneth Douglas, for stationery, per bill	2 4 6	
Robert Carruthers, for printing cheques for towage dues, &c., per bill	2 12 –	
George May, for stamp receipts for payments, and other incidents for last year, per bill	– 14 –	
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	53 8 6	
		167 8 8
For February 1855:		
James Anderson, for Troon engine coals, including freight, per bill	135 17 6	
Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill	1 9 3	
Donald White, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill	15 17 9	
Thomas Gray, for mast-head lantern, and furnishings for "Hero," per bill	1 8 –	
J. A. Chisholm, for water-hose for "Secretary," per bill	– 19 1	
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	54 7 –	
		209 18 7
For March 1855:		
William Hill, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill	49 12 –	
John B. Fyfe, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Aberchalder, per bill	– 12 4	
Alexander Brown, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill	9 1 6	
William Cumstie & Sons, for ditto at Oban, per bill	5 8 –	
John Fraser, for freight of coals, from Bona to Aberchalder, per bill	2 5 –	
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	79 8 –	
		146 6 10
For April 1855:		
Donald White, for Ayr engine coals, including freight, per bill	38 5 –	
Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto, at Bona, per bill	– 11 3	
Alexander Burnett, for timber for firewood, per bill	– 5 3	
Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill	46 12 4	
		85 13 10
	£.	1,680 10 3

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness,
1 May 1855.

(signed) *George May.*

Appendix, No. 6.

CRINAN CANAL.

TABLE of COMPARATIVE NUMBER of PASSAGES, and Amount of REVENUE, for Years ending 30 April 1854 and 1855.

MONTH.	Year ending 30 April 1854.							Year ending 30 April 1855.						
	No. of Steamers.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Boats.	Total No. of Passages.	Steam Boat Dues.	Vessels' and Boats' Dues.	TOTAL DUES.	No. of Steamers.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Boats.	Total No. of Passages.	Steam Boat Dues.	Vessels' and Boats' Dues.	TOTAL DUES.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - - -	42	63	52	157	57 19 6	70 2 8½	128 2 2½	35	133	71	239	46 1 6	146 14 9	192 16 3
June - - -	63	91	94	248	68 1 –	97 19 8½	166 – 8½	63	139	98	300	65 11 –	154 – 4	219 11 4
July - - -	81	78	65	224	79 18 6	87 16 8½	167 15 2½	79	96	76	251	76 9 –	107 – 11	183 9 11
August - - -	72	122	96	290	66 – 6	133 4 1½	199 4 7½	81	111	59	251	74 18 6	133 5 11½	208 4 5½
September - -	77	97	55	229	70 14 –	112 9 10	183 3 10	76	110	27	213	67 7 9	140 15 10½	208 3 7½
October - -	46	115	78	239	55 7 6	156 18 1	212 5 7	43	124	11	178	54 19 6	147 9 5	202 8 11
November - -	22	116	28	166	38 1 6	164 3 10	202 5 4	24	116	8	148	41 8 –	154 16 –	196 4 –
December - -	22	135	11	168	38 1 6	175 – 1	213 1 7	14	84	9	107	22 13 11	100 2 4½	122 16 3½
January - -	10	42	12	64	17 6 –	53 19 6½	71 5 6½	18	102	8	128	31 4 –	128 5 8	159 9 8
February - -	19	72	12	103	32 16 6	99 8 8	132 5 2	2	22	2	26	3 9 6	29 1 4½	32 10 10½
March - - -	25	97	20	142	43 3 6	137 9 6½	180 13 –½	23	120	21	164	39 12 6	142 13 8	182 6 2
April - - -	24	113	30	167	41 8 –	144 17 2	186 5 2	25	102	27	154	43 2 –	124 10 6	167 12 6
	503	1,141	553	2,197	608 18 –	1,433 10 –	2,042 8 –	483	1,259	417	2,159	566 17 2	1,508 16 10	2,075 14 –

(signed) *Chas. M. Herbert*, Superintendent.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Monies Received and Disbursed by the Commissioners for the Caledonian Canal, upon, for, and relative to the said Undertaking, from 20 October 1803 to 1 May 1855.

RECEIPTS.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1824 - -	To Cash and Exchequer Bills received at the Exchequer in full of the Grants for the purposes of the Acts 43 Geo. 3, c. 102, and 44 Geo. 3, c. 62, made between the years 1803 and 1824, as per the 27th and preceding Reports - - - - - - -				947,501	8	–
1830 - -	To Cash received at the Exchequer, in full of Grant of 1830 - - - - - -				4,886	–	–
1842: 18 July	To Cash received at the Bank of Scotland, in full of Grant of 1841 - - - -				25,000	–	–
,, 28 Sept.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - in part of Grant of 50,000 *l.* of 1842 - -				27,000	–	–
1844: 12 Jan.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - in full of Grant of 1842 - - - -				23,000	–	–
—	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - 1843 - - - -				5,000	–	–
—	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1844 - - - -				50,000	–	–
1845: 1 August	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1845 - - - -				50,000	–	–
1846: 18 June	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1846 - - - -				50,000	–	–
1847: 29 June	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1847 - - - -				50,000	–	–
1849: 11 Aug.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1849 - - - -				10,000	–	–
1851: - -	To Amount received of Mr. Evan Baillie, of Dochfour, in discharge of his proportion of Cost of Embankment in Loch Dochfour - - - - - - - - - -				800	–	–
1855: 1 May -	To Rent of Houses, Stables and Lands at Clachnaharry and Corpach, received at sundry times, materials sold, fines, payments by Trustees of Inverness Harbour for use of Dredger in years 1851–54; (amount of Rents for the year 1854, 112 *l.* 15 *s.*) - - - - - -	1,015	1	9	11,105	14	7
—	To Canal Dues, Clachnaharry and Corpach (received by Mr. Telford to 17 July 1824, and thenceforth paid into Bank) from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,392	16	9	85,614	5	10 ¾
—	To Harbour, Wharf and Basin Dues at Clachnaharry and Corpach: amount received from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855 - - - -	54	11	4	616	13	1
—	To Shore Dues levied at Muirtown, in terms of Inverness Harbour Act, 1847: amount received from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855 - -	249	13	3	—		
—	To Anchorage Dues: amount received from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855	72	16	9	2,340	6	11 ¾
	Note.—A moiety of these Shore and Anchorage Dues is payable to the Trustees of the Inverness Harbour, in terms of Act 1847.						
—	To Petty Customs on Goods landed above the Muirtown Locks, and imported into Royalty of Inverness, from 1 October 1853 to 1 October 1854, in terms of Inverness Burgh Act, 1847: one moiety payable to the Canal Commissioners, and received by them 31 October 1854 -	62	1	1	375	9	2
—	To amount of Towages by Steam Tug-boats: amount received from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855 - - - - - - - - -	769	19	11	6,739	–	6
—	To Cash received at sundry times, to 1 May 1855, being interest on Exchequer Bills, &c., including 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* from local Banks, and 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* from Bank of Scotland, for year ending 1 May 1855 -	26	10	3	11,725	16	11
	£.	6,643	11	1	1,361,704	15	1 ½

EXPENDITURE.

No.	From 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855. £.	s.	d.		Total Expenditure from 20 Oct. 1803 to 1 May 1855. £.	s.	d.
I.	1,250	–	–	Management and Law Expenses - - - - - -	59,464	10	5
II.	130	18	7 ½	Timber, and carriage thereof - - - - - - -	77,805	9	8
III.	567	1	5 ½	Machinery, Cast-iron, Tools, Diving-bell, Helmet, &c. - -	139,563	4	10 ½
IV.	64	17	6	Quarries and Masonry - - - - - - - - -	202,320	4	2
V.	-	-	-	Shipping - - - - - - - - - - -	11,721	16	2
VI.	-	-	-	Houses - - - - - - - - - - -	6,172	8	6
VII.	3,096	18	6 ½	Labour and Workmanship (day work) - - - - -	120,777	11	7 ½
VIII.	7	2	6	Ditto - - ditto - (measure work) - - - - -	421,277	8	5
IX.	-	-	-	Purchase of Land, and Damage - - - - - -	83,341	11	5
X.	-	-	-	Horse-hire and Provender - - - - - - -	4,007	13	4
XI.	193	14	2 ½	Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - -	13,677	17	4
XII.	-	-	-	Roads - - - - - - - - - - -	4,579	3	6
XIII.	-	-	-	General repair and completion of Navigation in 1840 to 1848 (subsequent payments and costs of repair of breaches at Aberchalder and Dochgarroch, in January 1849, being debited under respective heads in pay-bills) - - - - -	192,264	5	2
XIV.	1,680	10	3	Steam Tug-vessels, and maintenance thereof - - - -	22,630	6	3 ½
	6,991	3	1				
	144	1	10	Paid to the Trustees of Inverness Harbour, October 1853, a moiety of the Shore and Anchorage Dues collected at Muirtown during the year ended 30th September 1854, less 5 per cent. for repairs, in terms of Harbour Act, 1847 - - -	1,030	16	7
				Balance to the credit of the Commissioners in account with the Bank of Scotland, at 1 May 1855 - - - - -	1,070	7	8
£.	7,135	4	11		1,361,704	15	1 ½

FIFTIETH

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Making and Maintaining

THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1855.

418.

Under 3 *oz.*

SECOND REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED NOVEMBER 10, A.D. 1852,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF THE CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SECOND REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR INQUIRING INTO THE

STATE OF CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

STRONG reasons for the re-establishment of a separate bishopric for Cornwall having been urged upon us in several memorials from the clergy and laity of the County, and an offer having been made for the accomplishment of this object, it seems desirable to make this the subject of a special Report.

The county of Cornwall, before the Conquest, formed the diocese of a Bishop, from about A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1050, when the sees of St. Germans and Crediton were united in the see of Exeter.

The diocese of Exeter contained, by the Census of 1851, a population of 922,656.

The county of Cornwall contained, by the same Census, a population of 355,558, with 243 benefices, lying, for the most part, at such a distance from the city of Exeter as to render Episcopal superintendence and ministrations by a Bishop for the two counties very difficult.

It is also stated that the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, have a population of 2,627.

The Bishop of Exeter observes, that he has pleasure in concurring with the Dean and Chapter "in the opinion, that there is no instance in which the erection "of a new see is more urgently demanded than that of Cornwall;" and suggests, "that the endowment of the new see should be provided out of the Episcopal "Fund, if such fund be recognized as still existing."

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter suggest "that the estates of the see of "Exeter, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, would, under the powers of "improved management possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, prove suffi-"cient for the endowment of the new see."

There is reason to believe, that by improved management of the Episcopal estates, especially those which are situate in Cornwall, some portion of revenue will be found available for this purpose.

There is also another way in which the erection of the proposed see may be facilitated, viz., through the liberal offer made by the Rev. S. Edmund Walker, D.D., the present rector of St. Columb Major, who offers to resign the incumbency and the advowson of the benefice, the tithe rentcharge of which is stated to amount to 1,600*l.* per annum; and to give, besides, three houses, one of which is very suitable for the residence of a Bishop, and the other two for Canons.

We therefore humbly recommend that Your Majesty should be empowered by Act of Parliament to accept the offer above described, and to erect a bishopric for Cornwall, having its see at St. Columb Major.

That the Bishop, in the first instance (as a temporary arrangement), should receive the income, and be responsible for the duties of the parish, with such provisions for the supply of pastoral ministrations as may be deemed requisite.

And that this arrangement should cease so soon as sufficient income can be provided for the Bishop from other sources.

We would also suggest, that should Your Majesty see fit to grant a Royal Letter to the Bishop of Exeter, authorizing collections to be made in the churches of the diocese, and especially in those of Cornwall, a considerable portion of the necessary endowment might thus be provided.

We recommend, that until the constitution of a chapter for the new see shall have been effected, Your Majesty's congé d'élire should be directed to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who should be authorized to elect the person recommended by Your Majesty for the see of St. Columb.

We further recommend, that the liberal offer of the Bishop of Exeter, to resign the patronage of all benefices situate in the county of Cornwall, be accepted, and that all such benefices be transferred to the patronage of the new see.

It will probably be considered right that the rule of succession to the House of Lords (on a vacancy in the number of spiritual peers), which is now established for the other bishoprics, should be applicable to the new see, when it is competently endowed.

With respect to the establishment of a chapter for the see of St. Columb, we are disposed to concur in the suggestion of the Bishop of Exeter, that one of the five canonries now subsisting in Exeter Cathedral be transferred to the new see; but as this subject is intimately connected with the general question of the Cathedral Churches, we reserve our recommendations respecting it for our final Report.

Witness our hands and seals this Sixteenth day of March One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

J. B. Cantuar. (L.S.)
T. Ebor. (L.S.)
Blandford. (L.S.)
Harrowby. (L.S.)
C. J. London. (L.S.)
S. Oxon. (L.S.)
H. Montagu Villiers. (L.S.)
J. Dodson. (L.S.)
J. Patteson. (L.S.)
William Page Wood. (L.S.)
Chr. Wordsworth. (L.S.)
W. F. Hook. (L.S.)
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THIRD AND FINAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS,

THE REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

APPOINTED NOVEMBER 10, A.D. 1852,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF THE CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
25th May 1855.

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COMMISSION

EXTENDING the DURATION of the COMMISSION for inquiring into the state of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and matters connected therewith.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith; To the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury; the most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, Thomas Archbishop of York; Our trusty and well-beloved John Winston Churchill, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of Blandford); Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, Dudley, Earl of Harrowby; the Right Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Charles James Bishop of London; the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Bishop of Oxford; Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors, Sir John Dodson, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Sir John Patteson, Knight; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Page Wood, Knight, Christopher Wordsworth, Doctor in Divinity, Walter Farquhar Hook, Doctor in Divinity, William Selwyn, Clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, and Henry Montagu Villiers, Clerk, Master of Arts, Greeting: Whereas We did by Commissions under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date respectively, the Tenth Day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; the Sixth Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the Thirty-first Day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, appoint you to be our Commissioners for inquiring into the State and Condition of the several Cathedral Churches in England and Wales, and did authorize and empower you to report your several Proceedings, under and by virtue of such Commissions, within the space of Two Years from the Tenth Day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two: And whereas you have reported to Us certain of your several Proceedings under and by virtue of such Commissions: And whereas it has been humbly represented unto Us, that certain other of your Proceedings have not yet been reported to Us, and that it would therefore be expedient to extend the duration of the said Commissions, for the purpose of enabling you to make a Final Report touching the said Inquiry: Now know ye that We are graciously pleased to extend the duration of the said

I. CONSTITUTION OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Rep. 1. pp. iv, xviii, xxi.

The original purpose of a Cathedral Church was of a Missionary character; the Bishop living together with his associated Clergy; maintaining the constant worship of Almighty God; educating the young in the faith of Christ; and sending forth Preachers of the Gospel into all parts of the Diocese.

When the Christian faith was more widely diffused, and the country divided into parishes, each furnished with its own Church and Minister, the Cathedral bodies were adapted to the altered circumstances of the Church. The Dean and Chapter formed a corporation, with possessions distinct from those of the Bishop; their functions chiefly centering in the solemn Public Worship of the Cathedral Church, but still associated with the Bishop, and having many points of connexion with the Diocese and with the general system of the Church. The Cathedral was entitled *Matrix Ecclesia*, the spiritual metropolis or Mother Church of the Diocese.

This character of a Cathedral Church is shown by the following particulars:

Rep. 1. p. v.

The Bishop, when present, had an assigned part in the services of the Cathedral.

Rep. 1. p. vi.

The Archdeacons of the Diocese had a place in the Choir, and a voice in Chapter.

The Cathedral was recognized (and is still) as the Parish Church of the Diocese.

Rep. 1. p. vii.

The Dean and Chapter were recognized by the Common Law, and by Cathedral Statutes, as the Bishop's Council of advice in all weightier causes. The

Rep. 1. p. viii.

exercise of certain spiritual functions, and the charge of the temporalities during the vacancy of the See, and the election of a new Bishop, were vested by law in the Chapter.

Rep. 1. p. xxviii. Canons xxxv. and cxxii.

The Cathedral Clergy were required to be ready when called upon to assist the Bishop in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders, and in the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline.

Rep. 1. p. x. Appendix, p. (65.) Canon xliii.

And lastly, the Dean and Canons were solemnly enjoined, both by Cathedral Statutes and the Ecclesiastical Canons, to be diligent in preaching the Word of God, chiefly in the Cathedral Church, but also in other places.

Such being the character and office of a Cathedral Church, we come next to consider,—

What should be its constitution and functions, in order that it may most effectually "promote the high and holy purposes for which it was founded, and extend the means of Public Worship and Religious Education?"

Rep. 1. p. vi. Extracts from Statutes, App. pp. (5) (10.)

We have shown, that in the Cathedrals of the Old Foundation, the four Principal Persons, viz., Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, were *bound to continual residence*, each having his own distinct sphere of duty.

Rep. 1. p. vii.

The Canons of the Church (varying in number in different Cathedrals, and consisting partly of Presbyters, partly of Deacons,) were all alike bound to reside for a certain part of every year, so that the services of the Church might be continually maintained.

In process of time this rule was modified; the duty of residence and the emoluments attached to it were confined to a portion of the whole body; these were distinguished by the title of Canons Residentiary; while the Chapter still comprised all the Canons, and the right of voting at Chapter meetings remained the same as before.

Rep. 1. p. x.

In the Charters and Statutes given to the Cathedrals of the New Foundation by King Henry VIII. the Dean and Canons are designated as a perpetual corporation, dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the Cathedral Church, *and bound to continual residence*, with the allowance of 100 days absence to the Dean, and 80 to a Canon, in the year; with the condition that a certain portion, *one third or one fourth part, of the Canons should always be in residence together.*

Rep. 1. p. xii. Statutes of Canterbury, App. p. (57.) Ely, pp. (64,) (65.)

We have no evidence to show that these regulations were strictly observed; and in process of time the statutes relating to residence were relaxed, in such a manner that the term allowed for *absence* in the year became the term prescribed for *residence.*

The Canons being generally possessed of benefices without limitation as to distance, have for the most part resided at the Cathedral only the short term

required by the altered statutes, and have thus become less capable of united action, less sensible of corporate responsibility, and less available to the Bishop as his council of advisers.

While we gladly acknowledge the fact that the Cathedrals have in many instances furnished due provision for laborious ministers of God's Word, that they have been the means of encouraging and promoting sacred learning, have fostered many able and zealous champions of the faith, who have maintained the cause of Christianity, taken part in the translation of the Scriptures into our own and foreign tongues, and adorned the Church of England; we are yet compelled to confess, that various circumstances have rendered such instances less numerous than they might have been.

In the year 1835 a Royal Commission of Inquiry was issued, embracing, among other objects, the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

In consequence of the recommendations of that Commission, the Cathedral Chapters have, with some exceptions, been reduced, by suspension of Canonries, each to a Dean and four Canons, the former bound to reside not less than eight, the latter not less than three months each. But the law still allows Canons to hold benefices in any part of the country; so that there is, in most cases, only one Canon in residence at a time.

Your Majesty having been pleased to direct us to inquire into the same subject, we have given our most careful consideration to the fundamental question of the residence of the Dean and Canons.

And we have come to the conclusion, that the full efficiency of the Cathedral bodies cannot be secured, without a return to the spirit of the ancient rule with respect to residence.

We therefore humbly recommend to Your Majesty, that (so long at least as the present suspension of Canonries shall last)—

Every Dean and Canon Residentiary hereafter appointed shall reside at his Cathedral Church for nine months in every year.

In the process of framing the Cathedral Statutes in accordance with this rule, we propose to recommend that such limitations be introduced as will allow the time spent in diocesan or professional duties annexed to a Canonry, to be reckoned as part of the term of residence.

Our conviction of the necessity of this rule is confirmed by the suggestions of several Bishops and Chapters, portions of which are cited in the Appendix to this Report. And we trust that under the operation of this system, all the functions of Cathedral Churches will be more effectually discharged; the public worship of God and the preaching of His Word, in the Cathedral Church and in other places, maintained with greater solemnity and efficiency; and the connexion of the Chapter with the Bishop, the Cathedral City, and the Diocese, materially strengthened and improved.*

When the Dean and Canons Residentiary are thus permanently resident, we think that the chief functions and duties incident to the administration of a Cathedral Church should be vested in them. We therefore recommend,

That hereafter, in every Cathedral Church where the offices of Precentor, Chancellor,† Treasurer, or Subdean exist, the Dean and Canons Residentiary, with the assistance of the Minor Canons, be responsible for the fulfilment of the duties belonging to those offices, each person having his allotted share; and that hereafter no other persons be appointed to those offices.

Canons Non-Residentiary. Rep. 1. p. xiii.

With respect to the non-residentiary Canons or Prebendaries, of the Old Foundation, we have stated, in our First Report, that by the Act of 1840, their offices were retained as marks of honour, while their estates were transferred (with due regard to vested interests) to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Also that by the same Act, the Bishops of the Cathedrals of the New Foundation (in which no non-residentiary Canons existed) are authorized, with one exception, to appoint, each in his own Cathedral, a certain number of honorary Canons.

We are strongly convinced of the necessity of such a body of non-resident members in every case, as a means of widening the basis of the Cathedral

* On the subject of this recommendation, proposing nine months' residence, and also on that concerning the tenure of benefices with canonries, some members of our Commission have expressed a different opinion, the reasons for which will be found in our Appendix, p. 18.

† It will be understood that this means the Chancellor of the Cathedral.

Church, and promoting its connexion with the Diocese; and of affording to the Bishop a larger council of advice, with whom, as occasions arise, he may hold conference on Diocesan affairs.

We therefore propose to Your Majesty, that the Constitution of the Old Foundation (in its later form, as above described) be taken as the model of all Cathedral Churches; and with a view to this we recommend,

That both the Prebendaries of the Old Foundation, and the Honorary Canons of the New Foundations be styled Canons; that such Canons (not fewer than twelve) be appointed by the Bishop of every Cathedral; and that these, together with the Bishop, Dean, Canons Residentiary, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, form the Greater Chapter of the Diocese.

That all the Canons Non-residentiary in every Cathedral have the right, now possessed by the Prebendaries of the Old Foundation, of voting at the election of a Bishop and of a Capitular Proctor to Convocation.

That the Canons Non-residentiary take their places in Choir and Chapter next to the Canons Residentiary and Archdeacons, according to seniority of appointment.

That any Non-residentiary Canon ceasing to reside in the Diocese (except under license), cease ipso facto *to be a member of the Cathedral Church.*

Connexion of the Bishop with the Chapter.
Rep. 1. p. xxvii.

With respect to an important subject pressed upon our attention by several of the Bishops, we have shown in our First Report that the connexion between the Bishop and the Cathedral Church has, by a variety of causes, been very much impaired. In the words of the late Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop has in general, "extraordinary jurisdiction as Visitor, but no ordinary jurisdiction as Bishop."

Rep. 1. p. xxxvi.

At the same time we find that the Bishop's authority as Visitor has not been exercised either regularly or frequently.

To provide a remedy for these defects, we deem it desirable to connect the Bishop, the Chapter, and the Greater Chapter with the Bishop, so as to ensure, as far as possible, periodical revision of Cathedral affairs, and to provide opportunities of mutual conference; by which means, we trust, many questions, which might otherwise grow up into subjects of appeal, will be considered and adjusted as they arise.

We therefore recommend,

That the Bishop, wherever it may be practicable, have a place of residence in the Cathedral City, or in its immediate neighbourhood.

That besides the ordinary Chapters held under the presidency of the Dean, there be held once in every year, under the presidency of the Bishop, a Chapter consisting of the Dean and Canons Residentiary; and also a Greater Chapter, consisting of the Dean, Canons Residentiary, Archdeacons, and Canons Non-residentiary.

That the Bishop have power to summon a Chapter of the Dean and Canons Residentiary, when he may deem it expedient, for the purpose of bringing under their consideration subjects relating to the Cathedral Church or the Diocese, and to preside therein.

That the Bishop also have power to summon the Greater Chapter when he may deem it expedient, for the purpose of consulting them.

We do not hereby propose any alteration with respect to the right at present vested in the Visitor.

Authority of the Dean.

It has been represented to us that, in some cases, the Dean has not in practice that authority which by the tenor of the Statutes is vested in him.

We therefore recommend,

That, in the revision of Cathedral Statutes, care be taken to secure to the Dean the chief authority and government over the Cathedral body, any custom or usage of particular Chapters notwithstanding.

That in all cases in which, during the absence of the Dean, his authority devolves upon the Vice Dean, the senior Canon in residence be invested with such authority, unless some other Canon shall have been appointed by the Dean, or by the Dean and Chapter (as the custom may be), to the office of Vice Dean.

Revision of Statutes.

With respect to the important subject of Revision of Statutes, we beg to refer to the statement made in our First Report (p. xxxvi.), which shows the necessity for an extensive remodelling of the capitular codes.

The alterations which our Commission may recommend to Her Majesty, should they be approved and carried into effect, will form a further ground for a thorough revision.

It is stated in our First Report (p. vi.), that in the old Cathedrals the Bishop, with the advice and concurrence of the Chapter, enacted statutes, for which statement authorities are cited. But we are advised that such statutes were rather of the nature of byelaws, such as it is competent for every corporation to make; and that previous to the Act of 1840 no fundamental change, either in the constitution or statutes of Cathedrals of the old foundation, could be made but under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Appendix to Report I. p. (4.)

With respect to the new Cathedrals, it is stated in our First Report (p. xi.), that by the statutes of King Henry VIII. power was reserved to the Crown of amending the statutes, or making new statutes, and that this power was sometimes exercised.

It appears, however, that doubts were raised on this subject, till, by the Act 6 Ann. c. 21., the statutes usually received and practised in the Cathedrals founded by King Henry VIII. since the restoration of Charles II. were made good and valid in law, and declared to be the statutes of the said Cathedrals; and power was given to the Queen, for her life, to make new statutes. This power does not appear to have been renewed to any subsequent Sovereign.

It seems, therefore, that the statutes of the new foundation could not, previously to 1840, be amended, or new statutes given, otherwise than by the authority of Parliament.

By the Act of 1840 (3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 47.) it is enacted, that the several Chapters shall, either of their own accord or on the requisition of their Visitors, propose such alterations in their existing statutes and rules as shall provide for the disposal of the benefices in their patronage to meet the just claims of the Minor Canons, and as shall make them consistent with the constitution and duties of the Chapters, as altered under the authority of that Act. In default of such alterations proposed by the Chapter, the Visitor himself may propose alterations, and in either case the altered statutes are to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and confirmed by the Queen in Council.

No Chapter has received an amended code of statutes under the authority of this enactment, and it only applies to a small part of the alterations which are required.*

It is impossible for our Commission, within any reasonable time, to enter so fully into the details of each Cathedral as to specify all the amendments required in its statutes. We propose, therefore, to suggest general principles and regulations, to be applied with due deliberation to the particular circumstances of each Cathedral.

It is also impossible, by any regulations in detail that may now be devised, to provide effectually for the permanent well-being of the Cathedral Churches, and of the various institutions connected with them.

We therefore recommend the following provisions for the requisite amendment of the Cathedral Statutes:—

1st. *That a Cathedral Commission be appointed by Act of Parliament for a period of ten years, consisting of the two Archbishops, two Bishops of the province of Canterbury, and one of York, to be chosen by the Bishops of each province respectively, and four other persons, members of the Church of England, (one of whom shall be Dean of a Cathedral Church,) to be appointed by the Crown.*

2d. *That, with the exception of St. George's Chapel Windsor, each of the Capitular Bodies, into the state and condition of which we have been commanded to inquire, be empowered and required, with the concurrence of their Bishop, within one year from the passing of the Act for the Regulating of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches—to prepare a draft of their Statutes, so as to render them suitable to existing circumstances;*

And in case of a Capitular Body having no Statutes, that such body be empowered and required to frame a Code of Statutes.

* Some alteration of statutes, so far as regards the disposal of benefices, has been recently made at St. Paul's, London, under the provisions of the statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 47.

Such Statutes, in each case, to be made consistent with the constitution and duties of Capitular Bodies as regulated by recent legislation, such draft to be approved by their Visitor, and then laid before the Commissioners; and if it should appear to the Commissioners that any alterations of such draft are required, they shall return the same to the Chapter, with their remarks; and the Chapter shall return the draft approved by the Bishop and Visitor to the Commissioners within three months.

That in default of such draft proposed by the Chapter, the Commissioners be empowered to prepare a draft of amended statutes, and send the same to the Chapter.

3d. *That when the statutes of any Capitular Body have been fully revised and approved by the Commissioners, they shall lay the same before Her Majesty, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to issue an order or orders ratifying the same.*

4th. *That each of the Chapters, with the concurrence of their Bishop, shall also within two years from the passing of such Act, prepare a draft of such alterations as to matters of detail and regulation as may be deemed necessary, but are not of such a nature as to require to be embodied in their Statutes, though in no respect substantially repugnant thereto; which draft shall then be laid before the Commissioners, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as is provided with regard to the draft of their Statutes; and that similar alterations may from time to time, during the continuance of the Cathedral Commission, be proposed by each of the Chapters to the Commissioners and dealt with in the same manner.*

5th. *That after the expiration of such Commission, it shall still be lawful for any Chapter to propose any such alterations as to matters of detail and regulation as shall not be substantially repugnant to any of the Statutes, such alterations to be approved by the Bishop, and the Visitor of the Cathedral, and the Archbishop of the province, and finally laid before Her Majesty in Council.*

6th. *That any Act appointing a Cathedral Commission, as recommended above, shall contain a clause repealing so much of the 47th section of the statute* 3 & 4 *Vict. c.* 113. *as directs the altered statutes and rules of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in order to avoid the inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in relation to the same subject-matter.*

With regard to St. George's Chapel at Windsor, we think that its title of "The Queen's Free Chapel within the Castle of Windsor" marks its character as distinct from any Cathedral or Collegiate Church. We think, from its direct connexion with the Sovereign, that it would not be convenient to submit this body to the rules which we have proposed for other Capitular bodies, to the future Cathedral Commission, the appointment of which we have recommended.

Having therefore taken into consideration a Memorial from the Dean of Windsor, and the peculiar character of St. George's Chapel as "The Queen's free Chapel within Her Castle of Windsor,"

We recommend *That one of the two Canonries which, on its becoming vacant, would be suspended, be withdrawn from the operation of the suspending Act, and, on its becoming vacant, be united with the Vicarage in the Royal Borough of Windsor.*

That this Canonry be chargeable with the payment of two fifths thereof, to the Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Windsor; and that the present vicarage house be transferred to the Vicarage of the Holy Trinity.

And, considering also that, independently of its ecclesiastical character, the foundation of the Chapel of St. George is an appendage of the Order of the Garter, of which the Military Knights of Windsor formed an original portion,

We recommend *That the second Canonry, on its becoming vacant, be suspended, and that its endowment be divided among the thirteen Military Knights on the Upper or Royal Foundation.*

Patronage of Canonries.

To ensure as far as possible the adequate fulfilment of the important duties incumbent on the Canons of Cathedrals, we beg to recommend as follows:—

That on the appointment to any Canonry, a written statement of the qualifications or past services of the person appointed be signed by the Patron, to be presented to the Chapter, and preserved among their records.

It appears by the Table given in our First Report (page 41), that the Canonries in the Patronage of the Crown and of the Lord Chancellor are confined to certain Cathedrals; and that whereas in some Cathedrals the Bishop has not one Canonry in his Patronage, in others the Bishop has the Patronage of all.

It seems desirable to suggest a remedy for these inequalities. We therefore recommend,

That exchange of Patronage of Canonries be made (according to the Table annexed to this Report), on the principle that the Patronage of the Crown and of the Lord Chancellor should be more equably diffused, and that every Bishop should have the Patronage of some Canonries in his own Cathedral.

That in case of a Dean or a Canon Residentiary being desirous, by reason of old age or other infirmity, to retire from his Deanery or Canonry, he be allowed, with consent of the Bishop and Patron, or, if the Bishop be Patron, with consent of the Archbishop, to receive from his successor, as a retiring pension, such sum, as may be approved by the Bishop and Patron, or by the Bishop and Archbishop, as the case may be.

We also recommend,

That if possible the several Canonries of Norwich, Rochester, and Gloucester be severed from the Headships of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Oriel, and Pembroke Colleges, Oxford; to which they are now respectively attached, such annexation being incompatible with the amount of residence and duties which we have recommended for the Members of Chapters.

Archdeacons.

Archdeacons.

It will be observed that we have included the Archdeacons of the Diocese in the Greater Chapter, and have reckoned them next in order to the Canons Residentiary. This is suggested by the order of the more ancient Cathedrals, in which the Archdeacons had their place next in rank to the Principal Persons, who, according to our recommendations, will be represented by the Dean and Canons Residentiary. We would, however, propose, that where by custom the Archdeacons take their place next to the Dean, the same arrangement should continue.

By the Cathedral Acts it is provided that an Archdeaconry may be endowed either with a Canonry, or with a payment from a Canonry held by another Archdeacon (not exceeding 200*l.* per annum), or with a payment of 200*l.* per annum from the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission, or with a Benefice within the Archdeaconry.

Also that in some cases a Canonry may be divided between two Archdeacons, who shall divide the Cathedral duties of the Canonry between them.

There are now eleven instances* of the annexation of Canonries to Archdeaconries, in three of which the Archdeacon holding the Canonry is charged with a payment to another Archdeacon.

We think that the above-mentioned arrangements may with advantage be somewhat modified in accordance with the recommendations we have made with respect to Canons Residentiary.

We beg to recommend as follows:—

As we have recommended that Canons Residentiary hereafter appointed should reside for nine months at the Cathedral, and as we deem it desirable that every Archdeacon should reside within the limits of his Archdeaconry, and if possible be charged with cure of souls; we recommend

1. *That Canonries be severed from Archdeaconries, except in those cases where the Cathedral is situate within the limits of the Archdeaconry; and that (where it is possible) the Archdeaconries so severed from Canonries be endowed by attaching to them sufficiently endowed benefices.*

2. *That the Archdeacon of the district in which the Cathedral Church is situated, being a Canon Residentiary (whether the Canonry be annexed to his office or not), be allowed to reckon the time spent in Diocesan duties as part of his residence.*

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* See the Table of Annexations attached to our First Report.

3. *That no Archdeacon, being a Canon Residentiary, be allowed to undertake any Cathedral office, which, in the judgment of the Bishop, is incompatible with the discharge of his duty as Archdeacon.*

Vicars Choral or Minor Canons.

We have stated in our First Report that the original position of a Vicar Choral in the Cathedrals of the old foundation was that of Assistant to a Canon, each Canon having his Vicar.

In most of the Old Cathedrals the Vicars Choral were formed into corporate bodies, having some separate property under their own management; but the foundation of these corporations was in every case of later date than that of the Chapter.

In the original constitution of the New Cathedrals founded by King Henry VIII. the number of Minor Canons was equal to that of the Canons, and in one case greater. In these Cathedrals they do not form a corporation, and have in general no separate property.

We have bestowed much consideration upon this part of the Cathedral Foundations, and have endeavoured to ascertain from the evidence afforded to us, both in writing and *vivâ voce*, what may be the best arrangements for the future with regard to the position and prospects of these Members of Cathedral Churches.

After the most careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, we have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the Minor Canons* should be, for the most part, young men, performing their Cathedral duties, and at the same time having an opportunity of qualifying themselves for the exercise of the Parochial Ministry by partaking in pastoral work in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral Church.

Stipends. With respect to the emoluments of Minor Canons we think that they should increase after a certain term of service. We desire, however, to express our opinion that, with these emoluments, they should be ready to undertake such reasonable service, whether in the Cathedral Church or in the Precinct, as the Chapter may require of them.

Claims to Benefices. With respect to the appointment of Minor Canons to Capitular Benefices, we recommend that in any scheme which may be prepared for this purpose under the provision of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria c. 113. s. 47., care be taken to preserve that discretionary power which every patron ought to possess, of determining whether a particular person is duly qualified for the spiritual care of a certain parish, whatever may be the musical talents of the Minor Canons.

We would rather advise in some cases the continuance of a Minor Canon whose voice was still strong and good, in the service of the Cathedral Church, and as assistant to some one of the Canons in Cathedral or Diocesan duties, with a further increase of stipend; and, if possible, the provision of retiring pensions for those who have no desire or are not particularly qualified for pastoral duties, and have no other resource in declining years.

Corporations of Minor Canons. It appears to us necessary that the Minor Canons should be in all cases under the authority of the Dean and Chapter, subject only to the control of the Visitor. And we are led to the conclusion, that the incorporation of Minor Canons and the possession of corporate property interferes materially with that exercise of authority by the Chapter which is necessary to the good government of a Cathedral Church.

With these remarks, we beg to recommend the following propositions:—

1. *That the number of the Minor Canons, in general, be not less than four.*

2. *That whenever it may be practicable, a house of residence be provided for the Minor Canons within the Cathedral precincts; and that whenever it may be practicable, arrangements be made to give to the Minor Canons such opportunities of pastoral work as may qualify them for succession to a benefice.*

3. *That the appointment of Minor Canons to Capitular Benefices be left to be regulated by the Act* 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113. *s.* 47., *which provides that a scheme for the disposal of patronage be prepared by each Chapter.*

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* It will be understood that when this term is used by itself, we include also Vicars Choral being in Holy Orders.

4. *That no person hereafter appointed to be a Vicar Choral or Minor Canon shall thereby become a member of any corporation of Vicars Choral or Minor Canons.*

5. *That the shares of the corporate income which would have been payable from time to time to newly appointed Vicars Choral or Minor Canons, if they had become members of the corporation, and also the income of any vacant office of Vicar Choral or Minor Canon which is specially endowed, be paid over to the Dean and Chapter, and be treated as part of the Capitular Revenue.*

6. *That on the decease or resignation of the last surviving member of any such corporation, the corporation be* ipso facto *extinct and dissolved, and that all the property of such extinct and dissolved corporation become vested in the Dean and Chapter, as part of the Capitular property.*

7. *That it shall be lawful for any such corporation, on the consent of all such members of the same as were elected previously to March 8th,* 1853, *to surrender their charter or other title of incorporation, and thereupon such corporation shall be* ipso facto *extinct and dissolved, and all the property of the same shall become vested in the Dean and Chapter as part of the Capitular property.* See 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35.

8. *That so much of the Statute* 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113. *s.* 45., *as enacts "that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein-after provided, regulations shall be made for fixing the number and emoluments of such Minor Canons in each Cathedral and Collegiate Church," be repealed, and that such regulations shall be made according to the enactments and provisions of that Statute, by the several Deans and Chapters and the Cathedral Commission, which we have proposed, in order to avoid the inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in relation to the same subject matter.*

Patronage of Capitular Benefices.

We recommend *That (saving existing rights) the Benefices in the patronage of Capitular bodies without their respective Dioceses be exchanged under the provisions of the Act* 16 *&* 17 *Vict. c.* 50., *for Benefices within their own Dioceses.*

Also, *That in any case where a Benefice in the patronage of a Chapter is not conferred upon a member of the Cathedral body, the right of presentation (saving existing rights) be vested in the Greater Chapter.*

II. FUNCTIONS OF CATHEDRAL BODIES.

Having thus described the constitution which we have been led to recommend for the Cathedral Churches, we proceed next to the functions and duties of their members.

1. Public Worship.

In entering upon this subject, it will not be necessary to repeat the statements of our First Report. The history of the Cathedral Churches, and the provisions of their Charters and Statutes, fully prove that—

The primary purpose of a Cathedral Church was the maintenance of the Worship of Almighty God in the most constant and solemn manner.

We may at once proceed to state the general principle which will govern all our recommendations on this subject; viz.:

That the services of the Cathedral Church, both on the Lord's *Day, and on other days, should be such as may most effectually minister to the honour of* Almighty God, *and promote the spiritual welfare of the Cathedral City and the Diocese.*

This principle comprehends the two distinct but inseparable purposes combined in all Christian worship; and the founders of Cathedral Churches recognized both, and provided for their fulfilment.

For the first purpose, they dedicated the Churches and all their members to the glory of Almighty God; enjoined that a certain number of the Cathedral body should always be present at the Divine offices; provided for the main-

tenance and instruction of a numerous choir; and prescribed the daily offering of prayer and praise, accompanied with chants and hymns.

For the second purpose, they ordained the diligent preaching of the Word of God, especially in the Cathedral Church; the distinct reading of the Scriptures; the perpetual administration of the Sacraments; and in many cases, if not in all, the celebration of Public Worship in a simpler and shorter form, besides the daily choral services.

Rep. 1. p. xx.

1. It will be seen by the analysis which we have given of the returns from the several Chapters on this subject, that the former of these two purposes is the one which has been best fulfilled in the Cathedral Churches.

The daily choral services, morning and afternoon, have been maintained in almost all the Cathedrals; and in later years, we have reason to believe, with increasing solemnity, and with more uniform regard to the peculiar requirements of the choral service.

We entirely agree with the suggestion made by several Chapters, that these choral services, bequeathed to us by former ages, should be maintained in full efficiency. Music and singing have always formed a part of the Public Worship of Almighty God. The solemn strains of the Cathedral Choir are adapted to the lofty and spacious fabrics in which they resound, and are qualified to excite devotional feelings in the minds of those who by nature and taste are fitted to enjoy them.

We believe that a love for sacred music is on the increase in our larger communities. In many populous towns choral societies have been established, and in some a considerable annual amount is freely contributed for the maintenance of the choir of the Parish Church.

As the Cathedral Churches are the most appropriate places for the celebration of musical service, we recommend,

That the Cathedral choirs be maintained in full strength, and if possible, increased in power, especially on the Lord's *Day.*

At the same time we feel bound to express our conviction that the music of the choral service is often too elaborate and intricate for an ordinary congregation; and that this is one of the causes which have tended to diminish the Cathedral congregations. While the anthems may properly be such as require skill in music for their due performance, the ordinary chants and services ought, in our judgment, to be of a simpler character, in order that the people may be encouraged to take part in them.

In some Cathedrals there prevails what we deem a laudable custom, of adding to the choral service the singing of one metrical Psalm, in the melody of which the whole congregation can take part. The effect of sympathy, arising from the union of many voices in the praise of God, is universally felt and acknowledged.

See Report I., p. xx.

2. With regard to the second purpose, viz., the promoting the spiritual welfare of the Cathedral City and Diocese, the Cathedral Bodies appear to have fallen short of what might reasonably have been expected from these institutions. We trust that their efficiency in this respect will be much increased by the continual residence of the Dean and Canons.

Sunday.

We are of opinion that the services of the Lord's Day should be more frequent and more varied; and that the Cathedral bodies may hereafter usefully consider whether, as is now the practice in certain Cathedrals, the services of the Lord's Day can be profitably divided.

Week days.

We think that there should be not fewer than two sermons in every Cathedral Church; and that one of them might, with advantage, like the sermons before the Universities, be accompanied by short prayers and a single psalm or hymn.

We also suggest that the usefulness of Cathedral Churches might be increased by the addition to their choral services of others without musical accompaniment, to which, on one or more days of the week, a sermon or exposition might be added.

See Rep. 1. p. xxvii.

In connexion with this subject we beg to make the following recommendations,

That it be made clear by declaratory enactments, that the Bishop has the right of preaching, and of performing all the ordinances and ceremonies of the Church in the Cathedral, whenever he shall think proper.

That the Dean and Canons, when resident, shall attend once at least every day at Divine Service in the Choir, except when prevented by diocesan duties, or other reasonable causes, to be approved by the Dean and Chapter; such attendance to be enforced, according to ancient custom, by statutable fines.

That not fewer than two Canons, Residentiary or Non-residentiary, be present at each choral service of the Cathedral, unless prevented by sickness, or other grave hindrance.

That the Dean or Canons take some part in the daily celebration of Divine Service.

That two sermons at least be preached on every LORD'S *Day, in the choir or nave of every Cathedral.*

That with regard to Divine Service in the Cathedral, the Bishop have ordinary jurisdiction over the Capitular body.

2. OTHER DUTIES.

Various statutable duties.

Appendix to Rep. 1. p. (5)–(10.)

Next in order are the various duties incident to the administration of a Cathedral Church, and fully expressed in the ancient statutes.

They include the following particulars:—

Regulation of the Divine Services, including the selection of music and superintendence of the practice of the choir;

Cure of souls in the precinct, and spiritual charge of the members of the Cathedral body;

Superintendence of the Capitular Schools;

Preservation of the Fabric and Capitular Buildings; and provision of the requisites for the services of the Church; management of property, accounts, and records.

These are the chief duties anciently assigned to the four Principal Persons, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer; each having his Vicar to assist him.

We have already proposed, under the head of Constitution, that these duties be distributed from time to time among the body of residentiaries, assisted by the Minor Canons, each having his own definite share of duty.

General duties imposed by the Canons of A.D. 1603.

In the next place must be mentioned the general duties incumbent on the members of a Cathedral Church, in virtue of their connexion with the Bishop and Diocese.

By the 35th Canon it is enjoined that "The Bishop, before he admit any "person to Holy Orders, shall diligently examine him, in the presence of "those ministers that shall assist him at the imposition of hands;" and "that "they who shall assist the Bishop in examining and laying on of hands shall "be of his Cathedral Church, if they may conveniently be had, or other "sufficient preachers of the same Diocese, to the number of three at the least."

We trust that the rule of Residence which we have recommended will facilitate the attendance of members of the Residentiary body, for this purpose, when summoned by the Bishop.

Preaching in other Churches.

By the 43d Canon it is ordained, that the Dean and Canons "shall likewise preach in other Churches of the same Diocese where they are resident, "and especially in those places whence they or their Church receive any yearly "rents or profits."

On this subject we beg to refer to the statement in our First Report (p. xxi.), and to express our hope that the ministrations of the Cathedral Clergy in the Parishes of the Diocese on particular occasions, and at the request of the incumbents, will be more frequent, when they are longer resident in the Cathedral City.

And we recommend, *That all the time spent in this and other Diocesan duties be reckoned as residence.*

Discipline.

The 122d Canon provides,—

That no sentence of deprivation from a living, or deposition from the ministry, "shall be pronounced by any person whosoever, but only by the Bishop, "with the assistance of his Chancellor, the Dean (if they may conveniently "be had), and some of the Prebendaries, if the Court be kept near the "Cathedral Church, or of the Archdeacon, if he may be had conveniently, "and two other, at the least, grave ministers and preachers, to be called by "the Bishop, when the Court is kept in other places."

The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86. sec. xi., provides, that in the hearing of any cause under this Act, the Bishop shall have three Assessors, one of whom shall be the Dean of his Cathedral Church, or one of his Archdeacons, or his Chancellor.

Special and incidental duties.

To the above-mentioned duties incumbent on the Dean and Canons Residentiary by the Statutes of Cathedrals and the Ecclesiastical Canons must be added the various special duties which may be annexed, either permanently or occasionally, to particular Canonries.

See below, Religious Education, p. xix.

In many cases a Canon will be Archdeacon; another may be the Bishop's Assistant in promoting Diocesan Education; in some Cathedral Cities there may be a College for Candidates for Holy Orders; a Training School for Masters or Mistresses of Schools; an Hospital; and other institutions, in which the members of Chapters will take such parts as may be hereafter ordered by the statutes of their Cathedral.

It may not unreasonably be expected that a Chapter, continuously resident, will discover many means of usefulness besides those which now exist, and extend those already in operation; and that some of the plans which have been suggested to us for rendering Cathedrals more available to the general welfare of the Church, may then be carried into effect.

But on this subject we do not consider it within our province to propose any regulations of detail, deeming it best to leave all such arrangements to be proposed by the Bishop and Chapter of each Cathedral Church, and sanctioned by the authority herein recommended.

Encouragement of sacred learning.

Lastly, in considering the employments of Deans and Canons, we are of opinion that it is one distinct purpose of Cathedral institutions to make provision for the cultivation and encouragement of theological learning.* With this view we think it desirable *That one Canonry at least in each Cathedral be not connected with any laborious pastoral duties.*

Connexion of the Chapter with the City.

We come now to a part of the subject on which great difference of opinion has been expressed, viz., the connexion of the Capitular Body with the Cathedral City.

Rep 1. p. xxii.

In our First Report we have expressed our conviction, that "one of the "chief objects in any measures of improvement should be the effective "spiritual care of the Cathedral cities."

To the attainment of this great object, the constitution which we have proposed—of a resident Capitular Body associated with the Bishop in counsel and co-operation, and having ties of connexion with the parochial clergy—will, we confidently hope, contribute in no slight degree.

It remains to be considered, whether the Capitular Body may not with advantage be still more closely associated with pastoral ministrations in the city, by their holding benefices in or adjacent to it; where, by their proximity, they may be capable of performing all their Capitular duties.

Rep. 1. p. xxi.

On this plan the Legislature has already sanctioned the permanent connexion of parochial charges with Cathedral offices in seven instances, viz.,

The Deanery and four Canonries at Manchester; and

Two Canonries at Westminster.

In the Appendix to our First Report are contained communications from several Chapters, suggesting annexations of the same kind in nine other cases, viz.,

Deanery -	- Lichfield.
Canonries -	1 Exeter.
,,	2 Lichfield.
,,	2 Llandaff.
,,	1 Salisbury.
,,	2 Wells.

We have considered further, whether, without permanent annexation, a Dean or Canon might be allowed to hold a benefice in the Cathedral city, with a view of making better provision for city parishes, which have generally very slender endowments; and of employing with benefit to the Church and

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* See the remarks of some of the Bishops in the Appendix to our First Report.

to themselves the time of the Dean and Canons which is not required by capitular duties.

So important do we deem these objects, that we recommend *That any Dean or Canon be allowed to hold a Parochial Benefice, the Church of which is not more than two miles from the Cathedral Church, and no other; and, secondly, that wherever circumstances may allow, the spiritual charge of a District adjoining the Cathedral be vested in the Chapter, according to a scheme to be prepared by the Chapter, with the concurrence of the Bishop, and approved by the Cathedral Commissioners.*

Such an arrangement will not only afford to the Capitular Body opportunities of pastoral work (one of the best preservatives of spiritual life, and eminently auxiliary to the faithful and effectual preaching of the Gospel), but will also provide facilities for the Minor Canons being trained by practice for the work of the Parochial Ministry.

Duties of Canons Non-residentiary.

With respect to these members of Cathedral Churches, we recommend that in the Revision of Statutes their duties be expressed as follows:—

That they shall attend the Annual Meeting of the Greater Chapter, and any special meeting summoned by the Bishop, except when prevented by reasonable causes.

That they preach from time to time in the Cathedral Church, according to a Cycle already established, or to be hereafter settled, by the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Bishop (saving any existing rights of appointment).

And *That every Canon performing the above duties shall receive, wherever provision can be made for the purpose, an annual payment from the Capitular Funds.*

Duties of Minor Canons.

1. *That the Minor Canons take such parts of Divine Service on Sundays and week days as may be assigned to them by the Chapter.*

2. *That inasmuch as Minor Canons will in many cases succeed to Capitular Benefices, arrangements be made, where practicable, by the Dean and Chapter for their assisting in the discharge of pastoral duties in the city and hamlets.*

3.—Religious Education.

We are required by Your Majesty to suggest such measures as "may render "the cathedral and collegiate churches efficient and useful in promoting the "means of religious education—regard being had to the purposes for which "those churches were originally founded."

One of the main purposes of cathedral institutions, as appears from their charters and statutes, was to promote Religious Education.

This is specially the case with the cathedrals of the New Foundation, which were designed to advance the cause of the Reformation in England, by the diffusion of religious knowledge and sound learning; whence the following cause of their institution is recited in their charters: "*ut juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur;*" and their statutes are framed by the founder with the design "*ut pietas et bonæ literæ perpetue in ecclesiâ nostrâ floreant, et suo "tempore in gloriam Dei et reipublicæ commodum et ornamentum fruc-"tificent.*"*

These purposes were to be effected, particularly in the new cathedrals, by the following means:—

1. By a school for the *choristers* of the church, who were to be trained by the Magister Choristarum in church music and in the rudiments of a liberal education; and who, if they made good progress in their studies, were to be transplanted into—

2. The *Grammar School*, in which a number of boys—generally about twenty-four, in one case (Canterbury) fifty—were, it would seem, to be boarded at the charge of the cathedral (de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ *alendi*),

* See also preamble of the Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. 2., for New Cathedrals, as quoted in First Report, p. xxxix.

and to be trained in the ancient languages, Latin, Greek, and in some cases Hebrew.

3 The appointment and endowment of two grammar-masters, for their education.

4. In some cases (*e.g.* Rochester and Westminster,) the provision of exhibitions for the scholars, toward their maintenance at the universities.

5. The consignment of the school, in some cases to the special care of one of the canons residentiary, who was to be its guardian, in other cases to that of the Sub-dean.

6. The provision for their attendance at Divine Worship in the cathedral.

These observations apply, for the most part, to the new cathedrals. In some of the old cathedrals there appears to be no grammar school, distinct from the choristers' school.

On examining the present condition of the cathedral schools, it will be found that, although laudable efforts have been made, in some instances, to reinvigorate them in recent years, yet for the most part they are not in a flourishing state, and do not occupy the place in the capitular institutions which their founders designed for them.

This appears to be, in great measure, attributable to two causes:—

1. To the assignment of statutable *money payments* for the maintenance of the masters and scholars. Although these payments have, in many cases, been augmented in recent times, the relative importance of the school to the rest of the capitular foundations is not what it originally was.

2. To the want of any adequate compensation for the "mensa communis," contemplated by the founder, at which the masters and scholars should be fed. At a very early period this provision was commuted for a money payment.

It will be seen from the evidence* collected by our Commission, that the endowments of the masterships of the cathedral schools are insufficient to secure the services of competent instructors, or are, at least, not adequate to compensate them; and that these masters are compelled to make considerable sacrifices from their own stipends for the remuneration of assistant masters, and to depend mainly for their subsistence on the fees they receive from town boys and boarders—a very precarious source of income; and that, consequently, the capitular schools are for the most part in an unprosperous state, by no means in accordance with the intentions of the founders or with the dignity of the institutions to which they belong.

1. It does not appear to fall within the province of the Commission to recommend the construction of *new* grammar schools in those particular cathedrals where they do *not* already exist; but to suggest such measures as may tend to restore those which are in existence to a state of greater efficiency, with such additions to the subjects of instruction as as may be required by the circumstances.

2. With a view to such restoration we would recommend,—

That in all Cathedrals where a grammar school is a part of the original foundation, and sufficient funds can be provided, an endowment of not less than 150*l. per annum be assigned to the head master, with a commodious house, rent-free, for the reception of boarders; and where there is a second master that an endowment of not less than* 100*l. per annum, with a house, rent-free, for the reception of boarders, be assigned to him.*

That the boys on the foundation in the grammar school should be entitled to a liberal education free of expense.

That rewards be given to the most deserving scholars; and that, if possible, such grammar school should have one or more exhibitions annually to one of the universities.

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* The case of the masters of these schools has been stated in the communications addressed to the Cathedral Commissioners by several of the masters of the cathedral grammar schools, *e.g.* of Carlisle, First Report, p. 730; Chester, p. 735; Ely, p. 736; and some information on the subject was given to us in the *vivâ voce* evidence of the masters of the Canterbury school and of Rochester School.

That there should be connected with every Cathedral a school in which the choristers of the church should receive a sound religious, liberal, and useful education, in addition to their musical training; and that they should receive an apprentice fee on quitting the choir with the approbation of the Chapter, except in the case of their receiving an exhibition to the university.

That for admission to the choristers' school preference be given to such boys as are likely to be afterwards fit to pursue their studies in the grammar school (where such exists), to which, if duly qualified, they should have right of admission, in case of vacancy, as foundation boys.

That the superintendence of each of the schools be committed to the special care of the Dean or one of the Canons Residentiary as guardian of the school, who should examine boys for admission, and also examine the scholars, either by himself or deputy, once at least in every half year, and make periodical reports on its state to the Chapter and Bishop of the Diocese.

We recommend the above regulations generally; but inasmuch as the old cathedrals differ from one another and from the new as to their provisions for education, and the new are not altogether similar to one another in their arrangements, it will be necessary that the case of each school in each cathedral should be examined separately. Accordingly, a schedule is annexed of the various schools, with special remarks as to each.

Theological Colleges.

It was stated in our First Report (pp. xxiv.–xxv.) that "one of the main "purposes for which cathedrals were founded, was to impart Christian instruction "especially to those under training for holy orders in the Church."

Referring to the evidence there given, and to the remarks there made on the subject, we have now to declare our opinion,

That it would be advantageous to religion and learning if, in each of the two provinces, a certain number of theological seminaries were formed or restored.

In selecting places for such institutions, we suggest that regard should be had to statutable provisions, and also to existing means and appliances in the cathedral or collegiate body: *e.g.* number of canons—theological lectureships—library, hall, and other buildings for the reception of students—sufficient population in the cathedral city, that the students might be profitably trained and exercised in parochial and pastoral work, under direction of the clergy of the city, in visiting the sick, teaching in the schools, &c.*

We would suggest that where a Cathedral is so situate, that in connexion with it a Theological College could be instituted, which should be under the direction of the Bishops and Chapters of several associated dioceses, the benefits of such institutions might best be secured, and the dangers apprehended from a too great multiplication of such Colleges be avoided.

Diocesan Inspection.

We have received memorials recommending provision for Diocesan Inspection of schools in connexion with cathedrals.

Considering the reduced number of the canons residentiary, and the important duties which, in compliance with the injunctions of the charters and statutes of the capitular bodies, and with the laws of the land, they are already, or may be, required to perform, in connexion with the cathedral, the city, and the diocese, we do not think that, consistently with other duties, they could discharge efficiently the important and laborious functions of diocesan inspectors.

We recommend, however, *That, where it is practicable, one of the Canons be assistant to the Bishop in the work of diocesan education.*

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* We have to record a liberal offer made by the Bishop of Exeter for such an institution in that city, for the particulars of which see the Appendix to this Report.

III.—LAY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

Organist.

We have received a memorial signed by a large number of Cathedral Organists, strongly urging their claim to a larger remuneration for their services.

We therefore recommend,

That in every Cathedral an adequate salary be provided for the organist, with a house rent-free within the precincts, where it may be practicable.

We also suggest that the Chapter may materially assist the organist (as we observe is already the practice in some Cathedrals) by allowances for musical instruction given by him to deserving choristers on leaving the choir. Such youths may often find employment as organists in Parish Churches, and be the means of improving parochial psalmody.

Lay Vicars or Clerks.

We have also received memorials from Lay Clerks of several Cathedrals, representing the disproportion between their incomes and their services.

We observe that in some cases it is the practice not to require the constant attendance of all the Lay Clerks at the two choral services on week-days. This necessarily weakens the choral strength, and is to be avoided wherever it may be practicable.

We think it of great importance that every member of the Cathedral body should receive a fair remuneration for the service performed by him, with regard to his position in society; and we recommend this subject to the careful consideration of the several Chapters.

We beg to recommend as follows:

1. *That suitable stipends, rising with length of service, be paid to the Lay Vicars or Clerks.*

2. *That (saving existing interests) the corporations of Lay Vicars be dissolved, in the manner proposed with respect to the corporations of Minor Canons.*

3. *That, if possible, a fund be established for retiring pensions.*

4. *That it be a condition in the appointment of Lay Clerks that they be under the control of the Precentor, with respect to singing in other places than the Cathedral Church.*

5. *That the Lay Clerks be removable at six months' notice, or, in case of grave misconduct, immediately, with consent of the Bishop.*

Choristers.

We have made some recommendations, under the head of Education, for the musical and general instruction of the choristers.

We recommend further, *That the choristers be placed under the spiritual care of one of the Canons. Also, that the rule, No. 4 (under the head of Lay Clerks), be applicable also to the Choristers.*

Bedesmen.

This class of Cathedral members is peculiar to the Cathedrals of the New Foundation, and the Collegiate Church of Westminster.

The persons to be elected are men afflicted with poverty, shattered or wounded in war, or infirm with age. Their duties are to attend the daily services and to assist in various offices connected with the fabric of the church. They are described as *de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi.*

In many cases these appointments are in the gift of the Crown.

There are now many sufferers from the calamities of war to whom such a provision for declining years as was intended by the founders would be very acceptable, and it is desirable that these Royal appointments should minister effectually to the well-being, temporal and spiritual, of those who hold them.

The duties required of them are such as will facilitate the carrying into effect our recommendation with respect to the fabric of the church being open,

either for purposes of devotion or of inspection, during the greater part of every day.

We recommend:

1. *That the bedesmen discharge their statutable duties, and, where it is possible, their stipends be increased.*

2. *That they be removable for grave misconduct by the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Crown, where the Crown has the appointment.*

3. *That they be placed under the spiritual charge of one of the Canons.*

IV. FABRIC.

We have stated in our First Report that not more than one third of the whole number of Cathedrals have any Special Fabric Fund, and most of these belong to the Old Foundation. In some of these cases the fund is very small. P. xlvi.

The consequence has been that in the majority of cases the funds necessary even for the preservation of the fabrics have been obtained from the voluntary contributions of members of the several Chapters, and also from the public at large.

We have no wish to discourage any persons from assisting by their private means so good a work as the keeping up the fabric of our Cathedrals, and the buildings connected with them. But as regards the members of the several Chapters, we think it by no means fair that they should be obliged, from the want of Special Funds, to contribute out of the limited incomes which have been or may be assigned to them by Acts of Parliament, even to so good a work; and we therefore recommend *That a fund be set apart from the Capitular Revenues of each Cathedral which shall be sufficient for the repairs of the fabric of the Cathedral Church and the Capitular Buildings, the Chapter having power to borrow money for great emergencies.*

We are glad to find that in some places the Cathedral is open to the inspection of the public free of charge, and we recommend *That this should be the case as to all Cathedrals at seasonable hours.*

It has been suggested to us as very desirable that some person or persons of high architectural knowledge should be authorized periodically to inspect the different Cathedrals, and to give their advice in regard to any proposed alterations, and in regard to monuments erected or to be erected, and without their approbation no such alterations or erections should take place.

We think it worthy of serious consideration whether some such provision may not be necessary with a view to the preservation of the Cathedrals according to the original designs of those who built them.

V. CAPITULAR PROPERTY AND REVENUE.

The important subject of Capitular Property and Revenue has been urged upon our attention in several ways:—

By the terms of Your Majesty's Commission, which require us to consider whether any part of the Cathedral revenues may be made available to the erection of new Sees;

By the remarks of some of the Chapters, deprecating the loss of revenue to the Church by the present system of leasing on payment of fines; and suggesting improvements in the management of Capitular Property, and increased expenditure in several branches of the Cathedral economy:—

By the temporary nature of the existing law for the improvement of Capitular Estates, the Act of 1851 having been renewed in 1854 for a period of two years:—

By the provision of the Act, 16 & 17 Victoria, c. 35. (1853), which directed the surplus revenues of the Capitular Property of York and Carlisle (then recently transferred to the Estates Commissioners), and of any other Chapters which should make similar transfers of their property, to be held in reserve, in order that our Commission might have time to make its final report.

We shall divide our observations under the two following heads:—

1. Expenses of the Capitular Establishments.

2. Management and Improvement of Property, and augmentation of Vicarages.

1. Expenses of Capitular Establishments.

See Rep. 1.

1. It appears from the statements made to us by the Chapters, that in many cases the incomes of the Dean and Canons are unequal and uncertain, and they strongly recommend a change of system, which may reduce the fluctuations of income within narrower limits.

2. Several of the Chapters have suggested restorations and improvements in their choir, schools, and other institutions, involving an increase of expenditure.

3. There is in most cases no special provision for the maintenance of the Fabric and Capitular Buildings.

4. The separate estates of the Canons Non-residentiary have been alienated, without reserving any endowments for this class of Capitular members.

Incomes of Deans and Canons.

In dealing with the whole of the important subject referred to us by Your Majesty, we have been repeatedly embarrassed by the difficulty of finding the revenues necessary to give efficiency to our recommendations.

This difficulty has been forced anew upon our notice by our recommendation of the constant residence of Deans and Canons; inasmuch as the change of system which we have recommended, with respect to residence and duties, involves the necessity of a revision of the scale fixed by recent Acts of Parliament for Capitular incomes. The permanent residence of Canons in the Cathedral city will not only preclude them from any material increase of income by means of a Benefice, but also render them liable to greater charges for the maintenance of their families, and to more frequent claims of charity and hospitality.

In recommending a revision of the present scale, we feel that we are acting in accordance with the spirit of the Second Report of the First Commission of Inquiry, in 1836, which Report was adopted by Parliament as the basis of subsequent legislation. The Commissioners stated it as the first principle of their proposed measures, to leave to the Cathedral Churches such endowments as are "requisite for the purposes of their institution, and for maintaining them in "such a state of efficiency and respectability as may enable them fully to "carry those purposes into effect."

The main advantages which we anticipate to the cause of Religion and the Church, from the Cathedral bodies, can be secured only by filling Deaneries and Canonries with the best men. Such men cannot undertake these offices unless the incomes attached to them bear such a relation to the expenses connected with them, and to their own social station, as may enable them to take the lead in works of charity in the city and diocese, and to discharge the various duties of these posts with a dignified liberality.

We therefore recommend, *That the annual income of every Deanery in England be not less than* 1,500*l.*, *and the income of every Canon Residentiary not less than* 750*l.*; *and that a corresponding increase be made to the Deaneries and Canonries in Wales.*

And we strongly recommend that these incomes be carefully secured from diminution by any future change in the value of money.

In making this recommendation, we desire it to be understood that we do not propose that these augmentations should be made out of any other than Capitular Revenues, nor from any portion of those revenues which is included in the security to Queen Anne's Bounty* for the loan to the Ecclesiastical Commission.

The sum at present paid by the wealthier Chapters for charged Deaneries and Canonries, is about equal to the amount paid by the Commissioners to the poorer Chapters. For whatever further sums may be required hereafter, we look to the increase of revenues to be derived from improved management.

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* We have annexed to this Report a Schedule of the Sources of Revenue which are included in the security to Queen Anne's Bounty.

Recent legislation has decided upon changing the tenure of Capitular property, both by enfranchising copyholds, and by bringing gradually into hand property which is now held upon lease.

We trust that by this means a sufficient revenue will be obtained for the requisite increase of income to the members of Cathedrals, and that the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission will also receive a corresponding increase.

With the view of defining more clearly than is done by the present laws the claims of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the Capitular funds, we recommend as follows:—

1. *That inasmuch as by the Act* 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113. s. 49. *and* 4 *&* 5 *Vict. c.* 39. *s.* 6. *it is provided, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall receive for every suspended Canonry all the dividends and emoluments thereto belonging, "in like manner as the holder of such Canonry, or his successor, "would have been entitled to receive the same;"*

In future the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be entitled to receive for each suspended Canonry in any Cathedral (the revenues of which Canonry are now or hereafter may be payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) a payment equal to the average revenue of such Canonry for the last fourteen years.

2. *That all the improved revenue derived or to be derived from the Capitular property by enfranchising copyholds, sales of reversions, and purchases of leasehold interests, be invested for the benefit of the several Chapters, the interest to be applied hereafter towards the augmentation of Capitular incomes and the improvement of Cathedral institutions; provided always, that no present member of any Chapter shall derive any increase of revenue from this fund.*

3. *That for every Canonry augmented, or partly augmented, according to the proposed new scale, the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for one suspended Canonry be augmented equally at the same time; and so on, till the payments for all the suspended Canonries are so augmented.*

We are not unmindful of the fact that by several recent Acts the Legislature has assigned the surplus produce of the sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests, and the enfranchisements of copyholds, to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastial Commission.

But it must be remembered (1) that this was done at the time when Deans and Canons were allowed to hold benefices, and the Canons only bound to reside three months at their Cathedrals, and when no proposals had been made for the improvement of Capitular Institutions.

And (2), that soon after the appointment of the present Cathedral Commission an Act was passed, which provided that the surplus revenues obtained from the estates of York and Carlisle, and of any other Chapters which should make similar transfers of their estates, should not be applied to the purposes of the Common Fund, in order that the Cathedral Commission might have time to report upon the whole subject of the Cathedral Churches. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35.

And further, it must be borne in mind, that the recommendations we have made will, it is hoped, bring the influence of the Capitular Bodies to bear upon the Cathedral Cities more directly than at present; so that a great part of the increased incomes of Deans and Canons will, in fact, be applied towards the making spiritual provision for populous places.*

Incomes of Minor Canons and other Members, and various Expenses.

1. We recommend *That the stipends of Minor Canons should increase with length of service.*

Also, *That when the office of Precentor is held by a Minor Canon, he receive an addition of* 50*l. to his income, and be constantly resident.*

2. We recommend *That an estimate of the amount required annually, for the purposes hereafter recited, and other necessary expenses, be prepared by each Chapter, and laid before the Cathedral Commissioners for their approval; and a certain fund set apart for each purpose, viz.:—*

A. *Incomes of Canons Non-residentiary, Schoolmasters, Minor Canons, and other Members;*

* We reckon that in sixteen of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches no increase of incomes will be required by the proposed plan.

Expenses of Choir, Schools, &c.
Retiring pensions, and apprentice fees, for Choristers;
according to the recommendations under the several heads of our Report.

B. *Repairs of the fabric of the Cathedral Church, and of the Capitular Buildings; the Chapter having the power to borrow money on the special fabric fund for great emergencies.*

3. *That an annual statement of accounts be prepared by the Chapter, and laid before the greater Chapter at the annual meeting.*

4. *That any variations which may hereafter be required in the apportionment of revenue to various purposes be laid before the Bishop and the greater Chapter, and sanctioned by the Archbishop of the province.*

2. Management and Improvement of Property, and Augmentation of Vicarages.

Salisbury App. 1st Report, p. 609.

The subject of improved management of Capitular Property has been strongly urged upon us, on the ground that it is impossible for the poorer Chapters to improve the condition of their choir, schools, &c., or to augment their small benefices, unless, by a change in the system of management, their corporate revenues can be increased.

By the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. power was given to the Chapters, with the sanction of the Estates Commissioners, to sell reversions of estates to their lessees, or to purchase leasehold interests from them, and to exchange portions of property, for the purpose of vesting the estates in fee simple in possession in one party or the other.

This permissive Act was renewed in 1854, for a period ending with the session of 1856.

We think it is of extreme importance that, before any new measures are taken with regard to this subject, full and precise information should be obtained as to the actual advantage gained, or likely to be gained, by the transactions already completed.

We are strongly convinced that the long continued system of Church Leases should not be changed hastily, nor without the strongest assurance of considerable benefit to the Church.

And it must be remembered, that any sudden opening of negotiations for a large mass of property would inevitably have the effect of depreciating its value.

The average annual amount of revenue on which it is possible to obtain any material increase (including the two heads of manors and fines on renewal of leases) amounts to about 160,000*l.*; no great increase can be expected from reserved rents, nor from the rents of property already in hand.

We therefore recommend *That the Permissive Acts of* 1851 *and* 1854 (*so far as they relate to Capitular Property*), *be continued in force for seven years from the end of the present Session of Parliament.*

We further recommend, for the reasons stated in our First Report,—

That, except in special cases, the reversions of Capitular tithe rentcharges be not sold, but that they be brought into hand gradually by means of the sums received for the reversion of lands, manors, and houses.

By this means the repair of Chancels will rest directly upon the Chapters; and we recommend, as in the case of the Fabric Fund, *That the Chapters be allowed to mortgage a particular rentcharge, for the purpose of meeting an emergency.*

We also recommend,

That on the renewal or expiration of a tithe lease, provision be made (*if necessary and practicable*) *for permanently augmenting the Vicarage.*

That the Chapters be empowered, with consent of the Estates Commissioners, to assign portions of funded property, as well as lands, in augmentation of Vicarages, or towards building of parsonage houses.

It was mentioned in our First Report (p. xlix.), that the Chapters of York and Carlisle had transferred the whole of their corporate property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving in exchange an annual payment equal to the amount of their average incomes and ordinary expenditure, until such time as the Commissioners shall convey to the Chapters landed property sufficient to produce an equivalent revenue.

Since the date of our First Report, two other Chapters, Peterborough and Chester, have made similar transfers of their corporate property, on the like conditions.

These arrangements appear to have been sanctioned by the Act of Parliament 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35., which provided that the surplus revenue obtained from the estates should be held in suspense, in order that this Cathedral Commission might have time to present its Report.

As the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 35., so far at least as it relates to the disposal of the surplus, expired on January 1st, 1855, we recommend,

That all the surplus revenue obtained from the estates of York, Carlisle, Peterborough, and Chester, and any other Chapters which have made, or may hereafter make similar transfers, be held in reserve (according to the provisions of the Act of 16 *&* 17 *Vict. c.* 35.) *until the estimate of expenditure for each Cathedral has been sanctioned by the Cathedral Commissioners.*

In concluding this part of our subject, we desire to state that we have not lost sight of the direction conveyed in Your Majesty's Commission, that we should consider whether any part of the Cathedral Revenues might be made available to the erection of new Sees.

Taking into consideration the large amount of property and revenue transferred from the Cathedrals to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (part of which is at present applied in augmentation of the poorer Bishopricks), and the great demands which will be made upon the Chapter funds for improvements in Capitular institutions and augmentation of Vicarages, we cannot anticipate that there will be any surplus from Capitular Revenues available for the endowment of new Sees.

VI. ERECTION OF NEW SEES, AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF EPISCOPAL DUTIES.

New Sees.

We are required by Your Majesty to suggest "such measures as may render "the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the revenues thereof, available in "aid of erection of New Sees, or of other arrangements in discharge of Episcopal "duties."

For historical and statistical details concerning the Dioceses of England and Wales, we may refer to our First Report, pp. xxxvi–xli., also pp. xvi. xvii, *Note.*

Our recommendations upon this subject must be regulated by reference to the following considerations:—

i. The extent to which it may be thought requisite that the Episcopate should be *increased.*

ii. The *probable amount of Revenue* available for that purpose.

iii. The choice of *Sites* suitable for *additional Sees*, and of Churches available for *Cathedrals.*

I. With regard to the first of these points—the degree of increase in the Episcopate,—

The present number of Episcopal Sees in England and Wales is twenty-eight.

It appears that the average population of the Dioceses in England and Wales, in March 1851, was about 645,000, and may now be estimated at more than 660,000.*

We are fully aware that other considerations, besides those of Population—such, for instance, as extent of territory, facilities of communication, numbers of benefices and of clergy, moral and intellectual condition of the people—are important elements in this question; and, as will be seen hereafter, we have not failed to give attention to them.

Before the Reformation the number of Episcopal Sees was twenty.

At the Reformation it was proposed by Archbishop Cranmer and others that twenty additional Sees should be founded; and by an Act of the Legislature (26 Hen. VIII. c. 14) twenty-six towns were also named for Sees of Bishops Suffragan.

* See First Report. pp. xxxix-xli.

The population of England and Wales was then about two ninths of what it is now.

In order that the salutary influence now exercised by the Episcopate may be maintained, it would not seem expedient to create a second class of Bishops inferior in point of social position to the present.

The number of Priests and Deacons in England and Wales has been recently much increased and is now rapidly increasing, at the rate, it is calculated, of about 300 per annum.

But the number of Ecclesiastical Dignities has been *greatly diminished*, and is in course of *further diminution*. Already nearly *Sixty Canonries have been suspended in the last fourteen years;* and numerous Prebends, as far as their revenues are concerned.

This has tended greatly to diminish the number of honourable posts by which the faithful services of the clergy have been hitherto acknowledged and rewarded.

Some remedy for this evil would be provided by the increased number of Chapters which will accompany the erection of New Sees.

II. As to the probable amount of Capitular Revenues available for the purpose of additional Sees, it may be observed, that the Episcopal Fund and the Capitular Fund, which were originally kept distinct by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales, have now been merged in one Common Fund.

But when this fusion took place, it was understood that the obligation to provide for the endowment of additional Sees from the surplus of the Episcopal Fund, or from the improvement of its revenues, was not thereby diminished, but would still lie on the Common Fund.

III. We propose to annex a SCHEDULE of such Dioceses as, from their population or territorial extent or number of benefices and of clergy, may seem to come first under consideration for future subdivision.

1. We recommend *That a permissive Bill should be framed and introduced into Parliament* (*similar to the Act* 31 *Hen. VIII. c.* 9.] *empowering Your Majesty and Your Majesty's successors to divide any diocese, under certain conditions of territory and population; and with the consent of the Bishop, where it is proposed to effect the division before the avoidance of the See.*

2. *That in no case should a new see be erected, unless a sufficient income, with a suitable residence, be provided.*

3. *That the funds for these purposes might be provided partly by local contributions, or out of episcopal property now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*

We have considered further, whether other funds for this purpose might not be in part provided by the union of the offices of Bishop and Dean.

Reluctant as we are to recommend any course by which the strength of the Cathedral bodies would be still further reduced, we are of opinion, that it may be desirable in certain cases, on which by the division of a diocese the diocesan labours of the Bishop may be so far lightened, that the addition of the duties which would fall upon him when charged with the headship of the Chapter would be less than those of which he was relieved, and in which a provision, which could not otherwise be found, might thus be made for the foundation of a new Bishoprick, to allow the office of Bishop and Dean to be held by the same person until the Bishoprick could be otherwise endowed.

4. We would therefore recommend *That powers be given in the enabling Act to allow Your Majesty, upon advice of the Cathedral Commission, to authorize from time to time the union of the offices of Bishop and Dean.*

IV. We stated in our First Report, p. xlii., that we should be prepared on the present occasion to express our opinion more in detail as to the erection of new Sees.

Certain places may be mentioned as offering special claims and facilities for the creation of additional Bishopricks.

Among the foremost of these we would enumerate

St. Columb (for Cornwall).
Westminster.
Gloucester and Bristol (to be again made independent Sees).
Southwell.

We also record our opinion, *That there are other places in which it is desirable that new Sees should be founded.*

We shall therefore annex to our Report a schedule of Dioceses, from which the particulars may be collected that may guide the application of the permissive Act which we have recommended for the creation of additional Bishopricks.*

Other Arrangements for the Discharge of Episcopal Duties.

We have been led to consider What provision may be made, in cases where a Bishop may be disabled for the active discharge of his Episcopal Duties by old age, bodily infirmity, or other cause?

1. If the infirmity be only occasional or temporary, a partial remedy has been provided by the Legislature by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 62., and 15 & 16 Vict. c 52, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49.

2. The provisions of those Acts are inadequate, and there do not appear to be any means available for the discharge of diocesan duties where the Bishop is disabled by old age or protracted infirmity.

3. It has been sometimes suggested that, in such contingencies, a remedy might be found in the provisions of the Act of 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, for appointing "Bishops Suffragan."

The fact, however, that this Act has become obsolete, appears to show that it has not been found available for the purposes it was intended to serve; and we do not recommend its revival.

On the other hand, it may be inferred, from the use of other parts of Christendom, that the appointment of Coadjutor Bishops, *cum jure successionis*, is the most safe and efficient remedy in the cases supposed.

We would, therefore, recommend *That a general Statute be framed, enabling Your Majesty, after due inquiry by a Commission specially appointed for that purpose, to recommend a person to be elected Coadjutor*, cum jure successionis, *to a Bishop, in case of such Bishop requiring such aid and relief, by reason of advanced age or protracted infirmity,† and being ready to surrender a portion of his episcopal income in favour of such Coadjutor.*

CONCLUSION.

Having specified the recommendations and suggestions which we have been led to propose, we humbly lay this our final Report before Your Majesty, with an earnest hope that it may assist in the great work of "rendering the "Cathedral Churches more available for promoting the high and holy pur- "poses for which they were founded, and for further extending the efficiency "and usefulness of the Established Church."

We leave it to the Executive Commission, the appointment of which we have recommended, in conjunction with the several Chapters, to carry into effect the regulations proposed in the Report. All who are conversant with the subject are fully aware that the circumstances of the several Cathedrals are so different as to render it necessary, that the general principles recommended should be

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* The choice of sites suitable for new Sees will best be seen on reference to the Map of Dioceses appended to our First Report, and also to the Tables of Populations inserted in the same Report, pp. xl.–xliii.

The question of *fabrics* now available for additional Cathedrals has been considered in a paper laid before our Commission, and printed in a separate form by the author, G. G. Scott, Esq., architect. (J. H. Parker, London.)

† An arrangement somewhat similar was proposed by Archbishop Cranmer and the framers of Reformatio Legum, cap. 16. "De Coadjutoribus dandis."

applied to each case in such a manner, as to ensure the fullest deliberation, and allow of personal communication with the members of the Chapters.

We cannot better conclude our labours than with the comprehensive words of the later Cathedral Charters, praying that the Capitular Foundations may ever "maintain the worship and promote the glory of ALMIGHTY GOD; that "Christ's Holy Gospel may be diligently and purely preached, and the "Sacraments of our saving religion rightly administered, by learned and grave "men, who, after the example of the primitive Church, may assist the Bishop "as his presbytery in all weightier matters; that the youth of the realm may "be trained up in sound learning; the old and infirm suitably provided for;" and that from each Cathedral Church, as the spiritual metropolis of the diocese, "all works of piety and charity may be abundantly diffused, to the "glory of ALMIGHTY GOD, and the common advantage and happiness of "Your Majesty's subjects."

Witness our hands and seals this Tenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

J. B. CANTUAR.	(L.S.)
T. EBOR.	(L.S.)
C. J LONDON.	(L.S.)
S. OXON.	(L.S.)
H. MONTAGU VILLIERS.	(L.S.)
J. DODSON.	(L.S.)
J. PATTESON.	(L.S.)
WILLIAM PAGE WOOD.	(L.S.)
CHR. WORDSWORTH.	(L.S.)
W. F. HOOK.	(L.S.)
WILLIAM SELWYN.	(L.S.)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. CONSTITUTION OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

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Every Dean and Canon Residentiary hereafter appointed shall reside at his Cathedral Church for nine months in every year - - - - vii

That hereafter, in every Cathedral Church where the offices of Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, or Subdean exist, the Dean and Canons Residentiary, with the assistance of the Minor Canons, be responsible for the fulfilment of the duties belonging to those offices, each person having his allotted share; and that hereafter no other persons be appointed to those offices* - - - vii

That both the Prebendaries of the Old Foundation, and the Honorary Canons of the New Foundation be styled Canons; that such Canons (not fewer than twelve) be appointed by the Bishop of every Cathedral; and that these, together with the Bishop, Dean, Canons Residentiary, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, form the Greater Chapter of the Diocese - - - - viii

That all the Canons Non-residentiary in every Cathedral have the right, now possessed by the Prebendaries of the Old Foundation, of voting at the election of a Bishop and of a Capitular Proctor to Convocation - - - viii

That the Canons Non-residentiary take their places in Choir and Chapter next to the Canons Residentiary and Archdeacons, according to seniority of appointment - - - - - - - viii

That any Non-residentiary Canon ceasing to reside in the Diocese (except under license), cease ipso facto *to be a member of the Cathedral Church* - viii

That the Bishop, wherever it may be practicable, have a place of residence in the Cathedral City, or in its immediate neighbourhood - - viii

That besides the ordinary Chapters held under the presidency of the Dean, there be held once in every year, under the presidency of the Bishop, a Chapter consisting of the Dean and Canons Residentiary; and also a Greater Chapter, consisting of the Dean, Canons Residentiary, Archdeacons, and Canons Non-residentiary - - - - - - - viii

That the Bishop have power to summon a Chapter of the Dean and Canons Residentiary, when he may deem it expedient, for the purpose of bringing under their consideration subjects relating to the Cathedral Church or the Diocese, and to preside therein - - - - - - viii

That the Bishop also have power to summon the Greater Chapter, when he may deem it expedient, for the purpose of consulting them - - viii

That, in the revision of Cathedral Statutes, care be taken to secure to the Dean the chief authority and government over the Cathedral body, any custom or usage of particular Chapters notwithstanding - - - viii

That in all cases in which during the absence of the Dean, his authority devolves upon the Vice Dean, the senior Canon in residence be invested with such authority, unless some other Canon shall have been appointed by the Dean, or by the Dean and Chapter (as the custom may be), to the office of Vice Dean - viii

Revision of Statutes.

1st. *That a Cathedral Commission be appointed by Act of Parliament for a period of ten years, consisting of the two Archbishops, two Bishops of the province of Canterbury, and one of York, to be chosen by the Bishops of each province respectively, and four other persons, members of the Church of England, (one of whom shall be Dean of a Cathedral Church), to be appointed by the Crown* - - - - - - - ix

2d. *That, with the exception of St. George's Chapel Windsor, each of the Capitular Bodies, into the state and condition of which we have been commanded to inquire, be empowered and required, with the concurrence of their Bishop, within one year from the passing of the Act for the Regulating of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches—to prepare a draft of their Statutes, so as to render them suitable to existing circumstances* - - - - - ix

And in case of a Capitular Body having no Statutes, that such Body be empowered and required to frame a Code of Statutes - - - ix

Such Statutes, in each case, to be made consistent with the constitution and duties of Capitular Bodies as regulated by recent legislation, such draft to be approved by their Visitor, and then laid before the Commissioners; and if it should appear to the Commissioners that any alterations of such draft are required, they shall return the same to the Chapter, with their remarks; and the Chapter shall return the draft approved by the Bishop to the Comissioners within three months - - - - - - - - - - x

* It will be understood that this means the Chancellor of the Cathedral.

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That in default of such draft proposed by the Chapter, the Commissioners be empowered to prepare a draft of amended statutes, and send the same to the Chapter - - - - - - - - x

3d. *That when the statutes of any Capitular Body have been fully revised and approved by the Commissioners, they shall lay the same before Her Majesty, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to issue an order or orders ratifying the same* - - - - - - - - - x

4th. *That each of the Chapters, with the concurrence of their Bishop, shall also within two years from the passing of such Act, prepare a draft of such alterations as to matters of detail and regulation as may be deemed necessary, but are not of such a nature as to require to be embodied in their Statutes, though in no respect substantially repugnant thereto; which draft shall then be laid before the Commissioners, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as is provided with regard to the draft of their Statutes; and that similar alterations may from time to time, during the continuance of the Cathedral Commission, be proposed by each of the Chapters to the Commissioners, and dealt with in the same manner* - - - - - - - - x

5th. *That after the expiration of such Commission, it shall still be lawful for any Chapter to propose any such alterations as to matters of detail and regulation as shall not be substantially repugnant to any of the Statutes, such alterations to be approved by the Bishop, and the Visitor of the Cathedral, and the Archbishop of the province, and finally laid before Her Majesty in Council* - - x

6th. *That any Act appointing a Cathedral Commission, as recommended above, shall contain a clause repealing so much of the 47th section of the statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. as directs the altered statutes and rules of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in order to avoid the inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in relation to the same subject-matter* - - - - - x

That one of the two Canonries of Windsor which, on its becoming vacant, would be suspended, be withdrawn from the operation of the suspending Act, and, on its becoming vacant, be united with the Vicarage in the Royal Borough of Windsor - - - - - - - - x

That this Canonry be chargeable with the payment of two fifths thereof, to the Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Windsor; and that the present vicarage house be transferred to the Vicarage of the Holy Trinity - - - - x

That the second Canonry on its becoming vacant, be suspended, and that its endowment be divided among the thirteen Military Knights on the Upper or Royal Foundation - - - - - - x

PATRONAGE OF CANONRIES.

That on the appointment to any Canonry, a written statement of the qualifications or past services of the person appointed be signed by the patron, to be presented to the Chapter, and preserved among their records - - - x

That exchange of Patronage of Canonries be made (according to the Table annexed to this Report), on the principle that the Patronage of the Crown and of the Lord Chancellor should be more equably diffused, and that every Bishop should have the Patronage of some Canonries in his own Cathedral - - - xi

That in case of a Dean or a Canon Residentiary being desirous, by reason of old age or other infirmity, to retire from his Deanery or Canonry, he be allowed, with consent of the Bishop and Patron, or, if the Bishop be Patron, with consent of the Archbishop, to receive from his successor, as a retiring pension, such sum as may be approved by the Bishop and Patron, or by the Bishop and Archbishop, as the case may be - - - - - xi

That if possible the several Canonries of Norwich, Rochester, and Gloucester be severed from the Headships of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Oriel and Pembroke Colleges, Oxford; to which they are now respectively attached, such annexation being incompatible with the amount of residence and duties which we have recommended for the Members of Chapters - - - - - xi

ARCHDEACONS.

1. *That Canonries be severed from Archdeaconries, except in those cases where the Cathedral is situate within the limits of the Archdeaconry; and that (where it is possible) the Archdeaconries so severed from Canonries be endowed by attaching to them sufficiently endowed Benefices* - - - - - xi

2. *That the Archdeacon of the district in which the Cathedral Church is situated, being a Canon Residentiary (whether the Canonry be annexed to his office or not), be allowed to reckon the time spent in Diocesan duties as part of his residence* - - - - - - - - xi

3. *That no Archdeacon, being a Canon Residentiary, be allowed to undertake any Cathedral office, which, in the judgment of the Bishop, is incompatible with the discharge of his duty as Archdeacon* - - - - - xii

Vicars Choral or Minor Canons.

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1. *That the number of the Minor Canons, in general, be not less than four* - xii

2. *That whenever it may be practicable, a house of residence be provided for the Minor Canons within the Cathedral precints; and that whenever it may be practicable, arrangements be made to give to the Minor Canons such opportunities of pastoral work as may qualify them for succession to a Benefice* - - xii

3. *That the appointment of Minor Canons to Capitular Benefices be left to be regulated by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 47., which provides that a scheme for the disposal of patronage be prepared by each Chapter* - - - xii

4. *That no person hereafter appointed to be a Vicar Choral or Minor Canon shall thereby become a member of any corporation of Vicars Choral or Minor Canons* - - - - - - - xiii

5. *That the shares of the corporate income which would have been payable from time to time to newly appointed Vicars Choral or Minor Canons, if they had become members of the corporation, and also the income of any vacant office of Vicar Choral or Minor Canon which is specially endowed, be paid over to the Dean and Chapter, and be treated as part of the Capitular Revenue* - - xiii

6. *That on the decease or resignation of the last surviving member of any such corporation, the corporation be* ipso facto *extinct and dissolved, and that all the property of such extinct and dissolved corporation become vested in the Dean and Chapter, as part of the Capitular property* - - - - xiii

7. *That it shall be lawful for any such corporation, on the consent of all such members of the same as were elected previously to March* 8, 1853, *to surrender their charter or other title of incorporation, and thereupon such corporation shall be* ipso facto *extinct and dissolved, and all the property of the same shall become vested in the Dean and Chapter as part of the Capitular property.* - - xiii

8. *That so much of the Statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 45., as enacts "that so soon "as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein-after provided, regulations "shall be made for fixing the number and emoluments of such Minor Canons in "each Cathedral and Collegiate Church," be repealed, and that such regulations shall be made according to the enactments and provisions of that Statute, by the several Deans and Chapters and the Cathedral Commission, which we have proposed, in order to avoid the inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in relation to the same subject matter* - - - - - xiii

Patronage of Capitular Benefices.

That (saving existing rights) the Benefices in the patronage of Capitular bodies without their respective Dioceses be exchanged under the provisons of the Act 16 *and* 17 *Vict. c. 50., for Benefices within their own Dioceses* - - xiii

That in any case where a Benefice in the patronage of a Chapter is not conferred upon a member of the Cathedral body, the right of presentation (saving existing rights) be vested in the Greater Chapter - - - xiii

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II. FUNCTIONS OF CATHEDRAL BODIES.

1. Public Worship.

That the services of the Cathedral Church, both on the Lord's Day, and on other days, should be such as may most effectually minister to the honour of Almighty God, *and promote the spiritual welfare of the Cathedral City and the Diocese* - - - - - - - - - xiii

That the Cathedral choirs be maintained in full strength, and if possible, increased in power, especially on the Lord's *Day* - - - - xiv

That it be made clear by declaratory enactments, that the Bishop has the right of preaching, and of performing all the ordinances and ceremonies of the Church in the Cathedral, whenever he shall think proper - - - - xiv

That the Dean and Canons, when resident, shall attend once at least every day at Divine Service in the Choir, except when prevented by diocesan duties, or other reasonable causes, to be approved by the Dean and Chapter; such attendance to be enforced, according to ancient custom, by statutable fines - xv

That not fewer than two Canons, Residentiary or Non-residentiary, be present at each choral service of the Cathedral, unless prevented by sickness, or other grave hindrance - - - - - - - - xv

That the Dean or Canons take some part in the daily celebration of Divine Service - - - - - - - - - - xv

That two sermons at least be preached on every Lord's *Day, in the choir or nave of every Cathedral* - - - - - - - - xv

That with regard to Divine Service in the Cathedral, the Bishop have ordinary jurisdiction over the Capitular body - - - - - - xv

2. Other Duties.

Page

That all the time spent in preaching in Churches of the Diocese and other Diocesan duties be reckoned as residence - - - - - xv

That one Canonry at least in each Cathedral be not connected with any laborious pastoral duties - - - - - - - - xvi

That any Dean or Canon be allowed to hold a Parochial Benefice, the Church of which is not more than two miles from the Cathedral Church, and no other; and, secondly, that wherever circumstances may allow, the spiritual charge of a District adjoining the Cathedral be vested in the Chapter, according to a scheme to be prepared by the Chapter, with the concurrence of the Bishop, and approved by the Cathedral Commissioners - - - - - - xvii

Duties of Canons Non-Residentiary.

That they shall attend the Annual Meeting of the Greater Chapter, and any special meeting summoned by the Bishop, except when prevented by reasonable causes - - - - - - - - - xvii

That they preach from time to time in the Cathedral Church, according to a Cycle already established, or to be hereafter settled by the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Bishop (saving any existing rights of appointment) - - xvii

That every Canon performing the above duties shall receive, wherever provision can be made for the purpose, an annual payment from the Capitular Funds - xvii

Duties of Minor Canons.

1. *That the Minor Canons take such parts of Divine Service on Sundays and week days as may be assigned to them by the Chapter* - - - - xvii

2. *That inasmuch as Minor Canons will in many cases succeed to Capitular Benefices, arrangements be made, where practicable, by the Dean and Chapter, for their assisting in the discharge of pastoral duties in the city and hamlets* - xvii

3. Religious Education.

That in all Cathedrals where a grammar school is a part of the original foundation, and sufficient funds can be provided, an endowment of not less than 150*l. per annum be assigned to the head master, with a commodious house, rent-free, for the reception of boarders; and where there is a second master that an endowment of not less than* 100*l. per annum, with a house, rent-free, for the reception of boarders, be assigned to him* - - - - - xviii

That the boys on the foundation in the grammar school should be entitled to a liberal education free of expense - - - - - - xviii

That rewards be given to the most deserving scholars; and that, if possible, such grammar school should have one or more exhibitions annually to one of the universities - - - - - - - - - xviii

That there should be connected with every Cathedral a school in which the choristers of the church should receive a sound religious, liberal, and useful education, in addition to their musical training; and that they should receive an apprentice fee on quitting the choir with the approbation of the Chapter, except in the case of their receiving an exhibition to the university - - xix

That for admission to the choristers' school preference be given to such boys as are likely to be afterwards fit to pursue their studies in the grammar school (where such exists), to which, if duly qualified, they should have right of admission, in case of vacancy, as foundation boys - - - - - xix

That the superintendence of each of the schools be committed to the special care of the Dean or one of the Canons Residentiary as guardian of the school, who should examine boys for admission, and also examine the scholars, either by himself or deputy, once at least in every half-year, and make periodical reports on its state to the Chapter and Bishop of the Diocese - - - - xix

Theological Colleges.

That it would be advantageous to religion and learning if, in each of the two provinces, a certain number of theological seminaries were formed or restored - xix

Diocesan Inspection.

That, where it is practicable, one of the Canons be assistant to the Bishop in the work of Diocesan education - - - - - - xix

III. LAY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

ORGANIST.

Page

That in every Cathedral an adequate salary be provided for the organist, with a house rent free within the precincts, where it may be practicable - - xx

LAY VICARS OR CLERKS.

1. *That suitable stipends, rising with length of service, be paid to the Lay Vicars or Clerks* - - - - - - xx

2. *That (saving existing interests) the Coporations of Lay Vicars be dissolved, in the manner proposed with respect to the corporations of Minor Canons* - xx

3. *That, if possible, a fund be established for retiring pensions* - - xx

4. *That it be a condition in the appointment of Lay Clerks that they be under the control of the Precentor, with respect to singing in other places than the Cathedral Church* - - - - - - - xx

5. *That the Lay Clerks be removable at six months' notice, or, in case of grave misconduct, immediately, with consent of the Bishop* - - - xx

CHORISTERS.

That the choristers be placed under the spiritual care of one of the Canons. Also, that the Rule, No. 4. (under the head of Lay Clerks), be applicable also to the Choristers - - - - - - - xx

BEDESMEN.

1. *That the bedesmen discharge their statutable duties, and, where it is possible, their stipends be increased* - - - - - xxi

2. *That they be removable for grave misconduct by the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Crown, where the Crown has the appointment* - - - xxi

3. *That they be placed under the spiritual charge of one of the Canons* - xxi

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IV. FABRIC.

That a fund be set apart from the Capitular revenues of each Cathedral, which shall be sufficient for the repairs of the fabric of the Cathedral Church and the Capitular Buildings, the Chapter having power to borrow money for great emergencies - - - - - - - - xxi

That all Cathedrals should be open to the public, free of charge, for inspection, &c. at seasonable hours - - - - - - xxi

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V. CAPITULAR PROPERTY AND REVENUE.

I. EXPENSES OF CAPITULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

INCOMES OF DEANS AND CANONS.

That the annual income of every Deanery in England be not less than 1,500*l.*, *and the income of every Canon Residentiary not less than* 750*l.*; *and that a corresponding increase be made to the Deaneries and Canonries in Wales* - xxii

1. *That inasmuch as by the Act* 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 113. *s.* 49., *and* 4 *&* 5 *Vict. c.* 39. *s.* 6., *it is provided, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall receive for every suspended Canonry all the dividends and emoluments thereto belonging, "in "like manner as the holder of such Canonry, or his successor, would have "been entitled to receive the same."* - - - - - xxiii

In future the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be entitled to receive for each suspended Canonry in any Cathedral (the revenues of which Canonry are now or hereafter may be payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) a payment equal to the average revenue of such Canonry for the last fourteen years - - xxiii

2. *That all the improved revenue derived or to be derived from the Capitular property by enfranchising copyholds, sales of reversions, and purchases of leasehold interests, be invested for the benefit of the several Chapters, the interest to be applied hereafter towards the augmentation of Capitular incomes and the improvement of Cathedral institutions; provided always, that no present member of any Chapter shall derive any increase of revenue from this fund.* - xxiii

3. *That for every Canonry augmented, or partly augmented, according to the proposed new scale, the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for one suspended Canonry be augmented equally at the same time; and so on, till the payments for all the suspended Canonries are so augmented* - - - xxiii

INCOMES OF MINOR CANONS AND OTHER MEMBERS, AND VARIOUS EXPENSES.

Page

1. *That the stipends of Minor Canons should increase with length of service* - xxiii

That when the office of Precentor is held by a Minor Canon, he receive an addition of 50l. to his income, and be constantly resident - - - xxiii

2. *That an estimate of the amount required annually, for the purposes hereafter recited, and other necessary expenses, be prepared by each Chapter, and laid before the Cathedral Commissioners for their approval; and a certain fund set apart for each purpose, viz.:—* - - - - - xxiii

A. *Incomes of Canons Non-residentiary, Schoolmasters, Minor Canons, and other Members;*
Expenses of Choir, Schools, &c.
Retiring Pensions and Apprentice Fees for Choristers;
according to the recommendations under the several heads of our Report.

B. *Repairs of the fabric of the Cathedral Church, and of the Capitular buildings; the Chapter having the power to borrow money on the special fabric fund for great emergencies.*

3. *That an annual statement of accounts be prepared by the Chapter, and laid before the Greater Chapter at the annual meeting* - - - xxiv

4. *That any variations which may hereafter be required in the apportionment of revenue to various purposes be laid before the Bishop and the Greater Chapter, and sanctioned by the Archbishop of the province* - - - xxiv

II. MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTY, AND AUGMENTATION OF VICARAGES.

That the Permissive Acts of 1851 *and* 1854 *(so far as they relate to Capitular Property), be continued in force for seven years from the end of the present Session of Parliament* - - - - - xxiv

That, except in special cases, the reversions of Capitular tithe rentcharges be not sold, but that they be brought into hand gradually by means of the sums received for the reversion of lands, manors, and houses - - - - xxiv

That the Chapters be allowed to mortgage a particular rentcharge, for the purpose of meeting an emergency - - - - - xxiv

That on the renewal or expiration of a tithe lease, provision be made (if necessary and practicable) for permanently augmenting the Vicarage - - xxiv

That the Chapters be empowered, with consent of the Estates Commissioners, to assign portions of funded property, as well as lands, in augmentation of Vicarages, or towards building of parsonage houses - - xxiv

That all the surplus revenue obtained from the estates of York, Carlisle, Peterborough, and Chester, and any other Chapters which have made, or may hereafter make similar transfers, be held in reserve (according to the provisions of the Act of 16 *&* 17 *Vict. c.* 35.*) until the estimate of expenditure for each Cathedral has been sanctioned by the Cathedral Commissioners* - - - - xxv

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VI. ERECTION OF NEW SEES, AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF EPISCOPAL DUTIES.

NEW SEES.

1. *That a permissive Bill should be framed and introduced into Parliament (similar to the Act* 31 *Hen VIII. c.* 9.*) empowering Your Majesty and Your Majesty's successors to divide any diocese, under certain conditions of territory and population; and with the consent of the Bishop, where it is proposed to effect the division before the avoidance of the See* - - - xxvi

2. *That in no case should a new see be erected, unless a sufficient income, with a suitable residence, be provided* - - - - - xxvi

3. *That the funds for these purposes might be provided partly by local contributions, or out of episcopal property now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners* - - - - - - xxvi

4. *That powers be given in the enabling Act to allow Your Majesty, upon advice of the Cathedral Commission, to authorize from time to time the union of the offices of Bishop and Dean* - - - - - xxvi

Certain places may be mentioned as offering special claims and facilities for the creation of additional Bishopricks - - - - - xxvi

Among the foremost of these we would enumerate
St. Columb (for Cornwall) - - - - - - xxvii
Westminster - - - - - - - xxvii
Gloucester and Bristol (to be again made independent Sees) - xxvii
Southwell - - - - - - - - xxvii

That there are other places in which it is desirable that new Sees should be founded - - - - - - - xxvii

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF EPISCOPAL DUTIES.

Page

That a general Statute should be framed, enabling Your Majesty, after due inquiry by a Commission specially appointed for that purpose, to recommend a person to be elected Coadjutor, cum jure successionis, *to a Bishop, in case of such Bishop requiring such aid and relief, by reason of advanced age or protracted infirmity, and being ready to surrender a portion of his Episcopal income in favour of such Coadjutor* - - - - - - - xxvii

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PATRONAGE OF CANONRIES.

It is recommended in the Report (p. xi.) that exchanges of Patronage of Canonries be made according to the following Table; on the principle that the Patronage of the Crown and the Lord Chancellor should be more equally diffused, and that every Bishop should have the Patronage of some Canonries in his own Cathedral.

The TABLE below exhibits the Patronage as at present (see Rep. 1. p. 41.) and the proposed Arrangement for the future.

Names of Cathedrals.	Number of Canonries by Act of 1840.	Patronage as at Present.	Proposed Arrangement.			
			Crown.	Bishop.	Lord Chancellor.	University or College.
Canterbury	6	Crown 3, Archbishop 3	3	3	—	—
York	4	Archbishop 4	1	3	—	—
St. Paul's	4	Crown 3, Bishop 1	2	2	—	—
Durham	6	Bishop 6	1	5	—	—
Winchester	5	Bishop 5	1	4	—	—
Bangor	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
Wells	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
Carlisle	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Chester	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Chichester	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Ely	6	Bishop 4, University 2	1	3	-	2
Exeter	5	Bishop 5	1	4	—	—
Gloucester	4	Lord Chancellor 3, Pembroke College 1	-	2	1	1
Bristol	4	Lord Chancellor 4	-	3	1	—
Hereford	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Lichfield	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Lincoln	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Llandaff	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
Manchester	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Norwich	4	Lord Chancellor 3, Catherine Hall 1	-	2	1	1
Oxford	8	Crown 7, Bishop 1	6	2	—	—
Peterborough	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
Ripon	4	Bishop 4	-	3	1	—
Rochester	4	Lord Chancellor 2, Bishop 1, Oriel College 1	-	2	1	1
Salisbury	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
St. Asaph	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
St. David's	4	Bishop 4	1	3	—	—
Worcester	4	Crown 4	2	2	—	—
Westminster	6	Crown 6	4	2	—	—
Windsor	4	Crown 4	4	—	—	—
	134		33	84	12	5

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

The alterations in point of number will be seen by the following comparison:—

	Present Patronage.	Proposed Arrangement.
Crown	27	33
Lord Chancellor	12	12
Bishops	90	84
Universities and Colleges	5	5
	134	134

The exchange proposed between the Crown and the Bishop is as follows:—

Given to the Crown.			Given to Bishops.		
1	Canonry at	Durham.	1	Canonry at	Westminster.
1	„	Winchester.	1	„	Westminster.
1	„	Ely.	1	„	Worcester.
1	„	York.	1	„	Worcester.
1	„	Peterborough.	1	„	St. Paul's.
1	„	Wells.	1	„	Christ Church.
1	„	Exeter.			
1	„	Salisbury.			
1	„	Bangor.			
1	„	Llandaff.			
1	„	St. Asaph.			
1	„	St. David's.			
12			6		

The changes proposed with respect to the Lord Chancellor are as follows:—

Given to Lord Chancellor.			Given to Bishops.		
1	Canonry at	Carlisle.	2	Canonries at	Gloucester.
1	„	Chester.	3	„	Bristol.
1	„	Chichester.	2	„	Norwich.
1	„	Hereford.	1	„	Rochester.
1	„	Lichfield.			
1	„	Lincoln.			
1	„	Manchester.			
1	„	Ripon.			
8			8		

REVENUE.

Statement respecting the Property and Revenue of Cathedrals included in the security to Queen Anne's Bounty. Referred to in p. xxii.

The property included in the security to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37. ss. 1–8 is as follows:

1st. Sect. iv. All monies accruing from *suspension of Canonries* under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.

2d. All the lands, tithes, &c. vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under
3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.

The security therefore does not comprise the monies accruing from the following sources:

1st. Charged Deaneries and Canonries,
3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 66.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 39 s. 20.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. ss. 11, 14.

2d. Enfranchisement of Capitular Estates,
1851. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104.
1854. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

3d. Capitular Copyhold Enfranchisement,
16 & 17 Vict. c. 57. (which is *retrospective*, comprising all monies arising from enfranchisement under Acts commencing with 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35.)

4th. Portions of revenue from granting of any lease by Chapters for mining and building purposes.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 108.

SCHEDULE OF CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

Cathedral Schools.

We follow the order of our First Report.

Canterbury (First Report, Appendix, p. 4.)

Has a *Grammar School* and *Choristers School.*

Grammar School:—

Head master's stipend 97*l.* 10*s.*, now raised to 200*l.*, and house for boarders.
Under master's stipend, 60*l.*, now 100*l.*, and house.
Foundation boys, fifty, receive 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum, statutable stipend.

We would recommend that the allowance of the fifty foundation boys should also be increased, in order to make some provision for them, according to the founder's intention.

Choristers School:—

Master (for singing), 30*l.* per annum.

Another master (for singing), 20*l.* per annum.

The founder's intention appears to have been that the choristers (now *ten*) should be so chosen and educated, that they may be transplanted to the grammar school.

ST. PAUL'S (p. 35).

Grammar School:—

For the twelve choristers only, who are not boarded, the master has 75*l.* per annum, and a house.

Dean Colet's noble foundation of St. Paul's school makes any other grammar school, in connexion with the chapter, unnecessary.

DURHAM (pp. 51—53).

Grammar School:—

Head master 200*l.* per annum, with good house, rent free, for boarders.

Second ditto, 80*l.*, with good house, not rent free.

Foundation boys, *eighteen* chosen "after a strict examination," receive 30*l.* a year each, and are exempt from school fees (9*l.* 9*s.*), "so that they have each a scholarship worth 39*l.* 9*s.* a year."

The dean and chapter make a reasonable suggestion (p. 73), *viz.*, that the sums above mentioned should be guaranteed to the masters and scholars as a perpetual charge on the chapter funds.

They also propose that a certain number of exhibitions, at 40*l.* per annum each, should be founded from the chapter funds, to assist deserving scholars, chosen from the school, at the universities.

They also declare their opinion (p. 73,) that the university of Durham has "still further claims" on the capitular fund.

We are of opinion that these suggestions are entitled to favourable consideration.

Choristers:—(p. 53).

The arrangements here appear to be highly satisfactory.

We ought not to pass by the case of DURHAM without adverting to the gratifying results which have arisen from the liberal encouragement given to the cathedral school, on the part of the chapter, and which are seen in the prosperous state of the school.

WINCHESTER (p. 78).

Grammar School:—No provision made for one in the original foundation.

Choristers School:—

Master's stipend, not mentioned.

Choristers, *eight*, receive 4*l.* per annum, and 30*l.* as apprentice fee on leaving the school.

BANGOR (p. 89).

Grammar School:—No provision for one.

Choristers School:—None.

WELLS (p. 98).

Grammar School:—None distinct from *Choristers School*, the master of which receives 25*l.* per annum, has no house for boarders, and teaches the eight choristers as foundation boys; but the "chief source of his income" is from educating other boys with them.

CARLISLE (p. 114).

Grammar School:—

Head master receives 29*l.* per annum from capitular fund, and employs "two under masters on his own responsibility;" he has no house provided by the chapter, and no boarders.

Particular attention is due to the important statements and remarks of the head master of this school.—p. 734.

A grammar school was an essential and primary part of the original foundation; (See p. 734, *note*) and the master was bound to receive and teach "*pueros quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratiâ ad scholam confluentes pietate et bonis literis;*" and it is very desirable that an efficient school should exist in so important a city as Carlisle, particularly with a view to the education of the children of the poorer clergy in that diocese, and to preparation for St. Bees.

Choristers School:—

The choristers, *eight*, are taught gratuitously in the school.

They receive an annual payment, varying from five guineas to seven guineas.—p. 115.

We recommend, according to the master's suggestion,

That, after they leave the choir, at about 14 years of age, they be admissible as foundationers in the grammar school.—(p. 737.)

Cathedral Schools.

The comparative success which, under very difficult circumstances, this cathedral school has attained, under the late master, appears to show that a cathedral school in such a city as Carlisle would prosper, and confer great benefit on the city and neighbourhood, if it were adequately endowed.

CHESTER (pp. 134, 739).

Grammar School :—

Head master has 150*l.* per annum (see p. 739), but no house, and pays the under master, who is a statutable officer, and receives only 8*l.* per annum from the cathedral funds.

There are twenty-four foundation boys, who receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each.

Choristers School :—(p. 134.)

The master has 50*l.* a year, and a house.

There does not appear to be any connexion here between the *Grammar School* and the *Choristers School.*

CHICHESTER (p. 145).

Grammar School :—

Master is prebendary of Highleigh, and has a house for boarders.

Choristers School (pp. 145, 739) :—

Master has a house and 60*l.* a year.

ELY (p. 160).

The head master has 120*l.* per annum and house.

Second master, 100*l.* per annum (p. 164), lately appointed, and other improvements appear to be in contemplation (*ib.*)

Third master has 40*l.* per annum.

There are twenty-four foundation boys who receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Choristers School :—

More than half the choristers are at present grammar boys.—(pp. 161, 165.)

EXETER (p. 187).

Grammar School :—None.

Choristers :—

Ten receive 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum each. The chapter provide them with clothes, and instruction.—(p. 187.)

GLOUCESTER (pp. 205. 743).

Grammar School :—

Head master has 20*l.* a year and a house.

The under master has 10*l.* a year.

The *Choristers* are instructed gratuitously in the school, which has seventy-three other scholars, boarders and day boys.

We recommend that the stipends of the masters be increased.

BRISTOL (pp. 218. 743).

Grammar School :—

Head master, 60*l.* per annum and a house.

Under master, 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* (he receives 60*l.* from the head master, p. 743). The *Choristers* are the only foundation boys; there are thirty-four boys in all in the school. —(p. 743.)

We think it deserves consideration whether the Cathedral grammar school in this great commercial city may not be restored.*

The master observes that "a valuable school might be established if the original endowment could be restored."—(p. 744.)

HEREFORD (pp. 229. 744).

Grammar School :—

Head master 20*l.* per annum and house.

Under master 10*l.*

The choristers are educated gratuitously in the grammar school.

The master states that he pays 420*l.* per annum to two classical assistant masters, one English master, and a master for the choristers. –(p. 744.)

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* The statutes of Bristol coincide with those of Gloucester and Rochester (p. 215), with the exception of a few verbal discrepancies, and these resemble those of Ely (p. iii. p. (59).

LICHFIELD (pp. 242. 745).

Grammar School :—None.

Choristers :—

Taught gratuitously.

LINCOLN (pp. 256, 257. 745, 746).

Grammar School :—

None now exclusively belonging to the cathedral.

The capitular school appears to have coalesced with that of the corporation, in 1583, but the present arrangement is described by the master "as unsatisfactory to all parties." —(p. 746.)

The head master of the joint school receives 60*l.* per annum from the chapter (p. 257), and 1*l.* capitation fee for the scholars up to sixty, and a fixed payment of 89*l.*, and a variable payment also from the corporation, which may amount to 50*l.* But he pays 180*l.* per annum to assistant masters.—(p. 746.)

The *Choristers* are taught gratuitously, and the four seniors are boarded and lodged with the music master.—(p. 258.)

LLANDAFF (p. 271).

Grammar School :—None.

Choristers School :—None.

MANCHESTER (p. 282).

Grammar School :—None in connexion with the Cathedral.

Choristers School :—None.

NORWICH (pp. 291, 292. 746).

Grammar School :—None in connexion with the Cathedral.

Choristers :—

Educated gratuitously.

OXFORD (p. 747).

Grammar School :—

For choristers "who are mostly sons of professional gentlemen, and receive a high classical education" (p. 747), and who are educated and fed gratuitously.

PETERBOROUGH (pp. 303, 304).

Grammar School :—

Head master has 71*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and 1*l.* 10*s.* capitation fee for each boy, from the chapter, and a house.

Under master 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Foundation boys sixteen, and four probationers; the former receiving 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 1*l.* 10*s.*

We have reason to believe that considerable improvements have been introduced by the present dean, and that others are in contemplation.

Choristers :—

Six receiving 7*l.* a year each, and four receiving 4*l.* a year.

We are not yet informed whether they are educated in the grammar school or otherwise.

RIPON (p. 330).

Grammar School :—None.

There seems to have been originally "a schoolmaster of grammar."—(pp. 315, 316.)

Choristers School :—None.

ROCHESTER (p. 347).

Grammar School :—

Head master, 150*l.* per annum, and a house.

Under master, 100*l.* per annum, but no house.

Foundation boys, twenty; *taught* gratuitously, not boarded; but they receive 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each.

There are four exhibitions of 30*l.* 10*s.* each.—(p. 349.)

Choristers :—

Eight, taught gratuitously.—(pp. 347, 348.)

SALISBURY (p. 388).

Grammar School :—

None; except for choristers, who are boarded and lodged and taught according to statute.—(pp. 388, 389.)

A canon residentiary is their "custos."—(p. 389.)

Cathedral Schools.

ST. ASAPH'S (p. 427).

Grammar School:—None.

The *Choristers* are educated gratuitously.

ST. DAVID'S (p. 438).

Grammar School:—For choristers.

The master has 20*l.* 10*s.*, but no house.

WORCESTER (p. 447).

Grammar School:

Head master, 113*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and a house.

Under master, 55*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Foundation boys, forty, who receive 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each.

The master bears testimony to the desire of the chapter to promote the welfare of the school connected with the cathedral.—(p. 752.)

WESTMINSTER (pp. 458. 753).

Grammar School:—

Head master, 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and a house.

Second master, 15*l.* per annum, and a house.

Foundation boys, or Queen's scholars, *forty*, who are boarded and lodged at a charge of about 1,397*l.* *per annum* on the chapter funds, as fixed before the enactment of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

The master states that the real salaries of the masters are made up by charges upon the scholars. The forty Queen's scholars pay 17 guineas per annum, out of which are defrayed all charges for teaching *mathematics*, *French*, &c.—(p. 753.)

The founder intended that the grammar school should be a place of education specially for the choristers and the sons of the tenantry of the church (cap. 5, p. 87), and that no boy should be admitted into the college on the foundation who had in possession or expectancy an inheritance of more than ten pounds *per annum*.—(p. 88.)

For many years these regulations have become obsolete, indeed it may be doubted whether they were ever carried into effect; and a different class from that contemplated by the founder is now in possession of the emoluments of the foundation. Sometimes the children of the nobility and opulent gentry have been admitted into the college, and have been elected off on studentships to Oxford and on scholarships to Cambridge. This, however, appears to have been done with the cognizance and approval of the Visitor.

A statement from the Chapter on this subject may be seen in our Appendix.

It appears that by the Statutes the number of boys to be admitted as *boarders* into the school, *in addition* to the foundation boys or Queen's scholars, was limited to *thirty-six*, "*ne numero obessent.*"

These boys were required to pay for their board as *pensionarii*, and to have a tutor (cap. 6. p. 89).

And lest the two statutable masters should be overburdened with scholars, to the detriment of the forty Queen's scholars (*ne nimio scholarium numero præceptores onerentur*), it was provided that the total number of scholars, including town boys (*oppidanos*, *peregrinos*), but exclusively of choristers, should not exceed *one hundred and twenty*.

It seems, therefore, that the founder intended that the masters should have some other source of income, within certain limits, besides the statutable stipend. If extra masters are requisite on account of the increase of scholars whose parents pay for their schooling, the capitular funds ought not to be applied to the remuneration of those extra masters, but ought to be appropriated to the provision of a gratuitous liberal education for the statutable Queen's scholars.

Choristers School:—

Master, 100*l.* per annum, and officiates also as sacrist (p. 458).

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster suggest that "one of the minor canons should have the superintendence of the religious education of the choristers, and another be connected with the grammar school as mathematical master."

WINDSOR (p. 469).

Grammar School:—

For the *choristers* only.

Head master, 70*l.* per annum.

SOUTHWELL (p. 487).

Grammar School:—

Head master, 14*l.* from Ecclesiastical Commission; by whom the schoolhouse is let to the master (p. 487).

Choristers:—

Attend a school in the town, and are paid for by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

On the subject of the musical services see "Reformatio Legum, De divinis officiis." Cap. 5. Note on Musical Services, p. xii.

In divinis capitibus recitandis et psalmis concinendis ministri et clerici diligenter hoc cogitare debent non solum a *se* Deum laudari oportere, sed *alios* etiam hortatu et exemplo ad eundem cultum adducendos esse. Quapropter partitè voces et distinctè pronuntient, et cantus sit illorum clarus et aptus, ut ad auditorum omnia sensum et intelligentiam proveniant. Itaque vibratam illam et operosam musicam, quæ figurata dicitur, auferri placet, quæ sic in multitudinis auribus tumultuatur, ut sæpe linguam non possit ipsam loquentium intelligere. Tum *auditores* etiam ipsi sint *in opere simul cum clericis* et ministris certas divinorum officiorum particulas canentes . . . . his enim piis divini cultus exercitationibus et invitamentis *populus se ipse eriget*, ac sensum quendam habebit orandi; quorum si nullæ nisi *auscultandi* partes sint, ita *friget et jacet mens, ut nullam de rebus divinis vehementem et seriam cogitationem suscipere possit.*

See also "Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions," A.D. 1559, (Cardwell's Annals, i. p. 196), "The Queen's Majesty neither meaning in anywise the decay of anything that might conveniently tend to the use of the said science (of singing or music in the Church), neither to have the same in any part so abused that thereby the common prayer should be worse understanded of the hearers, willeth that no alterations be made of assignments of living for the maintenance of men and children to the use of singing or music in the Church; and that there be a modest and distinct song so used in all parts of the common prayers in the Church that the same may be as plainly understanded as if it were read without singing."

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SEES.*

Additional Sees.

N.B. The Population of the Dioceses stated in this Schedule is derived from the census taken four years ago, and in many cases is considerably *below* the *present* population.

1. DURHAM. Pop. 701,381, with near two millions of acres. Benefices, 242.

It has been proposed that it should be divided into two Dioceses; one, containing the county of Durham, with a population of more than 390,000; the other, to consist of the county of Northumberland, with a population of 391,000, and a new See at Newcastle† or Hexham.

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* See the DIOCESAN MAP appended to the FIRST REPORT.

† Local efforts, of considerable importance, have already been made at NEWCASTLE for the erection of a new See there, for the county of Northumberland as a Diocese. We have received a Memorial on this subject, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The Diocese of Durham contains at the present time an estimated population of nearly 770,000, and it extends from north to south a distance of more than *one hundred miles*, with an area equal to *one eighteenth part* of the whole of England.

"The progressive increase in the population has of late years been unusually great and rapid; the increase in the counties of Durham and Northumberland alone, since the year 1831, amounting to nearly 300,000 inhabitants.

"Owing to the opening out of fresh mines and the activity of commercial enterprise, new and large masses of the working classes are constantly springing up, both in the mining and manufacturing districts, and at all the seaports within the said Diocese. Newcastle-upon-Tyne has more than trebled its inhabitants in forty years, but has only one district church more at present than it had 300 years ago; and at least 6,000 children of the labouring classes are without school accommodation in the borough. The results are what might naturally be expected, a fearful increase of crime, juvenile profligacy of a most degraded character, with defective information on religious subjects, and much indifference to the claims and duties of Christianity.

"From the above premises it is respectfully submitted, that the Diocese of Durham, as at present constituted, with its overgrown and increasing population full of energy and enterprise, is too cumbersome for the physical powers of one bishop where an active *personal* superintendence is so much required; it seems not unreasonable to hope that provision be made at the next avoidance of the See of Durham for the erection of Northumberland into a separate Bishoprick, which shall include the county of Northumberland, with the boroughs of the counties of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Berwick-on-Tweed, with such parts of the county of Durham as are situated in the county of Northumberland.

"The extraordinary increase of our population is in a great measure attributable to the development of the mineral resources of the Bishop and Chapter of Durham.

"In stating the claims of Northumberland to a separate Diocese, it should not be overlooked that the *ancient* Sees of Hexham and Lindisfarne were merged into the See of Durham; and so long ago as the reign of Edward VI. the separation of this county, &c. from that See was decided upon, with the erection of a Bishoprick at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the very grounds which have tenfold force at the present day, viz., the increasing importance of the commerce and population of the port of Newcastle. Assuming, therefore, that the Cathedral Church would be at Newcastle, in the very thick of the population, the Parish Church of Saint Nicholas will be found, by its capacious cruciform shape, with its nave, choir, transept, and their aisles, sufficiently imposing for a Cathedral Church. The plot of ground upon which the Vicarage stands is large enough to contain residences for the Dean and two Prebendaries; and within five minutes walk of the

Additional Sees.

2. CARLISLE. Pop. on next avoidance 372,306. Acres, 901,052. Benefices, 137.

3. MANCHESTER. Pop. 1,395,494. Acres, 845,904. Benefices, 317.

4. RIPON. Pop. more than a million. Acres, a million and a half. Benefices, 410.

5. YORK. Archiepiscopal. Pop. more than 760,000. Area, more than two millions and a quarter of acres. Benefices, 534.

6. CHESTER. Pop. more than a million. Area in acres, more than a million and a half. Benefices, 436.

We understand that local efforts might be expected for erecting a See at Liverpool.

7, 8, 9, 10. WALES.

It has been proposed that an additional See should be erected at Brecon for Central Wales, so as to relieve the Diocese of St. David's (now containing more than two millions and a quarter of acres in extent) of the counties of Brecknock, Radnor, and Cardigan.

The recommendations of three of the Welsh Bishops, on this subject, may be seen in our First Report, p. xvii.

11. LICHFIELD. Pop. more than a million. Area in acres, about a million and three quarters. Benefices, 536.

It has been proposed to leave it the county of Stafford, pop. 600,000, if that county should not be divided into two dioceses; and to relieve it of the county of Derby, pop. 296,000, with a new See at Derby, and to annex that part of Salop, pop. 117,280, which is now in Lichfield Diocese, to the Diocese of Hereford, which already contains the other portion of Salop, and would then have a pop. of about 330,000.

12. LINCOLN. Pop. 677,649. Acres, more than two millions. Benefices, 793.

It is proposed to leave it the county of Lincoln and to relieve it of Nottinghamshire, with a See at Southwell.

The recommendations of the Bishop of Lincoln on this subject may be seen in our First Report, p. xvii., *note*.

13. HEREFORD. Pop. 216,143. Acres, 986,244. Benefices, 358.

14. WORCESTER. Pop. 752,376. Acres, more than a million. Benefices, 417.

It has been proposed to relieve it of Warwickshire, with a See at Coventry.

15. ELY. Pop. 482,412. Acres, more than a million. Benefices, 529.

It has been proposed to relieve it of part of Suffolk, pop. 108,346, and to annex that part of Suffolk to the other part of Suffolk, pop. 228,869, and to form of the county of Suffolk a new Diocese, with a See at Ipswich (pop. 35,000) or Bury St. Edmund's (pop. 15,000.)

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proposed Cathedral there is a considerable property in houses, amounting to 500*l.*—say 400*l.* per annum—set apart for the maintenance of the fabric, &c. of the Church.

"The rectorial tithes now in possession of the Bishop of Carlisle and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, now amounting to about 1,800*l.* a year, will go a great way in endowing the Prebendaries.

"*Constitution and Functions of the Cathedral Body.*

"Bishop.
Dean.
1. Archdeacon of Newcastle.
2. * Archdeacon of Northumberland. }
3 * Archdeacon of Lindisfarne. }

1. Prebendary, Professor of Divinity, and Pastoral Theology, to be resident without cure of souls, and to hold no other preferment. Patron, the Bishop.
2. Prebendary. }
3. Prebendary. } To be annexed to the Town Livings.
4. Prebendary. } Patron, Dean and Chapter.

Three Minor Canons, of whom one shall be Precentor and Afternoon Lecturer, with a higher stipend; one to be Librarian; the second and third to officiate as Curates of St. Nicholas Proper.

Librarian.

Mem.—There is an admirable library, of which the Archdeacon and the Vicar are trustees, and would therefore probably annex it to the Cathedral.

One Schoolmaster, a clergyman of at least B.A. degree.

Mem.—There is a well-endowed school, of which the Vicar and Incumbents of the old parishes are trustees; and as my scheme would give them a status in the Cathedral, I *conjecture* that they would gladly bring this school under the operation of the Chapter."

* To hold no other preferment.

Additional Sees.

We have received a memorial from Ipswich, setting forth the necessity of erecting the county of Suffolk into a separate Diocese.*

16. Norwich. Pop. 671,538. Acres, nearly two millions. Benefices, 910.

It is proposed to leave it the county of Norfolk, pop. 442,714, and to relieve it of portion of Suffolk, as above. (See Ely, No. 15.)

17. Gloucester and Bristol. Pop. 538,109, with a million of acres. Benefices, 442.

It is proposed to leave it the county of Gloucester, minus that part of the City and Deanery of Bristol which is in Gloucestershire, and to restore the ancient See of Bristol, the city and suburbs of which contain a population of about 138,000, and to add to it those parts of Wilts and Somerset which now belong to Gloucester, making together with the city and suburbs of Bristol, a population of about 220,000; so that the population of Gloucester Diocese would then amount to 318,000.

18. Oxford. Pop. 503,042, with more than a million of acres. Benefices, 584.

19. Rochester. Pop. 577,298. Acres, a million and a half. Benefices, 564.

It is proposed to relieve it of Herts, and of part of Essex, pop. 324,000, and to form of that part a new Diocese, with a See at Chelmsford or Colchester, and to leave to Rochester that part of Kent which it now contains, and to add to it the remainder of West Kent, so as to form a Diocese of about 397,000 population.

20. Exeter. Pop. 922,656. Acres, two millions and a half. Benefices, 657.

We have already recommended, in a separate report, that the ancient Diocese of Cornwall should be restored, with a See at St. Columb Major, so as to leave to Exeter the county of Devon.

We refer to a memorial from the Bishop of Exeter on this subject.

21. Bath and Wells. Pop. 424,492. Acres, one million. Benefices, 462.

22. Salisbury. Pop. 379,296. Acres, one million and a quarter. Benefices, 449.

On account of the territorial extent of these two Dioceses, it may seem desirable to form another Diocese from a portion of this Diocese and a portion of Salisbury. The Cathedral might be at Bath.

23. Winchester. Pop. 1,000,000. Area in acres, a million and a half. Benefices, 523.

24. London. Pop. two millions, and to be two millions and a half on next avoidance of Winchester. Acres 246,000. Benefices, 324.

It is proposed to relieve it of a portion of the Diocese, with a See at Westminster.

25. Canterbury. Archiepiscopal. Pop. 417,099. Acres, 914,170. Benefices, 352.

26. Chichester. Pop. 336,844. Acres, 934,857. Benefices, 311.

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* "That at the next avoidance of the Sees of Norwich and Ely, or before, with the consent of the prelates who occupy those Sees, a new See should be formed at Ipswich, the Church of *St. Mary at the Tower* being made the Cathedral Church. That the Diocese of the Bishops of Ipswich be the county of Suffolk, and that this Diocese be divided into two Archdeaconries of East and West Suffolk."

REASONS of one of the Commissioners for dissenting from the recommendation, that "Every Dean and Canon hereafter appointed shall reside at his Cathedral Church "for nine months in every year; and that a Canon should be allowed to hold the "incumbency of a Parish Church situate within two miles of the Cathedral, and "no other."

Because the country has a right to demand that the Cathedral system should be rendered as effective as possible in promoting the true ends of the Established Church, viz., the glory of God and the spiritual welfare of the entire community.

Because the plan proposed is confessedly a return to the old Cathedral principles, instead of being an adaptation of great dignities and large resources to the altered circumstances and just demands of the present day.

Because the restriction of a body of Clergymen to a Cathedral city and its suburbs, with the daily routine of Cathedral duties for nine months in the year, is neither calculated to promote the spiritual good of the Clergy themselves, nor the best interests of the Church at large.

Because, for the most part, the income of benefices in Cathedral towns being exceedingly small, and the income of all Canonries in England (with but few exceptions) being limited to an average of 500*l.* a year, it is unreasonable to expect that the ablest and best men will accept these posts of honour (on the proposed terms), involving, as they do, the duty of exercising hospitality and of taking the lead in works of benevolence.

Because, even should the best and ablest men be tempted to accept Cathedral preferment on the terms proposed, the consequences of their doing so would be injurious to the interests of the larger town or rural parishes, where the services of such men are urgently needed.

Because the interests of the Church at large will be more certainly secured by limiting the residence of Canons at the Cathedral to three months in the year, and after setting apart the Deanery and one Canonry in each Cathedral for the encouragement of theological learning, by appointing to the office of Canons the incumbents of large and populous parishes which have sprung up within the last few years in nearly every Diocese, to whom such office will at once afford a position and income calculated to enable them the better to fulfil their responsible duties.

Because the proposed plan will have the effect of widening the distance between the Bishops and the Clergy, and will certainly lead to a demand for an immediate change in the social position of the heads of the Church.

Because a plan which practically limits the highest position in the Church, with the exception of the Episcopate, to an income scarcely exceeding 500*l.* a year, a sum less than is earned in every other learned profession, must tend to discourage parents from training their sons with a view to their entering the sacred office of the Ministry.

H. MONTAGU VILLIERS.

May 1855.

Note.—I wish to add that the suggestion for increasing the incomes of Deans and Canons, as suggested in the latter part of the Report, if adopted, would not meet many of the above objections. Upon the probability of such a plan being adopted, it would be unbecoming in me to offer any opinion.

OBJECTIONS to the Recommendation of the Commissioners, to transfer the Patronage now vested in the Dean and Canons Residentiary to the hands of the Greater Chapter.

1. Because such a recommendation implies a condemnation and mistrust of the integrity of the Capitular bodies, which is unjust. The disposal of preferment by the Capitular bodies will, on a general view, bear a fair comparison in the fitness of its selections with that of the Episcopal body, of the Crown, and of private patrons.

2. Because the transfer of the patronage to the greater Chapter at once diminishes the value of the appointments now vested in the Crown, and by so much increases the episcopal power, as it must throw the preponderance in every Chapter into the hands of those nominated by the Bishop.

3. Because anything which diminishes the power, influence, and independence of Capitular bodies, who are now a connecting link between the Bishops and Clergy at large, tends also to isolate still more the Episcopal body, and to diminish the sympathies and community of interest between the Bishops and their Clergy which ought on the contrary to be greatly increased.

4. Because the method now proposed for conferring benefices, namely, of seventeen men electing to each piece of preferment, must lead to a system of canvassing for livings which is most inexpedient, and will lead to a decision in every case by a dominant party, and thereby to the narrowing of the true and broad basis of the Church of England.

H. MONTAGU VILLIERS.

May 1855.

STATEMENT of OBJECTIONS, by one of the COMMISSIONERS, to the RECOMMENDATIONS in the FINAL REPORT of the CATHEDRAL COMMISSION, concerning RESIDENCE of CANONS and TENURE of BENEFICES.

I much regret my inability to concur in two of the recommendations of the Final Report, viz. :—

1. That, in all cases, a Canon should reside nine months at the Cathedral; and
2. That a Canon should be allowed to hold the incumbency of a Parish Church, situate within two miles of the Cathedral, and no other.

On account of the importance of this subject, I deem it a duty to express my dissent in this particular, and to state the reasons for it, which are as follows :—

1. Because, while I readily acknowledge that the energies of Canons ought to be concentrated, as much as may be, on their Canonries, and be made to subserve the spiritual welfare of the Diocese, I fear that the adoption of the foregoing Recommendations, *in all cases*, would not conduce to that result.

2. Because, in some Cathedral cities, the population of parishes is very large; and if the cure of souls in a large parish is combined with a Canonry, then it is to be apprehended that either the claims of the parish on the Canon will interfere with the due discharge of his Canonical duties, or his Canonical duties will interfere with the claims of the parish; and his time and mind will be so much divided between the Parish and the Canonry, that he can hardly be expected to be efficient in both capacities, and, in some cases, it is to be feared, he will be neither a good Parish-Priest nor a good Canon.

3. Because, in other Cathedral cities, the Benefices are very small in value, and in some cities, where this is the case, the incomes of the Canonries do not exceed 500*l.*, and (in Wales) 350*l.*; and it cannot be reasonably expected that a Canon, with only such means at his disposal, and bound to nine months' residence in the Cathedral city, could exercise a seemly hospitality, and take a leading part, which as a Canon he ought to do, in promoting, by example as well as by precept, the interests of religious and charitable Institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, the City, and the Diocese; rather, it is to be feared, that those religious and charitable Institutions might suffer and fall into decay, through the inablity of Canons to assist them.

This objection would be removed, if such Canonries were better endowed, as the Commissioners propose; but, *until this is done*, the Recommendations above specified, as to Residence and Benefices, ought not, I humbly think, to be adopted *in all cases.*

4. Because it is probable that new Episcopal Sees will ere long be erected in England and Wales, and new Cathedral Chapters would be formed at the same time; and the creation of new Canonries and Chapters would be greatly embarrassed by such a restriction as would require every Canon to reside nine months at his Cathedral, and would preclude any Canon from holding the incumbency of a Church more than two miles distant from it.

5. Because it has been generally acknowledged that an endeavour to apply the same uniform rule to all Cathedrals, indiscriminately, has rendered recent legislation on that subject much less useful than it would otherwise have been; and because it is not desirable that such a principle should be perpetuated.

6. Lastly, inasmuch as the circumstances of Cathedrals are very different,—as to population and value of Benefices in the Cathedral city, and as to number of Canons and their income and duties,—it does not seem expedient to frame one uniform rule to be applied to all Cathedrals indiscriminately.

I would rather respectfully suggest, that, it being laid down as a general fundamental principle that the energies of Canons should be devoted as much as possible to their Cathedral, the Cathedral city, and the Diocese, it should be left to the Authority, which the Cathedral Commission has recommended to be constituted for the revision of Cathedral Statutes, to examine carefully into the circumstances of each Cathedral Church, City, and Diocese, severally, and to make regulations accordingly, as to the Residence of Canons, and as to the Tenure of Benefices with Canonries.

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

May 1855.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TO THE

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT.

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Answers, or Extracts from answers, from Deans and Chapters, comprising further suggestions arising out of the first Report, correction of errors, and Benefices requiring augmentation :—

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CATHEDRAL COMMISSION.

ANSWERS, or Extracts from Answers, from DEANS and CHAPTERS to the SECRETARY'S LETTER of the 12th July 1854, "requesting further Suggestions arising out "of the Statements in the Report, the Correction of Errors, and also a "Statement of the Vicarages where the Chapter have the Rectorial Tithe or "Glebe, which they think should be augmented from the Capitular "Property, and specifying the Mode and Manner of Endowment which they "would propose."

CANTERBURY.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have to acknowledge the receipt of the secretary's letter of 12th July (1854), accompanying a copy of the First Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales.

PUBLIC WORSHIP—SECTION I.

1. The number of the canons (p. xix.),—

We should desire that, in conformity with the established practice of this cathedral, there should be always *two* canons on duty, so that at least *four* months residence instead of three months as at present would be required of each of the six canons.

3. As regards our lay clerks and the choral service generally, we entirely concur in the opinion expressed to the Commissioners by our precentor and organist, that our choir would derive no assistance that could be depended on, nor any benefit whatever, from voluntary aid (p. xix. and App.); and that, with twelve lay clerks, we have sufficient strength for our choir, even allowing for "the casualties of health." We have, indeed, no "special fund for retiring pensions;" but by the arrangements entered into a few years ago, when certain additional allowances were made to augment the payments to our lay clerks, facilities are afforded for their retiring on pensions of 25*l.** per annum when unable to perform their duties satisfactorily; and we have at the present time two lay clerks so pensioned off with additional gratuities, making up their allowance to 40*l.* per annum each.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.—SECTION II.

With reference to the two suggestions, connected together in the Report (p. xxi.), of "ways in which cathedrals may minister to the efficiency of the church," we would observe that to the first, viz., "the annexation of canonries to parochial benefices at present poorly endowed," we see great objections; while we would gladly, according to our power, aid in the second, viz., "the improvement of poor benefices, and endowment of new churches from the capitular revenues," so far as those revenues may be available for these purposes. We duly feel that, in the language of the Report (pp. xxi., xxii.), "one of the chief objects in any measures of improvement should be *the effective spiritual care of the cathedral cities;* and we think that, in what may be called *missionary* efforts in these cities, and *subsidiary* aid to the regular ministrations of the parochial clergy, much service may be rendered in divers ways by the staff of the cathedral.† But as regards the regular pastoral charge of the population of the city, we think there are great objections to any arrangement which, by annexation of canonries to the city parishes, would *merge* the *cathedral* character in the *parochial*, and would simply make the income of a canon supply the inadequate parochial endowment, while it would involve him in duties which would seriously interfere with each other. The cathedral clergy, we think, should have their distinctive duty, the clergy of the several parishes theirs; the attempt to combine the two, simply in order to obtain the requisite endowment for the parochial benefices, would, in our opinion, be injurious to one or the other, or both. We cannot, therefore, in regard to our own cathedral, recommend "annexations of canonries to parochial charges in the city or neighbourhood" (p. xxii.) Nor do we "recommend the annexation of a district" containing any considerable population "to the cathedral itself, with one of the cathedral body as pastor" (ibid.); though we think that to the cathedral precinct might be added, perhaps with advantage, the extra-parochial precinct of the archbishop's palace, and also the

* In the analysis subjoined to the report under the head "Lay Clerks," for 24*l.* (bis) read 25*l.*

† The administration of our "Cathedral Sick Fund," established a few years ago, under the care of a resident canon, with precinct and parochial (district) visitors, connected with the poorer parishes in the city, affords opportunities for such service which we should be glad to extend to the utmost.

extra-parochial district of Staplegate, both adjoining the precincts of the cathedral.* We should be disposed, perhaps, to regard more favourably the plan of annexation, were there some one parish in our city, poorly endowed, which might thus be provided for; though we regard the cathedral and parochial duties, especially where the population is large, as seriously interfering with each other.† But in the case of Canterbury, the benefices are, almost without exception, inadequately endowed;‡ and the whole four canonries (independently of the archdeaconries) might be swallowed up in forming parochial endowments, sacrificing meanwhile every object which is of larger extent and wider range than the actual cure of souls in the cathedral city. We should think it far better, therefore, to look for the attainment of this important object to the cathedral or diocesan fund to be referred to hereafter.

As regards "the improvement of small benefices and endowment of new churches," it cannot be doubted that "those which have the strongest claims on the cathedral revenues" are "the vicarages and perpetual curacies where the chapters are possessors of the rectorial tithe and glebe" § (p. xxii.) And next to these we should place the inadequately endowed benefices in the cathedral city.

The amount to which the cathedral of Canterbury is now contributing, by the revenues of its suspended stalls, to the general fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, exceeds at the present time, as has been already stated (App. p. 624), on an average 5,000*l.* per annum.

II.—Religious Education.

On this subject, in its bearing particularly on our grammar school, we have already incidentally expressed our views, in our Reply to the Inquiries of Her Majesty's Commissioners issued in August last. (Appendix, pp. 625, 626).

As regards the establishment of clerical seminaries or theological colleges, we are fully alive to the advantages now afforded, to a great extent, for the study of theology at the universities; and also to the inconveniences which have been pointed out as likely to arise from any great multiplication of smaller theological institutions, or their establishment in the several dioceses of England and Wales.

We think that if, amidst the multiplied wants of the Church in regard to clerical education, the establishment of "two or three only" of such institutions should be thought desirable, in conformity with one recommendation referred to in the Report (p. xxvi., note §), they would be most advantageously placed, agreeably to Archbishop Cranmer's suggestion, in connexion with cathedral bodies; and that, in such case, our own cathedral might probably, on several accounts, be regarded as a suitable place. The larger number of canons retained here might be considered a security against the undue influence of any one individual teacher; and, with one or more of the minor canons, perhaps, to assist (if need be) in subsidiary duties in the college, there would be a staff of clergy who, by a division of labour, might go far to carry into effect Cranmer's original design.

III.—Discipline.

In connexion with the duties of the decanal office, we should desire that, in our own cathedral, it should not be competent for the dean to hold any benefice, now tenable, together with the deanery. We regarded it as a salutary provision in the Act of 1840, that the dean should be resident eight months at the cathedral; and his residence for the remainder of the year on a living at a certain distance from Canterbury involved no inconvenience in regard to cathedral duties. But, inasmuch as (by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94.) no dean hereafter appointed can hold any benefice not situated within the cathedral city; and, inasmuch as the duties of such benefice would, in our opinion, continually interfere with the duties of the dean in his own cathedral; we should strongly recommend that, though the Act referred to remain in force, it be provided, in any new statutes or regulations to be framed for our own cathedral, that the dean shall not hold with the deanery any parochial benefice within the city.

Duties of Canons. 1.—*General.*

As regards "the rule of residence for the canons" (p. xxviii.), considering the services which a body of canons resident at the cathedral might render to the cathedral city and its institutions to the diocese and to the church at large, we think it desirable that the canons, as a rule, should be resident at the cathedral, and not hold benefices with their canonries. We wish, however, to be understood to speak simply in reference to our own

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* It might, however, perhaps be a still more desirable arrangement to include these in the parish of St. Alphage, separating from it the parish of St. Mary, Northgate, at present united with it.

† We speak on this point from the results of experience in our own cathedral.

‡ These livings depend principally upon tithes of houses, which, if the payment could be enforced, would make them an adequate provision.

§ A separate statement will contain our return to the inquiry made by Her Majesty's Commissioners, in the same letter (July 12) to which the present is a reply, in regard to the vicarages (where the chapter have rectorial tithes or glebe) which, we think, should be augmented from the capitular property.

cathedral. It appears from the Report, that "the greatest difference of opinion exists as to the rule of residence for the canons;" that, "while some advocate strongly the residence "at the cathedral, others insist as earnestly on the advantage of their holding benefices "with their canonries, and being thereby associated with the parochial clergy" (p. xxviii.). We are fully alive to the benefits which have resulted to the church at large from this connexion between cathedral dignities and parochial offices; establishing oftentimes a valuable and important link of association between the two, or connecting with one or both men of distinction amongst their clerical brethren, professors at the universities, or the like. We would therefore suggest, that the provisions of the Acts now in force on this subject might remain unaltered; the statutes, meanwhile, of the particular cathedral defining what residence should be required in each.* The regulations thus made would admit of alteration by competent authority, should other arrangements be found hereafter preferable, under altered circumstances, in the particular case.

In conjunction, however, with this general rule of residence, we should wish that each of our canons should be specially responsible for the duties of a canon in residence during the period assigned to him by the statutes and customs now in force. [Comp. Suggestions from Salisbury, App. p. 610.] If, together with the requirement of increased residence, or as naturally arising out of it, additional duties of an active kind devolve on the canons, care must be taken to guard, by such a provision as the above, against any such consequence as that diminished, instead of increased, attendance be given to the cathedral service. We should desire to see, as a rule, two of the capitular body always present at the daily service.

2.—*Special.*

In regard to the two archdeacons, an exception might, perhaps, be made to the general rule of residence; should it be thought desirable, in consideration of the immediate connexion of the archidiaconal office with the parochial clergy, to leave it open to the archdeacon, under certain limitations, to hold, together with his canonry, a benefice situate within his own archdeaconry, he might still be required to reside four months in the year at the cathedral.† We regard with satisfaction the provisions of the Act of 1840, by which, in conformity with the system of the old catherdals (Report, p. xxx.), the two archdeacons of the diocese are closely connected with the cathedral church by canonries forming the endowment of their archdeaconries; and we should not wish to see that arrangement disturbed. With respect to the other four canons it is to be observed, that, in the cathedrals of the old foundation, the dean and the three principal officers were bound to constant residence; and, by our own statutes, those who fill the offices of vice dean, receiver, and treasurer,‡ are bound to reside nine months, unless such residence be specially dispensed with. We might regard our chapter as henceforth consisting of those only who fill *offices*, and who are obliged to residence at the cathedral accordingly; and thus, too, the residence so required would be nearly in accordance with the original constitution of Henry VIII., by the provisions of which, as is observed in the Report, "the dean and "canons were to be resident continuously, with the allowance of 100 days of absence in "the year to the dean, 80 to a canon, with the condition that one-fourth part of the canons "(*i. e.* three in number) should always be in residence together" (p. x.). We should recommend, however, that if canons hereafter appointed be required to reside eight or nine months in the year, the power given in our present statutes of enforcing or relaxing the strict rule of residence be preserved, subject, in all cases, to the approval of the visitor. There are many cases, we think, in which the essential interests of the cathedral itself, and of the church at large, would be consulted by such provision for the exercise of a due discretion in regard to residence under varying circumstances.

With respect to the duties to be assigned to the canons, we conceive that much must be left to the division of duties amongst themselves; and that much must depend upon the particular circumstances of the different cathedrals, and the institutions connected with them severally.

By a judicious division and distribution of duties, we think, much important service of a diocesan and diffusive character may be rendered by our canons, in combination with a due

* The original constitution of different cathedrals, or their distinctive type, as partaking severally in various degrees of the character of "episcopia" or "monasteria," centres of active service or places of learned and devout retirement (Report, pp. iv., v.), as well as the various circumstances of different cathedrals, cathedral cities, and dioceses, may be thought, perhaps, to justify and make expedient some departure from perfect uniformity throughout.

† By the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 39, a canon may be absent from his benefice five months altogether, including the time of his residence on duty as canon.

‡ To the treasurer in our cathedral is assigned that which, next after the care of the Divine Service, appears in our statutes as the *second* object of our foundation, viz., the charge of the fabric ("ut fabrica illius [ecclesiæ] pulcherrima, prout loci dignitas postulat, tam extrà quam intus, posthabitis aliis quibuscunque ab omni non solum ruinâ, sed etiam defectu conservetur"). For the last five or six years the office of treasurer at Canterbury has, by an interchange of duties among the canons (it being a yearly office), been filled by one of our body, who has been resident the whole year; it being felt specially desirable that this officer should be on the spot. The care of the fabric and constant superintendence of works going on in the cathedral, with a body of workmen always employed under the cathedral surveyor, requires regular attention; besides other duties devolving on the treasurer, prescribed by the statutes, or of a corresponding kind.

amount of learned leisure. We strongly feel the very great importance of the general consideration which has been urged upon her Majesty's Commissioners, of "the necessity of a due "provision for the encouragement of theological learning, as essential to the maintenance "of purity of doctrine and the defence of the truth." It is, undoubtedly, most true that, "unless the church have the means of providing for men whose time and energies are not "all absorbed in parochial and pastoral labour, she will not maintain that high character "for learning which she has hitherto borne." (Report, p. xxx.) A happy combination of both may, we believe, be effected by well considered arrangements, of such a kind as we have described.

Minor Canons.

"By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113," as is observed in the Report, "it was provided that "regulations should be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons "in each cathedral and collegiate church, that they should not be more than six nor less than two; and that the stipend of each should not be less than 150*l*." These provisions have in our cathedral, as above stated, been carried into effect, the number having been kept up to six; the stipend of 150*l*. to the newly appointed minor canons* has been paid from the chapter property." (p. xxxii.)

As regards "the general position, duties, and prospects of our minor canons" (comp. with p. xxxiii. p. xix.), we have already, in our original returns, called the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the way in which the position and prospects of our minor canons have been affected by recent Acts of the Legislature. As is observed in the Report, "at Canterbury a minor canon might hold a benefice within 24 miles;" and by our Caroline Statutes the minor canons claim next to the canons in the disposal of patronage; though limited still, under those statutes, to that distance. But "by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. "c. 113. s. 46. it is provided that no future minor canon shall hold any benefice "beyond six miles from the cathedral" (p. xxxiii.); and, as we took occasion to observe, "even those who were appointed before the Act are virtually abridged of the privilege "given them by the Local Statutes, by the Act of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106. s. 39., by which "seven months residence upon the benefice is required, notwithstanding any duties the "incumbent may have to perform as minor canon." This, it has appeared to us, would make the offer of any benefice a mockery, unless the diocesan were prepared to give a special licence of non-residence. By the Act 3 & 4 Vict. s. 44., as is observed in the Report, the minor canons, after having served five years, "have a claim to be considered "in the disposal of patronage after the canons; but this claim is shared with them by "other persons," viz. any person who has served for an equal period as lecturer or master "of the cathedral schools, as incumbent or curate in the diocese, or as public tutor in either "of the universities." (p. xxxiii.) So that, when the provisions of this Act come into operation with us, a minor canon will no longer have any certain prospect of preferment at all, except in regard to livings within six miles; of which at Canterbury we have only one, beside one benefice in the city, the alternate presentation to two others, and every third presentation to another.

Considering, now, that our minor canons are thus precluded from holding any livings but such as, in our opinion, would seriously interfere with the performance of their duties in the cathedral, we think the general "position" of our minor canons should be regarded rather as that of assistant ministers of the cathedral, standing in the same kind of relation to the dean and canons, its principal ministers, as in parish churches licensed curates bear to the incumbents whom they assist; and that, after a specified period of service (say ten years at least), they should have the certain "prospect" of succeeding to benefices in the gift of the Chapter. And we think that, without holding benefices or curacies meanwhile, in conjunction with their minor canonries, arrangements might be made by which our minor canons might, to the great assistance to the city incumbents, and without interfering in any way with the pastoral relation of the parochial clergy to their several parishes, combine with their regular duties in the cathedral a certain amount of active service of a ministerial kind, keeping up their interest and giving them experience in such matters, with parochial duties hereafter in view. In this way, we think, the "the general position" of our minor canons might be freed from some disadvantages under which it labours at present; and by releasing them from choral duty after a certain period, "the due celebration of the Divine service" might be the more effectually secured.

VII.—Revenue.

On the subject of revenues we have already entered to some extent, in the Reply to the Inquiries received in August last on the management of capitular property. Having in view the suggestions on the subject embodied in the Report (p. i.), we would observe that,

1. We have felt so strongly the importance of being able to improve, as circumstances may make expedient from time to time, "the condition of our choir, school, and other "institutions that, rather than lose this advantage, we have declared ourselves disposed to "forego." (App. pp. 625, 626.)

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* The four senior minor canons all hold benefices with their minor canonries.

2. The benefit which, under a system of regular incomes and allowances to the different parts of the cathedral establishments, members of chapter would undoubtedly derive from fixed instead of fluctuating incomes, or at least, in the words of the Report, from "a change of system which may reduce the fluctuations of income within narrower limits." If the plan of fixed income be adopted, it is presumed that the average income of members of chapter in the last cycle of seven years would be the basis of the incomes to be fixed for the future; and the requisite provision against depreciation might be found in assimilating the amount to a corn rent, variable according to the average price of grain, and readjusted at fixed periods,—say every seven years,—according to the price of corn in the preceding seven years.

3. This arrangement being made, the way would be better prepared for "the assignment "of a portion of capitular revenues as a Diocesan fund, for the extension of the church, "and the promotion of works of piety and charity in the diocese."

We entirely concur in the opinion which has been expressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners from another quarter (Dean of Carlisle, App. p. 633), that the invidious position in which the governing bodies of cathedrals are placed arises, not from the fact of the dean and canons being the sole administrators of the cathedral funds, but from their being, in most cases, as it were, each year the residuary legatees of such funds, dividing the income which is not applied to public purposes; and that therefore "a distinct line" should be drawn between the funds to be spent by the dean and chapter on public purposes and those which represent the annual dividend; in other words, a complete "separation between the "private allowances of the dean and canons, and the public funds of which they consider "themselves simply as trustees, without a beneficial interest."

And that which applies to the allowances of the dean and six canons, we are of opinion, applies with equal force to the allowances of the six suspended canonries payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. We think it of great importance to the objects for which, as guardians of the cathedral property, we are trustees, that neither the claims of individual members of chapter, nor those of the possessors of the income of the vacant stalls, should trench in any way on the primary and distinctive objects of the cathedral foundation. And we should rejoice to see any satisfactory arrangements proposed by which a distinct line might in like manner be drawn in regard to the rightful claims of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Benefices.

In reply to such part of the secretary's letter of 12th July last as requests a statement of the vicarages (where the chapter have the rectorial tithes or glebe) which we think should be augmented from the capitular property and the mode and measure of endowment, we herewith transmit,—

A list of the vicarages which we think require augmentation, showing what the present income of each is, and to what amount it should, in our opinion, be increased.

In regard to the mode in which such augmentations may be effected we would observe, that on the enfranchisement of impropriate rectories, augmentations may be made under the Acts now in force for the management of episcopal and capitular estates by the directions of Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners, but it is doubtful whether, in such transactions, it can be confidently assumed that the sanction of the Commissioners would be obtained.

We beg, however, to observe that, except under particular circumstances hereafter noticed, the enfranchisement of impropriate rectories is open to the objections frequently urged against transferring tithes into lay hands, precluding thereby the possibility of having further recourse to property of this description for ecclesiastical requirements. The exception above alluded to is where the chapter have not only the rectorial tithes, but also some considerable portion of land included in the same lease. In such case, under the Acts before mentioned, an exchange may be effected whereby giving or receiving a sum of money to equalize the same, the lessee may take the chapter's reversionary interest in the land, and give up his leasehold interest in the tithe. By such process, the chapter may be enabled to make provision, as well for the augmentation of the vicarage by assignment of a portion of the tithes or otherwise, as for securing to the chapter the average income hitherto accruing from that estate.

Amongst the vicarages mentioned in the annexed list there are several in which the income of the present incumbent is reduced below the sum given by the payment of interest on money borrowed of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for building the vicarage house. This cannot be treated as a permanent charge, but we think that out of any surplus revenues which we may have at our disposal for diocesan purposes, the relieving incumbents from such payment should be one of the first subjects for consideration.

Daniel Finch,
By order of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Canterbury,
30th Oct. 1854.

PARISHES in which the DEAN and CHAPTER of CANTERBURY, having the Impropriate Rectory, Income should

Parishes.	Churches and Services.	Gross Income. Tithe Rent-charge less 25 per cent. for depreciation collection and losses. £ s. d.	Rent or Value of Land. £ s. d.	Other Sources. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Bramford, (Norfolk)-	Population 1,242 2 ch., 3 services	- - -	3 0 0	60*l.* cha. lease 20*l.* cha.grant 7*l.*in.Q.A.bty. 40*l.*cha.ann.do	130 0 0
Brookland, (Kent) -	Population 448 1 ch., 1 service	102 13 6	4 0 0	- - -	106 13 6
Canterbury, St. Paul vicarage united with St. Martin rectory -	Population 1,790 2 ch., 5 services	178 14 0 15*l.* house tithe	9 18 8 9 rent charge	10*l.* cha. lease 20*l.* augment.	242 12 8
Deopham (Norfolk) -	Population 491 1 ch., 2 services	142 12 1	48 0 0	6 0 0	196 12 1
Fairfield P. C., (Kent)	Population 56 1 ch. 1 service,	- - -	- - -	50*l.* cha. lease 6*l.*Qu.A.bty.	56 0 0
Halstow Lower - -	Population 344 1 ch., 2 services	164 16 2	1 11 6	- - -	166 7 8
Faversham - -	Population 4,917 1 ch., 3 services	209 16 8 including extra. tithe	24 13 4	63 19 3	298 9 3
Milton near Sittingbourne - -	Population 2,407 2 ch., 3 services	271 17 6	- - -	8 18 0 chapter lease	280 15 6
Seasalter - - -	Population 1,242 1 ch., 2 services	120 0 0	3 0 0	13 0 0 aug.Q.A.bty.	136 0 0
Sheldwich - -	Population 557 1 ch., 2 services	146 11 1	1 1 0	5 0 0 augmentation	152 12 1
Tenterden - - -	Population 3,782 1 ch., services	337 10 0	3½ acs. glebe not let.	- - -	337 10 0
Warnham, (Sussex) -	Population 1,017 1 ch., 2 services	237 8 4	- - -	- -	237 8 4
Westcliffe, (Kent) -	Population 129 1 ch., 1 service	- - -	10 6 0	24*l.*churchlease	34 6 0
Willesborough - -	Population 1,022 1 ch., 2 services	135 0 0	7 10 0	10*l.* cha. lease	152 10 0

CANTERBURY.—Estates sold under Act 14 & 15 Vict.

Estates.	Date of Contract.
Hollingbourne Tile Oast - - -	29th September 1852
„ Court Dean and Norwood -	25th December 1852
Eastry and Worth Rectory - -	February 1853
Meopham Manor - - - -	29th September 1852
East Peckham le Hatches - - -	29th September 1853
ESTATE.—Lease purchased	
Monkton Manor - - - -	29th September 1852

The Fines marked (a) above were received on last renewal. Those marked (b) are such as might have been received, if having

Canterbury, July 28, 1854.

think the Vicarages, &c., require Augmentation, stating the Amount to which they think the be raised.

Deduction for Land Tax, Parochial Rates, Tenths, and Procurations.	Clear Income.	Vicarage House.	Proposed Income.	Observations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
5 1 4	124 18 8	Sufficient - - -	400 0 0	
22 7 5	84 6 1	Small and inconvenient - -	150 0 0	
53 7 0	189 5 8	None fit - -	- - -	The yearly value of the dean and chapter portion of tithe in St. Paul's is only 70*l.* per annum.
24 19 6	171 12 7	Sufficient, charged with 36*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* to Qu. A. Bounty	200 0 0	
- - -	56 0 0	None - -	- - -	The rectory of Fairfield with the presentation to the perpetual curacy is let on lease for lives.
25 16 6	140 11 2	None - -	200 0 0	
63 17 6	234 11 9	Good, charged with 42*l.* Int. to Qu. A. Bounty	400 0 0	
47 18 7	232 16 11	Insufficient - -	400 0 0	
14 3 4	121 16 8	None - -	250 0 0	This living is now held with the perpetual curacy of the adjoining parish of Whitstable. When these benefices shall be held by two several incumbents, an augmentation will become requisite.
24 2 9	128 9 4	Sufficient, charged with 36*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to Qu. A. Bounty	250 0 0	
84 8 10	252 1 2	Sufficient - -	350 or 450*l.*	Should an additional church be built, as contemplated, at Bores Isle above a mile from the parish church, and containing a population of 800, this benefice should be augmented to 450*l.*
49 19 3	189 9 1	Small, occupied by Vicar	250 0 0	
- - -	34 6 0	None - -	80 0 0	
11 5 10	141 4 2	Sufficient, charged with 30*l.* to Qu. A. Bounty	250 0 0	
	2,101 9 3		3,180 0 0	

c. 104. Transactions completed before 1st June 1854.

Seven Years Reserved Rents.	Fines.	Total.	Average.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14 0 0	(b) 37 5 8	51 5 8	7 6 6
2 6 8	(a) 35 10 0	37 16 8	5 8 1
1,541 8 4	(b) 1,830 19 2	3,372 7 2	481 15 4
451 14 8	(a) 1,417 3 8	1,868 18 4	266 19 9
2 6 8	(a) 41 6 8	43 13 4	6 4 9
under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104.			
1,005 11 0	2,744 9 4	3,750 0 4	535 14 4

according to the usual mode, higher fines had been received on account of previous terms being near expiration or expired.

DANIEL FINCH, Auditor.

DURHAM.

Sir, Durham, 21st Nov. 1854.

I am directed by the dean and chapter of Durham to request you will be so good as to represent to the Cathedral Commissioners the opinion and wish of the dean and chapter that some additional provision should be made for the performance of spiritual duties in the following parishes, viz.:

1. *St. Margaret, Durham*, where a new district and endowment is required.

2. *Merrington, Ferryhill, Whitworth*, and *Brancepeth*, from parts of which several parishes a district, called Spennymon, should be made with proper endowment.

3. *Holy Island*, the income of which requires augmentation.

4. *Scremerston*, the income of which requires augmentation.

In all of these cases fruitless correspondence has been had with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, copies of which, if the Commissioners desire it, the dean and chapter will be happy to send.

Among other parishes in which some additional provision for the cure of souls is required, I am desired to mention those of Bedlington and Billingham.

Henry Kingscote, Esq., Cathedral Commission, 1, Parliament Street, London.

I have, &c.
Wm. Chas. Clayton.

The following corrections of our First Report, and the analysis annexed to it, have been transmitted to us by the Dean of Durham:—

Report of Cathedral Commission.	Answers of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.
1. Beadsmen.—"In some few cases we observe that the ancient stipend (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) has been *more than doubled;* but in the majority it remains as fixed by statute, and is insufficient for a maintenance."—p. xxxv.	1. "The beadsmen receive 10*s.* a week, paid weekly, out of the general funds of the church. They receive besides some small payments, amounting to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year each." Appendix, p. 54. (Thus the Durham beadsmen receive 28*l.* 12*s.* each, or more than *quadruple* of the statutable stipend.)
2. "The chapter-house has been restored, and the ancient dormitory of the Monastery converted into a room destined for a library and museum. The cost of these two works is more than 8,000*l.*"—p. xlvi.	2. "In 1847 some restorations took place in the chapter-house; and during the last three years about 3,000*l.* have been expended by the chapter on the restoration of the dormitory of the ancient monastery."—App. p. 56.
3. "The dean and canons in the new cathedrals had no separate estates, with the exception of Durham and Ely, where, probably by some capitular arrangement, the dean and canons held each a portion of property annexed to their separate stalls."—p. xlvii.	3. "*Statute XVII.*—Of the lands, tenements, and tithes belonging to the church of Durham, we have given some to the dean and to every of the canons (as the next chapter will show), to the end that he who keeps up a family in the manner of a resident shall and may have and keep the said lands and tithes in his own possession."—Appendix, p. 47. (The possession was not, therefore, at Durham by any "capitular arrangement," but by statute.)
4. "The chapter of Durham has a large revenue from fines on leases of mines, wayleaves," &c. &c.—p. xlvii.	4. In the answers of the dean and chapter of Durham (Appendix, p. 500), the "profits of mines and wayleaves" are distinguished from "fines on leases," and placed under a different head. The fact is, that of the numerous mines of this chapter, three only are leased on fines. All the rest are let on fixed annual payments and tentale rents, according to the usage of the country Indeed, since the year 1841 the chapter have received two fines only from all their mines, and those of no greater amount than 450*l.* each.

Analysis of Answers by Cathedral Commission.	Answers of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.
5. "One canon at least is present at one of the daily services."—Rep. 1. p. 5.	5. "Two canons at least are always in residence. "One of the canons at least is daily present at one at least of the services of the cathedral during the whole year."—Appendix, p. 48.
6. "The master of the choristers is also the organist."—Rep. 1. p. 5.	6. "From the organist the choristers receive their musical instruction only. The general instruction is given by one of the lay vicars, to whom an additional salary of 25*l.* a year is paid as schoolmaster." Appendix, p. 52. "The precentor superintends their religious and moral instruction, and also examines into their general learning twice a year."—Appendix, p. 53.

Deanery, Durham, Aug. 7, 1854. G. W., Dean.

CARLISLE.

STATEMENT as to the POOR LIVINGS with which the Dean and Chapter of CARLISLE are connected.

Of the poor livings in our patronage, the first which seems to demand the attention of the Cathedral Commissioners are those in the city of Carlisle.

There are four parishes or parochial districts in Carlisle:—

First, Saint Mary's;

Second, Trinity Church, Caldewgat;

Third, Saint Cuthbert's; and,

Fourth, Christ Church, Botchardgate.

Each district has a large church of its own, except Saint Mary's, the congregation of which is accommodated in what remains of the ruined nave of the cathedral. Except the cathedral there is no other Church of England place of worship in Carlisle beyond the four now mentioned. By referring to the return of the chapter (p. 121, Appendix to the First Report), it will be seen that the population of the city exceeds 26,000.

The provision made by the Church of England to meet the wants of this population is very inadequate.*

There are at present six parochial clergy, viz., four incumbents and two curates in all; the stipends of the incumbents, it will be seen by the chapter return above referred to, are very small, in no case exceeding 150*l.* a year, and the curates are principally paid by charitable societies.

It is a melancholy fact, however, that of the poor, whether belonging to the Church of England or not, a very small proportion indeed are in the habit of attending any place of worship. It is my belief, founded upon a good deal of examination, that the persons amongst us who have not entered a church or chapel of any description for years are to be counted by thousands.

We need, I think, to have *three new churches* erected in the city, and the expense of erecting these, with suitable schools attached, would probably exhaust all the funds which can be expected to be raised for such purposes by private charity for some years to come. We must then, I think, look to the improved cathedral estates as the only source from which adequate endowments for our parochial clergy can be provided.

As a general rule, I would lay down that the parochial incumbents of such a town as this ought, if it be possible, to have, on an average, *an income of* 500*l. a year.* In some cases it would be necessary to keep a curate, and this would leave what is barely enough for a man of education to maintain his family, and meet the claims which his situation as pastor in such a town necessarily implies. The united incomes of our four city incumbents at present amount to little more than 500*l.*

I shall take the city parishes in detail.

First. Saint Mary's parish. It will be seen, from the return of the chapter (Appendix, First Report, p. 121), that the population is not much short of 8,000. The church accommodation is for 450 persons at the outside. The annual income of the incumbent is returned at 74*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* This exhibits a lamentable state of things.

Second. The district of Trinity Church, Caldewgate. The population (see above) is not far short of 8,000; the income of the incumbent, 150*l.*

Third. Saint Cuthbert's parish. It will be seen, by the return (see above), that the population of Saint Cuthbert's and of the district of Christ Church together, exceeds 11,000. I am not able to state what exact proportion has now been assigned to each of the two districts respectively. The incumbent of Saint Cuthbert's has only 150*l.* a year, and is unable to command the services of a curate.

There is an afternoon lecturer in Saint Cuthbert's church to whom the dean and chapter pay 30*l.* a year; but the lecturer has nothing to do with the cure of souls. The incumbency ought as speedily as possible to be increased. Tithes in Saint Cuthbert's parish, of the value of 143*l.* a year, will this year fall in to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the expiring of a lease. This sum ought to be added to the incumbent's income.

Fourth. The district of Christ Church, Botchardgate. An approximation to the population has been given above. The incumbent's income is returned at 145*l.*

In connexion with the city parishes I must mention the county district of Upperby, which has been taken from the outlying parts of Saint Cuthbert's. The incumbent of Upperby is miserably paid, receiving only 60*l.* a year. I understand that the population, which is much scattered, exceeds 1,500. I think the value of this incumbency ought, if possible, to be ultimately raised to 250*l.* a year.

The outlying chapelry of Wreay ought also to be mentioned in connexion with the city parishes. The income, at present returned at little more than 80*l.*, ought as soon as possible to be raised to 200*l.*, or 150*l.* at the very least.

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* I find what appears an inaccuracy in the returns published by authority, with reference to the statistics of religious worship in Carlisle. There are said to be 763 free, and 1,816 appropriated sittings of the Church of England, and these sums are represented as amounting to a total of 4,039 (*vide* Religious Worship in England and Wales; by authority of the Registrar-General, 1854). I have, therefore, a difficulty in availing myself of the tables supplied in this return, not knowing wherein the mistake lies.

In order that an idea may be formed as to the possibility of thus augmenting the livings connected with the city, I have endeavoured to make an estimate of the annual net value of the cathedral property in the two parishes of Saint Cuthbert's and Saint Mary's and their respective districts. In Saint Cuthbert's I make the annual value of tithe property to amount to above 550*l.*, and of lands to above 1,650*l.*, giving a total of above 2,200*l.* In Saint Mary's I make the annual value of tithe property above 230*l.*, of lands above 850*l.*, giving a total of 1,080*l.* The whole rental of the church property in the two parishes will thus amount to an annual income of about 3,300*l.* Now according to the old system of leasing, to which our transfer of our property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has put an end, the chapter, I suppose, scarcely ever received on an average so much as 1,000*l.* a year of this annual rental. Supposing that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were to run out the leases, they would in time have the means at their disposal, after deducting the 1,000*l.* a year for the chapter to supply the sum required for the adequate payment of the city incumbents and of the incumbents of Upperby and Wreay according to the scale adopted above; but if it be thought, as I certainly think for my own part, that the evil of the present state of things is so great as not to admit of any long delay in applying a remedy, then I submit that, in order speedily to meet the spiritual wants of the town and neighbourhood, it may be well to make the chapter dependent entirely on its estates in other parishes where the spiritual destitution is not so great. Thus the 1,000*l.* a year which may be taken as representing the average of the chapter's share in the church property in these two parishes will be set free, and the Commissioners will have the entire property of the annual value of 3,300*l.* to deal with at once for the supply of the spiritual wants of the place. They cannot purchase all the interest of the lessees without sacrificing half of the property, but if they could effect such purchase, this would leave them a residue of about 2,200*l.* a year available for the immediate augmentation of the city parishes and districts. If to this 2,200*l.* a year we were to add the sum capable of being raised from the sale of the house property (the burgages) of the chapter in the city, the whole amount required by the calculation given above for a really adequate maintenance of the parochial clergy of the city might be obtained at once.

I now proceed to the case of the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, as presenting the strongest claim for augmentation after the city parishes. The case is a plain one. The whole tithes of the parish are valued at 1,528*l.* a year; of this sum 971*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is appropriated, on the expiring of the leases, to the fabric fund of our cathedral.

The next most pressing case, on account of the large amount of the chapter property, is the parishes of Wetheral and Warwick, within six miles of Carlisle.

The tithe property of the chapter in the two parishes, if the leases had expired, would be worth above 1,100*l.* a year, and the landed estate is worth 829*l.* a year. If arrangements can be made with the lessees, the augmentation of this incumbency ought not to be delayed.

The next most pressing case seems to be that of Cross Cannonby.* There is here a large and increasing population, after making a deduction for the district of the town of Maryport. There is no parsonage house, and the income is returned at about 150*l.* The value of the tithe property of the chapter, if the leases were run out, would be 245*l.*; a considerable portion of these tithes ought to be added to the incumbency.

Rockliff, within six miles of Carlisle, has a population of above 800. There is no parsonage house, and the income is very small. The tithe property of the chapter, if the leases were got rid of, would be of the value of 300*l.* Steps ought to be taken as speedily as possible to raise the incumbency to 250*l.* a year.

Camerton ought to be raised to 250*l.*

Cumwhitton to 200*l.*

Cumrew to 200*l.*

Hayton, if possible, to 300*l.* There is a large population, but the chapter tithe property transferred to the Commissioners is small.

Ireby is returned as having a miserably insufficient stipend; all the tithes ought to be appropriated to the incumbent, and even then he would scarcely have much more than 200*l.* a year.

Morland, where there is a large population, and the chapter has considerable property, ought, if possible, to be raised to 300*l.* or 400*l.*

Kirkland, with a population of above 800, ought ultimately to be made at least 300*l.* a year.

Westward, where there is considerable property in land awarded in lieu of tithes, ought to be raised to 250*l.*

One of the worst cases is that of Bewcastle, with a large scattered population in the wildest part of the country.

Bassenthwaite, where there is a small property of chapter land, ought, if possible, to be raised to 200*l.*

Castlecarrock ought, if possible, to be raised. Here also there is no chapter property.

Hutton, where there is some property, ought to be raised to 200*l.*

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* The population is returned at 6,200, including Maryport. Coal pits have recently been opened in the parish, and this has increased the population since the return.

Castlesowerby, where there is some poor chapter land, has a large scattered population, and is in a miserable place. The incumbent is paid by glebe land, which is said to have greatly deteriorated.

Sebergham, where the chapter has some land and tithes, ought, if possible, to be raised to 200*l.* a year at least.

Edenhall, with a population of about 600 and an income of 180*l.*, ought to be raised to 250*l.*

The other livings in our patronage, viz.,—

Appleby,
Corbridge,
Addingham,
Thursby, and
Whittingham,

may be considered sufficiently provided for.

It will appear from the statement now made, that between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* a year will require to be spent in the augmentation of the livings in the gift of the chapter, before the incumbents of these livings can be provided even with very moderate incomes at all suitable for their position and many calls. The chapter property transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when all the leases are run out, may be supposed likely to produce about 21,000*l.* a year. Of this about 7,000*l.* a year is reserved for the chapter. Let us suppose that 2,000*l.* a year more is to be reserved for additional wants of education and charity which may be set on foot in connexion with the chapter on the recommendation of the Cathedral Commission. The whole sum thus required for the cathedral body, the incumbencies of which the chapter is patron, the new educational and charitable works likely to be placed under the direction of the chapter, will be 14,000*l.* a year.

To this calculation ought to be added a large sum which must be given towards supplying the spiritual wants of the parish of Saint Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The moiety of the tithes of this parish, the property of the chapter, if the leases were run out, would amount to about 1,000*l.* a year. The chapter has nothing to do with the patronage of this parish, which is vested in the Bishop of Carlisle, the proprietor of the other moiety. In this way it appears that on the whole the local demands which may legitimately be made on the improved chapter property cannot be calculated at less than 15,000*l.* a year. Probably such a sum could not be realized by any very speedy arrangements with the lessees; but there is every reason to believe that under the judicious management of the Church Estates Commissioners, in whom the property is now vested, and by aid of the ample powers which they possess, many years will not elapse before the chapter estates are gradually increased in value, and there can be no reason for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners diverting to distant objects any of the surplus which arises after the direct present claims of the chapter are satisfied, while the additional claims of the immediate localities from which the income arises are so pressing as I have described. The Ecclesiastical Commission exists principally for the improvement of the inadequately paid clergy of such livings, and there is scarcely any district which demands assistance in this respect more imperatively than our own.

No one can have lived even for a short time in this diocese without learning how much the spiritual interests of the inhabitants suffer from the position in which our poorly endowed clergy are placed. If it be thought that by the scheme I have now submitted the value of the patronage of the chapter will unduly be increased, it must be remembered that the exercise of this patronage will soon be greatly restricted by the operation of the Acts of Parliament recently passed, and that effectual checks will soon be placed on members of chapters to prevent them from exercising their patronage otherwise than as public trust.

August 28, 1854. A. C. Tait.

EXETER.

Exeter, 6 January 1855.

1. By resolution of chapter of 4th April 1854, a grant, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for augmentation of the vicarage of Littleham with Exmouth, Devon, population 4,150, by 100*l.* a year of the rectorial rent-charge of the parish, subject to the existing lease, expiring 25th March 1864.

2. By resolution of chapter of 28th December 1854, a grant, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for further augmentation of the chapelry district of Landscove, taken out of the parish of Staverton, Devon, by substituting for the 75*l.* rent out of the rectorial rent-charge of the parish, which has received the sanction of the Commissioners, rent-charge to the amount of 150*l.* a year, subject to the existing lease, which expires in August 1861.

Ralph Barnes,
Chapter Clerk.

HEREFORD.

Sir, Deanery, Hereford, March 5, 1855.

In page 229 of the First Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, the answer of Question 10, "Have the canons residentiary houses," &c., does not appear to me to represent the real state of the question as regards these houses.

There are five houses in addition to the deanery, called residentiary houses, this being the original number of canons residentiary. One of these is attached to the bishop's prebendary; the others, the bishop has the power of assigning to the residentiary members of chapter as he may think fit; but the power to give these houses to others than residentiaries appears to me contrary to statute, and has only been done on residentiaries declining to take them when offered.

The statutes of the cathedral give the dean and chapter power to assign a part of the income of the residentiaries to the repair of their houses, should they not be duly kept in repair.

The houses certainly have been assigned in a few instances to others than residentiaries, and one of them, held by a non-residentiary prebend, has been let for many years; another, on the canon declining it a few years ago, was given to the bishop's secretary; but in neither case is it statutable or desirable.

Both on account of their locality, and with a view to future improvements in the Cathedral Close, it is most important that all these houses should be vested in the dean and chapter.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of the Cathedral Commission. Richard Dawes.

LICHFIELD.

Dear Sir, Lichfield, October 11, 1854.

In a letter which I received from you some time ago, with a copy of the Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, you requested to know whether the dean and chapter had any recommendations to make relative to the annual income of any of the vicarages in their patronage, with a view to their being augmented. I am directed to communicate to you that the dean and chapter beg to call the attention of the Commissioners to the vicarages of Cannock, Hope, Tideswell, and Eccleshall; the latter is in the patronage of the Lord Bishop, but the dean and chapter possess tithes in the parish.

I am, &c.

H. Kingscote, Esq., 1, Parliament Street. Charles Gresley.

ROCHESTER.

Sr, The Precinct, Rochester, March 9, 1855.

The list of augmentations sent herewith, according to the desire of the Cathedral Commissioners, gives the amount by which the dean and chapter consider it desirable that the several vicarages named should be respectively augmented. In these suggestions they have had respect to the present value of the vicarages.

They think that the augmentations should be made prospectively out of the rectorial property, belonging, in each case, to the dean and chapter.

In two instances (those of Strood, and of a district to be formed hereafter out of Ashford), they think it desirable that the whole of their rectorial property (viz., 94*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* and 275*l.*) should be so applied.

In the case of Chatham, the two augmentations suggested in the accompanying list represent only a part of what they have applied, or are in course of applying, to the endowment of these and of two other districts, formed out of that parish. The various sums, by which they have already endowed or desire to augment these districts, considerably exceed the whole of the vicarial and rectorial property, both of which belong to the dean and chapter. And even thus they do not supply adequate incomes to the several incumbents.

The true method of supplying the spiritual necessities of this large parish, would be the application to this purpose of the income of the suspended stall.

And it would be most desirable that adequate endowments should be provided for these districts without any delay; and particularly for that of St. John's, for which the proposed endowment will not be available for the next thirteen years.

The dean and chapter would further observe, that in cases in which they augment their vicarages to the whole extent of their rectorial property, they ought not in equity to be liable to the charges upon that property for repairs of the chancel or other buildings. They ought to be divested of their liabilities, if they divest themselves of the property.

They think it probable, moreover, that if the suggested deductions are made from the rectorial properties at present in lease, several of the lessees may refuse to renew their leases. It would seem desirable, therefore, that deans and chapters should be empowered to augment vicarages in such cases out of other rectories.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Cathedral Commission. George Essell, Chapter Clerk.

The LIST referred to in the foregoing letter.

Benefice.	Proposed Augmentation.			Mode.
Chatham,	£	s.	d.	
St. Mary's	375	0	0	From parsonage, which will be all exhausted, and other lands.
St. John's	170	0	0	
Rochester,				
St. Margaret's	200	0	0	From parsonage.
Proposed District	300	0	0	
Strood	94	15	10	From Wickham portion of tithes.
Leatherhead	150	0	0	From parsonage.
Ashford,				
Proposed District	275	0	0	From parsonage, which will be exhausted.
Haddenham	50	0	0	From parsonage.
Cuddington	100	0	0	
Allhallows	25	0	0	From parsonage.
Halling	100	0	0	From parsonage.
Bearsted	70	0	0	From parsonage.
Hartlip	50	0	0	From parsonage.
Stockbury	50	0	0	From parsonage.
Rolvenden	150	0	0	From parsonage.
Chart Sutton	80	0	0	From parsonage.
Sutton Valence	100	0	0	From parsonage.
Sutton East				

These suggestions with respect to augmentations are made with regard to the present value of the vicarages.

WESTMINSTER.

The dean and chapter of Westminster acknowledge the receipt of the First Report and appendix, printed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for "inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales."

They would premise that their observations specially apply to the Collegiate Church of Westminster, and while they respect the considerate design of Her Majesty's Commissioners of examining into the state, capabilities, and obligations of each chapter separately, they respectfully express their hope that the future as well as the present case of each chapter may be kept distinct, and that as far as possible the internal arrangements may be left to the visitor and the dean, rather than restricted too closely, or defined too minutely by legislation or any extraneous authority. They feel assured that such confidence will not be misplaced, but rather tend to the more effectual promotion of those ends which are the avowed object of Her Majesty in the constitution of this commission.

If therefore Her Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion, that it is desirable that hereafter the canons of Westminster should be required to undertake certain defined duties apart from and in addition to those imposed upon them by custom and statute, the dean and chapter earnestly and respectfully entreat that full consideration may be given to the question of attaching important benefices to canonries in all its effects and bearings as well upon the collegiate church in particular, as upon the interests of the church at large, before any extension of the plan be recommended for adoption. They are themselves convinced, that notwithstanding some benefit might accrue to the particular parish concerned, great and serious evil would follow to the Church of England, by depriving her of those advantages which may be expected from the literary and theological attainments of those to whom leisure is afforded to apply their talents in defence of the Gospel, and in maintenance of the doctrines and discipline of this reformed branch of the Church of Christ. If important duties or literary labours are hereafter required of the canons of Westminster, it will be impossible for them duly to discharge parochial functions of an absorbing kind; and if parochial responsibilities are imposed upon them the services of the collegiate church must suffer, and the benefits to be anticipated from the selection of learned men will be sacrificed.

If it were now an undecided question of how many canons the chapter should consist, the dean and chapter would recommend that not less than eight should be retained, so as to insure the constant residence of at least two with the dean (or sub-dean in his absence), and to provide for casualties, infirmity, and decay.

The dean and chapter of Westminster are deeply sensible of the great importance of maintaining the choral service in a manner becoming its sacred character and the noble edifice in which it is celebrated, and the appreciation of it is manifested by the crowded congregations every Sunday, little, if at all, short of 2,000.

The dean and chapter have established a school for the education of the choristers. It would be a great advantage to the choristers and to the church, if premises were appropriated to their occupation, and funds applied to their maintenance during their connexion with the collegiate church.

They avail themselves of this opportunity of explaining to Her Majesty's Commissioners how the "Grammar School" first designed for the sons of poor parents, has become a public school of the highest class, and has been the means of accomplishing the general design of a collegiate foundation, by supplying important offices in Church and State with men of the greatest learning and highest attainments, as the records of the college will testify. If in some respects the eleemosynary character of the school has been departed from, the position which it has attained in public estimation in consequence of the change would appear not only a compensation, but a sufficient justification. That Her Majesty's Commissioners may more clearly understand the circumstances under which the relaxation of the first design appears to have been authorized and subsequently confirmed, the subjoined statement is offered.

A reference to the statutes will show that when Queen Elizabeth ordered them to be prepared, she designed the school for the sons of poor parents, that the number of scholars was to be limited to 120, that the nomination of a greater portion of them was vested in the dean and prebendaries, the head and under master of the school, that a preference was to be given to the sons of tenants under the collegiate church, together with other restrictions of personal and local character; and that certain menial duties were to be required of those admitted to the Royal foundation. It is recorded that the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge for a time resisted the election of scholars imposed upon them, but it appears that their objections were soon removed; that the preference of the sons of poor parents, or of the sons of tenants of the college estates, and the exclusion of the eldest sons of men of property were not insisted on, that the patronage of the dean, prebendaries, and masters was not generally exercised, that masters of superior attainments were induced to accept the appointment, that the restriction of the school to the limit of 120 was disregarded (at one time it exceeded 400), and that the school rapidly rose to the highest rank among the public schools of England. It appears also, that in very early times when the sons of the aristocracy and gentry of England competed for the benefits of the foundation, the income of the master was raised by fees from the scholars, so that the office became one, not only of honour, but of emolument.

The dean and chapter are not able to state precisely when these changes commenced, nor by whose authority they were first sanctioned (early documents of this description having been seized at the Rebellion, and never recovered), but there is sufficient evidence to show that the statutes and restrictions were not in force in respect to these matters within very few years of their publication.

Considering the interest with which this college was ever regarded by the Sovereigns of this kingdom, and especially by Queen Elizabeth, it can hardly be doubted that the success of the institution, and the emulation to obtain the benefits of the Royal foundation soon led to the authorized relaxation of so much of the restrictions as would have hindered the elevation of the school into the position it subsequently occupied; and that either Queen Elizabeth or King James I. exercised the visitorial power to confirm the changes so soon adopted.

More recent documents show the interest which the Sovereigns continued to feel in the welfare of this collegiate school, and the exercise of their visitorial power for the improvement of the college. King George I. was induced to promote increased accommodation for the King's scholars, towards which His Majesty contributed 1,000*l.*, the Prince of Wales 500*l.*, and the Parliament voted 1,200*l.* Still, however, the King's scholars were not relieved from the menial offices required by statute, and the comforts and conveniences to which the sons of families of the higher grade were accustomed were not found in college. Hence they relieved themselves of the former by hiring servants to discharge them, and they sought the latter in the houses of the dames connected with the school for the advantages of which they paid. Thus the expense of a boy was equally great whether on the foundation or not.

On the appointment of the present dean (Dr. Buckland), his attention was immediately directed to this subject, and to remove the inconveniences and reduce the expense was his first care. He appealed to the Crown, as visitor, through Her Majesty's prime minister, the late Sir Robert Peel, by whose direction he prepared a scheme by which the comforts and conveniences formerly sought in the dames' houses might be provided within the college, and servants subject to college authority appointed at fixed wages, to discharge the menial offices imposed by the statutes upon the Queen's scholars. Of this scheme Her Majesty was graciously pleased, through the same channel, to signify her approval, and gave directions that a gift of 800*l.* towards the additional buildings required should be made. Contributions were also added by many friends of Westminster school, and the buildings so erected were fitted up and furnished by the dean and chapter, who at the same time introduced many improvements of the commons in hall.

The guarantee given by the dean that the expense to each boy should be reduced below 45*l.*, has been fully redeemed (the present cost not exceeding 40*l.*), and many expensive alterations in the school have likewise been effected by the dean and chapter, equally beneficial to all.

The dean and chapter will be happy to supply any further information in their power which Her Majesty's Commissioners may require.

They enclose herewith "a statement of those vicarages where the chapter have the "rectorial tithe or glebe, which they think should be augmented from the capitular property, "specifying also the mode and manner of endowment which they would propose." They

have included therein certain new churches within the parishes of Saint Margaret's and Saint John's, Westminster, to the erection of which, as being on or adjoining their property, they have largely contributed, although the patronage is not vested in them. They have brought the case of these churches under the notice of Her Majesty's Commissioners, from a sense of the claim which they present for endowment from the proceeds of the suspended canonries of the collegiate church by virtue of their local position, of their inadequate endowment, of the poverty of the districts assigned to them, of their connexion with parishes once in the patronage of the dean and chapter, and of the large revenues of the collegiate church derived from estates within their respective districts.

The dean and chapter could prove to Her Majesty's Commissioners that their sense of these claims has not been awakened by their appeal, and that they were ready to make very considerable sacrifice to effect so important and desirable an object; but that their proposals were rejected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

They cannot but hope, either that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will of their own accord reconsider the question, or that it will find such sympathy in Her Majesty's Commissioners as to lead to the application of the proceeds of one suspended canonry, at the least, to the endowment of these new churches.

J. Thynne, Subdean,
for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The following vicarages, perpetual curacies, and incumbencies, are either in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, or in districts in which the collegiate estates are situated.

It is submitted as desirable that the value of each benefice should ultimately be completed to the amount set down in the third column.

The dean and chapter are of opinion that it is preferable that whatever augmentations are decided on, should be made by special grants out of the funds assigned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales out of the deanery, canonries, and suspended canonries of this collegiate church, because in some of the districts there is no tithe rent-charge, and in others the rectorial tithe and glebe are on lease. The funds derived by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are large, and it seems but reasonable that in the disposal of such funds the claims of property should have preference.

Name.	Population.	Value.
		£
Christ Church } in St. Margaret, Westminster	6,921	400
All Saints } in St. Margaret, Westminster	5,905	150*
St. Andrew } in St. Margaret, Westminster	5,000	300*
St. Mary } in St. John's, Westminster	9,267	400
St. Stephen } in St. John's, Westminster	6,337	350
St. Matthew } in St. John's, Westminster	7,580	400
Holy Trinity } in St. John's, Westminster	4,519	300*
Eckington	755	300
Castlemorton in Longdon	852	300
Mathon	469	300
Mathon St. James	688	200*
Defford and Besford } in Pershore	638	250
Pinvin and Bucklehampton } in Pershore	386	200
Chaddleworth	513	300
Steventon	978	30 †
Goosey, in Stanford-in-the-Vale	176	150
South Benfleet	570	300
Maldon St. Mary	1,248	350
Basingbourne	2,148	400
Alconbury	967	350
Godmanchester	2,337	400
Otford	357	250
Hinckley	4,011	400
Stoke Golding } in Hinckley	661	250
and } in Hinckley		
Dadlington } in Hinckley	212	

* In these districts some additional revenues are derived from pew rents. † And glebe.

It is very important that the benefice of Hinckley should be divided, and revenues re-apportioned and augmented. The dean and chapter have hitherto in vain tried to induce the incumbent to agree to their proposition to that effect.

J. Thynne, Subdean.

SOUTHWELL.

Residence House, Southwell,
July 24, 1854.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the "First Report" of the Cathedral Commission. With respect to the benefices formerly in the chapter patronage, knowing the value

and circumstances of each benefice from my archidiaconal intercourse with them, I will venture to state what additional augmentation each one requires.

Barnby or Barnoldby-in-the-Willows, V. Notts, value about 200*l.*, requires a house, garden, and field.

Bleasby-cum-Morton, V. Notts, value about 170*l.*, requires 70*l.* additional income, and there is a rent charge on the latter to that amount in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Caunton V. Notts, value 170*l.*, requires a house, field, and 80*l.* additional.

Edingley, P. C. Notts, value 60*l.*, requires a house and field, with 80*l.* additional.

Farnsfield, V. Notts, value 250*l.*, a house, field, and 50*l.* additional.

Halam, P. C. Notts, value 100*l.*, a house, field, and 50*l.*

Kirklington, P. C. Notts, value 60*l.*, a house, field, and 100*l.*

Kneesal-cum-Boughton, V. Notts, value 100*l.*, 100*l.* additional income.

Rollestone, R. Notts, value 246*l.*, 50*l.*

Upton, V. Notts, value 100*l.*, a field and 100*l.*

Barnoldby Lebeck, V. Lincolnshire, 240*l.*, requires a field.

Brigsbsy, P. C. Lincolnshire, value 55*l.*, a house, garden, and 100*l.*

Wheatley, South Notts, value 140*l.*, a house and garden.

I may further remark, that to the portion of the Bishop of Lincoln's letter, inserted at page xvii. of the "Report," in which after expressing his desire that Nottingham should be erected into a separate diocese, and that the endowment of such a see could be provided from the episcopal estates of Lincoln and Southwell, this circumstance might be added:—That the late Archbishop of York (Vernon Harcourt) repeatedly stated his readiness to make an immediate transfer of the property in and about Southwell belonging to his see, and from which he derived between two and three thousand per annum, for the purpose of endowing a see at Southwell to the relief of his own at York, and that at this time that transfer of property has been made to the augmentation of the episcopal estates fund under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and I may further add, that a Roman Catholic Bishop has recently been appointed to Nottingham.

I am, &c.

GEORGE WILKINS, D.D.
Canon Residentiary.

To the Secretary
of the Cathedral Commission,
&c. &c.

SUGGESTIONS with respect to RESIDENCE of CANONS.

1. BY BISHOPS.

Bishop of *Exeter*.—"I greatly approve the plan which has been announced or suggested, "of requiring future deans and canons to hold their cathedral preferments alone, or with "cure of souls in the cathedral city, and to make their residence accordingly, except the "case of archdeacons."

Bishop of *Hereford*.—"As to residence, it is to be hoped that in future residence will "be the practice, and non-residence the exception, in the case of the canons as well as of "dean. But instead of laying down any very stringent rules on the subject, except that "a majority or a certain number of the chapter should constantly be in attendance on the "cathedral, I would leave them to regulate this by arrangement among themselves for "their mutual convenience."

Bishop of *Lichfield*.—"In respect to the residence of deans and canons, I would beg to "suggest, that while the term of residence now required from deans, eight months in the "year, may be deemed sufficient, though I do not see why it should not be extended to "nine months, future canons should be required to reside in their cathedral houses nine "months in each year, in order that they may discharge whatever duties may be assigned "to them, with such a continuity as belongs to the parochial clergyman's work. Little "good, comparatively, could be done by a canon, as such, during a residence of three "months, followed by a non-residence of nine. The number of canons belonging to each "cathedral is thus virtually reduced from four to one."

The Bishop of *Llandaff* concurs in the suggestion of his chapter, that two of the four canons should be constantly resident, taking the spiritual charge of Llandaff and the hamlets, the other two canons being archdeacons, and taking some part of the cathedral services for a portion of the year.

The late Bishop of *Salisbury* gave his approval to the suggestions of the chapter, which proposed the constant residence of the canons.

The present Bishop of *Salisbury*:—"All these principles have, indeed, their own proper "place in the work of a cathedral system, but two of them are of special importance as "being those on which the others depend—viz., *the constant residence of the dean and canons*, "and *the discharge of their proper functions by the members of the large chapter*, which "consists not only of the canons residentiary, but also of the other dignitaries and "prebendaries who have not been called into residence.

"So satisfied am I that the state of cathedrals will not be reformed unless *constant* "*residence* be required, that I would, if it were necessary to do so, make a very great "sacrifice of endowments to secure this all-important regulation. Cathedrals are, at

" present, confessedly the weakest instead of the strongest part of our church; and I am " persuaded, that even if the best parish priests were appointed to the stalls, and not " required to reside constantly at their cathedrals in the discharge of definite duties, the " cathedrals so served would not only fail of being what they ought to be, the very hearts " and centres of all that is good, and the greatest aids in their own especial work to the " whole parochial system, but would still be the same objects of rebuke and causes of " weakness, which they have been for so many years, and in spite of the great alterations " made in them in 1840.

" I could mention a cathedral where the patronage has been, I admit, exercised with " the clear view of appointing good men; and certainly, if canonries are simple rewards " for hard work and service. they have been, in the case I allude to, well bestowed: but " such appointments have done nothing for the cathedral itself—the cathedral, as a " cathedral, is still all but valueless—and it has not drawn around it, as it ought to have " done, the sympathy of either the rich or the poor—the learned or unlearned members of " our church.

" And such a result seems to me natural. Let deans and canons be the best of men, " yet, if they have parishes, their hearts will be probably in the duties of their cure of " souls, and the three months' residence at the cathedral will have passed away before they " have undertaken any real, definite work, and of course any continued engagement in " such works as specially belong to cathedrals, is absolutely impossible.

" Such being my conviction about the present state of cathedrals, being persuaded that " our church suffers great damage and loss from the use of cathedral patronage, either as " a means of eking out the small incomes of ill-paid parish priests, or of rewarding good " but well-endowed parish priests with additional preferment, I feel it is a most solemn " duty on my part, earnestly to recommend you not to be content with any measure " which does not require *the constant residence* of the dean and canons; and as I consider " that some of the most vital interests of our holy religion are bound up with a healthy, " vigorous, cathedral system, I need hardly assure you, that I shall do my utmost to obtain " for the dean and canons of Salisbury the power of giving effect to that wise scheme of " reform, which provides, to some extent at least, an answer to the questions, " What is " the use of a cathedral? What is the work and duty of a canon?"

2. *By Deans and Chapters.*

Dean of *Bristol* (App. p. 602.)—" My own impression is, that the residence of the " canons for very short and disjointed periods at the cathedral, coupled with the permission " to hold preferment at any distance from it, has acted most injuriously upon the interests " of the cathedral in every possible relation, and has interfered with that character which " the statutes of the cathedral appear formed to impress upon the chapters. The " consequence of the present state of the law can scarcely be otherwise than that there " shall be no continuous uniform interest in, or superintendence of, the various matters " connected with the cathedral, &c. &c. Very many evils will be wholly untouched " so long as each individual canon be not induced, and be not enabled by constant " residence at no great distance from the cathedral, to take a personal interest in all " that concerns it, whether in the maintenance of the fabric or the efficiency of the " services, or the influence it should have on the institutions of the city, or the aid which " it should bestow on those of the diocese. Bind the members of the chapter by " compulsory residence to the neighbourhood of the cathedral, and the chapter will " become something more than a mere name. It will be quite impossible that so many " persons charged with one common responsibility shall be in frequent and joint commu- " nication with each other, and the demands of the interests committed to their charge " be not more justly appreciated and more readily met than they now are. When the " canons are thus brought into connexion with the cathedral continuously, and not for " short periods recurring at long intervals, it is but natural to expect that there shall be " elicited greater attachment towards it and its institutions than now exists, greater pride " in its good condition, more earnest endeavours that its services shall conduce to the benefit " of man, while they are meant to honour God," &c. &c.

The Chapter of *Ely*.—" The statutes now in force impose upon the dean and canons very " few onerous or responsible duties. The residence required by them is extremely short; " they have no duties which connect them with the diocese, with public education, or " with the administration of the affairs of the Church; the cathedral city is not " generally their home, and when their residence is concluded they have little further " concern with it. App. p. 179.

" The Statutes of Elizabeth contemplated the chapter as a body of grave and learned " men, *qui ad exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ loco presbyterii episcopo in omnibus gravioribus " causis adesse possint;* and the same view of the constitution and objects of this and " similar bodies has been taken by many of the greatest of our older lawyers and divines. " Unfortunately, however, the connexion of the chapter (by the laws now in force and the " practice which prevails) is of the slightest possible kind."

In conformity with these views they have submitted to their visitor some proposals for annexing specific duties to all future canons. App. p. 180.

The Chapter of *Exeter* urge that the duties of the cathedral, and the superintendence of numerous charities in the city, require the presence of two canons. App. p. 185.

App. p. 605. The Chapter of *Lichfield* propose duties for all the four canons, wishing in every case permanent residence.

App. p. 606. The Chapter of *Llandaff* suggest the constant residence of two canons.

App. p. 609. The Chapter of *Salisbury* proposes that every canon shall be resident for nine months, each having separate and definite duties.

App. p. 612. The Chapter of *Wells* suggest that two of the canons should be invested with cure of souls in the city, and that the other two canonries should be left free, as the means of enabling the bishops to reward learned men, or those "who after a long and faithful discharge of parochial duties need repose in declining years."

Letter from the Bishop of Exeter.

The following letter has been received from the Bishop of Exeter, respecting the proposed bishopric of Saint Columb, and theological college in connexion with the cathedral and chapter of Exeter:

17, Albemarle Street, 24th April 1855.

The Bishop of Exeter begs leave respectfully to submit an offer to the Cathedral Commissioners on each of two particulars connected with the subject to which their inquiries are directed.

I.—Bishop of St. Columb.

He has heard that the Commissioners have contemplated an application to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to issue a Queen's letter, empowering the Bishop of Exeter to collect thoughout his diocese voluntary contributions towards a fund in aid of the endowment of the new see.

The bishop feels it his duty to state to the Commissioners that he is fully convinced that such a measure would fail of producing any tolerably satisfactory result. But he has pleasure in adding, that, if it be abandoned, he will himself contribute, during his incumbency, five hundred pounds per annum, as an increase of the temporary income of the new bishop.

He has also pleasure in saying, that having already made arrangements with the Estate Committee, for transferring to them the interest of the bishop in almost all the property belonging to the see of Exeter, within the county of Cornwall, and having been prevented, by temporary obstacles only, from making a similar transfer of what remains, he looks forward to the facility which will thus be given, after a not very long period, of such improvement of the episcopal property in that county as will make it of itself an adequate endowment of the Bishop of St. Columb.

II.—Theological College in connexion with the Cathedral and Chapter of Exeter.

The bishop is so confident of the great benefit to the Church in general, as well as to his own diocese in particular, which may be hoped, with God's blessing, to result from such an institution at Exeter, that he begs leave to offer the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds (one thousand pounds of which is placed at his disposal by a generous churchman, who desires that his name be not mentioned), for fitting up one of the old ecclesiastical houses in the close, now in the possession of the dean and chapter, for the purposes of the intended institution, if a canonry shall be annexed to the office of warden of the college.

The bishop would propose, that the nomination of the warden should rest with the bishop for the time being, who shall state the grounds of the nomination so made to the chapter, who shall have a veto on the nomination, giving their reasons for exercising such veto privately, in the first instance, to the bishop, and, if the bishop does not acquiesce, the validity of the alleged reasons shall finally be determined by two bishops and one dean, to be named for that purpose by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The bishop would further propose that the scheme for conducting the college be arranged on consultation between the bishop and chapter; and, if on such consultation, they do not agree, that the matter in difference be referred to the final decision of two bishops and one dean, to be named by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

H. Exeter.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

Answers from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Series of Questions submitted through the Secretary to the Cathedral Commission on the 7th of March 1855.

The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have received a communication from the Cathedral Commissioners, through their secretary, containing a series of questions, to which they are requested to reply as early as possible.

They must begin by observing that they have already in their letters and memorials under date of April 14, May 26, and November 10, 1853, and of February 13, 1854, returned answers, either directly or virtually, to most or all of these questions.

As to the first question, "Whether the Bishop of Oxford should not have the same "power, place, and precedence within the cathedral as are possessed by other bishops in "their cathedrals?" they believe that the Bishop of Oxford has the same place and precedence within the cathedral as are enjoyed by the generality of bishops in other cathedrals. He has his throne there, in the same position as in other cathedrals. But as to power, it has been shown in the above mentioned memorial that the foundation charter of the see of Oxford does not convey to the bishop ordinary and episcopal jurisdiction within the cathedral church of Christ in Oxford. The dean and chapter therefore consider that to grant the bishop any power which the founder of the see and the college thought not fit to grant him, would be a direct violation of the fundamental principle on which both the see and the college were erected.

2. As to the second question, "Whether another canonry should not, if possible, be in "the gift of the Bishop?" they would observe, that the Crown has already diminished the patronage expressly reserved by the royal founder, by attaching one stall to the Margaret professorship, the holder of which is elected by a portion of the University, and another to the Archdeaconry of Oxford. To the latter annexation the dean and chapter urged no objection, as at that time the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford was scanty, and there still remained two stalls unappropriated to university professorships, which they hoped would always be filled up by the Crown with persons competent, by previous acquaintance with the affairs of the society, to discharge the college functions of sub-dean and treasurer. They think, therefore, that placing a second canonry in the nomination of the bishop would be injurious to the college as an educational institution, and therefore contrary to the main object of the foundation.

3. As to the third question, "Whether the leading clergy of the diocese might not be "more connected with the cathedral, as elsewhere, through non-residentiary canonries?" they have to remark, that the subject of honorary canonries was maturely considered in the years 1842 and 1843, and the case of Christ Church, as distinct and differing from that of all other churches of the new foundation, having been fully examined, it was finally determined by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that honorary canons could not be introduced into Christ Church; and the Order in Council of May 23, 1844, was promulgated accordingly. In truth, the admission of honorary canons would have affected the academical character of the society, and disturbed the order of its foundationers, even if space could have been found for them. But, in point of fact, no reconstruction of the choir for the admission of honorary canonries could be effected without materially impairing its use as a college chapel.

4. As to the fourth question, "Whether the bishop should not have either apartments or a residence allotted to him in the close?" they reply, that so far from the founder having ever contemplated the residence of the Bishop of Oxford within the walls of his college (for there is no close), he expressly assigned to the bishop and his successors for their palace Gloucester Hall, in the suburbs of Oxford; and if this residence be now lost to the bishop, it is not incumbent on the dean and chapter to provide his Lordship with another dwelling. Besides, the dean and chapter have no lodgings at their disposal, the houses and rooms being the property of individual members of the foundation, or else devoted to collegiate purposes. And it may be added, that as the families of all who live in Christ Church are under the general regulations of the college, and amenable to the authority of the dean, it might tend to an interference with such regulations, and to a lowering of that authority, if the bishop occupied lodgings within the walls.

5. As to the fifth question, "Whether the bishop should not possess the same power with all other bishops, of summoning either the greater or lesser chapter to advise him?" they would submit, that the bishop has archdeacons and rural deans, with whom to consult upon all matters connected with his diocese, who from their local knowledge are more competent to assist him in this behalf than the dean and chapter whose character and functions are almost entirely academical, and who ought not to be charged with other duties than those contemplated by their founder.

6. As to the sixth question, "Whether a sermon should be preached in the nave of the "cathedral at half after 3 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday, as fixed by a rota of canons resi-"dentiary and non-residentiary?" they must observe, that such a sermon is wholly unnecessary. The hearers would be the same with those who have heard, or may have heard, a discourse preached at St. Mary's just before. The university sermon is seldom over before 3 p.m., and the afternoon service at Christ Church begins at 4 p.m. The interval, therefore, is much too short for a third sermon, even if it were at all necessary. It must also be borne in mind that the cathedral is not a parish church, but to all intents and purposes a college chapel, and its usual hours of divine worship could not be altered without the greatest inconvenience.

In conclusion, the dean and chapter would humbly submit to Her Majesty's Commissioners that it would be highly inexpedient to disturb the essential relations between the Crown, the Bishop of Oxford, and the chapter of Christ Church. They rest on the original foundation of the see and college, and have remained inviolate for above 300 years. Any departure from the usages which have grown out of those relations would endanger the wellbeing of the college, and affect its position in the university. The constitution of the society has ever been an anomaly, notwithstanding which the object of the founder, as set forth in his letters patent already quoted, has been completely attained. In the

judgment of the dean and chapter, it is far better to admit the anomaly as it exists, than to attempt removing it in part (for it never could be wholly removed), at the great hazard of introducing new elements of doubt, dissatisfaction, and confusion.

Christ Church, 23d March 1855.

T. Gaisford, Dean,
Charles C. Clerke, Subdean,
Frederick Barnes, Canon,
Edward Bouverie Pusey, Canon,
R. W. Jelf, Canon,
John Bull, Canon,
William Jacobson, Canon,
Charles A. Ogilvie, Canon,
C. A. Heurtley, Canon.

Table of Memorials, Petitions, and Letters addressed to this Commission since the First Report, classified according to the subjects to which they refer.

No.	Name of Memorialist or Correspondent.	Subject of Memorial or Correspondence.
1	Ely, The very Rev. the Dean of, on behalf of the chapter of Ely.	Appropriation of stalls in the cathedral of Ely.
2	Do. Do. Do. - -	Suggesting an amendment in the law as may give power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to authorize the transfer of capital stock to the building of parsonage houses.
3	Walker, Rev. Dr., Saint Columb Major. -	Offering the advowson of Saint Columb Major to found a bishopric for Cornwall.
4	Exeter, the Lord Bishop of. -	Respecting Dr. Walker's offer.
5	Clergy of the Deanery of Powder. - -	Praying for the establishment of a bishopric in Cornwall.
	Clergy of the Deanery of Pydar. - -	
	Clergy of the Deanery of East. - -	
	The Dean Rural and Clergy of the Deanery of West. - - - - -	
	The Archdeacon and Archdeaconry of Cornwall. - - - - -	
	Clergy of the Deanery of Kerrier. - -	
	Truro, inhabitants of. - - -	Copy of a memorial to the Queen for establishing a bishopric in Cornwall.
6	Pugh, Rev. Enoch, Abergwili. - -	Incumbents of parishes connected with cathedrals asking for augmentations.
	Powell, Rev. H., Llanllawddog and Llanpumpsaint. - - - - -	
	Harrison, Rev. William, Chester. - -	
	Crossman, Rev. T., Durham. - -	
	Davies, Rev. W. R., Knighton-on-Teame -	
	Hanbury, Rev. John, St. John's vicarage, Hereford. - - - -	
7	Macray, Rev. W. D., Christ Church, Oxford.	Return of the minor canons of Christ Church, Oxford, to the commissioners' original queries.
8	Codd, Rev. E. F., Cotes Heath Parsonage, Stone.	Forwarding pamphlet on diocesan theological schools.
9	"Benedicat Deus." - - -	Reasons for the subdivision of dioceses, &c. &c., with special reference to the county of Suffolk.
10	Jefferson, Rev. J. D., Thicket priory, York.	Respecting oaths administered to the canons of York, and the fees paid thereon.
11	Peterborough, the very Rev. the Dean of,	Reply to questions submitted by the commissioners.
12	Do. Do. - - -	Reply to questions submitted respecting honorary lay clerks.
13	Rodgers, Thomas, Esq., solicitor, Furnival's Inn.	Statement and papers respecting Steeple Bumpsted and Halstead parishes.
14	Powis, the Right Hon. the Earl of. -	Position of the deaneries of Saint Asaph and Bangor.
15	Brown, Rev. Thomas, Chichester. -	Annexation of tithe rentcharge by the dean and chapter to Saint Paul's, Chichester, and respecting the non-observance of Bishop Sherburne's statutes.
16	Hooper, Rev. W. Nixon, Winchester. -	Enclosing copy of answers originally returned to the commissioners' queries.
17	Smith, Mr. G. Townshend, Hereford. -	Statement respecting the insufficient salaries of cathedral and collegiate organists.
18	Fife, Sir John, Newcastle-on-Tyne. -	Scheme for a proposed bishopric within the county of Northumberland.

No.	Name of Memorialist or Correspondent.	Subject of Memorial or Correspondence.
19	Coxe, Venerable Archdeacon, Alnwick. -	Copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of gentry and clergy resident within the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, recommending that the county of Northumberland be constituted a distinct see.
20	Atthill, Rev. Richard, Deanery, Middleham.	Scheme for giving greater efficiency to the working of the church in populous towns, and the more remote districts of the country.
21	Exeter, Chapter clerk of, - -	Enclosing copy of the answer originally transmitted by the chapter in reply to the bishop's remarks of the 9th August, 1853.
22	Wells, Archdeacons and Prebendaries of the cathedral church of St. Andrew.	Suggesting that the profits of a suspended canonry should be set apart as a remuneration to the non-residentiary prebendaries for expenses incurred in taking their preaching turns.

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CHARITY COMMISSION.

SECOND REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

SECOND REPORT of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND and WALES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, are directed to make a report to Your Majesty of our proceedings during the year 1854.

We have the greater satisfaction in being permitted to discharge this duty as, during the period referred to, a first and important experience has been acquired of the practical operation of the law in the administration of which we are engaged, and of the efficacy of its different provisions for their intended purposes.

Our Report to Your Majesty for the year 1853 embraced our proceedings during the very short period only which had elapsed from the date of our Commission.

In addition to the cases which had been then brought before us, we have received upwards of 1,100 other special applications for very various purposes during the past year. The consideration of these cases in their different stages, and the necessary inquiries and proceedings relating to them, together with the duties arising in the important department in our office of the Accounts of Charities, have largely engrossed our time and labours, and have deprived us of the power of directing our sufficient consideration to several important and more comprehensive objects which we are very desirous of accomplishing.

On the other hand, the number and frequency of these applications for our aid and interference appear to us to furnish a very satisfactory evidence of the want which had been felt throughout the country of such assistance, and we anticipate a continuing increase of such applications, as all parties interested in charitable institutions are brought to a more complete knowledge of the provisions of the new law.

Of the applications made to our Board during the last year, a large proportion may be distributed into classes corresponding to the different provisions of the Act.

Our authority to give advice to trustees of charities upon doubtful or disputed questions, has been exercised in a large number of cases with very beneficial effect, and the provision of the Act for this purpose appears to us to be, in its operation as well as design, highly salutary. The advice affords to trustees a protection and authoritative guidance in the performance of their trust which is, in many cases, essentially required by them, but which could otherwise be obtained only by applications to the Courts at the expense of the charities. It has been the means of allaying disputes and preventing litigation in several cases, and may be expected to conduce materially to the right administration of charitable funds.

Much advantage has also resulted from the provisions under which the Board may authorise leases, and alienations, and other dealings with the estates of charities and purchases for their benefit. We have received and dealt with a large number of applications for these purposes, and we believe that the facilities afforded by our orders in many such cases, and the control which we have thought it necessary to exercise in other cases over proposals having similar objects, have been very beneficial to the charities whose interests were affected. The facility with which the authority of this Board may be appealed to, and may be exercised for these purposes, suggests the expediency of placing all dealings with charity estates, exceeding the course of ordinary management, to a large extent at least, more strictly under such control. The practice of granting leases of such estates for fines, and especially for any terms of life, appears to us particularly to require such restriction, of which the numerous instances of charitable institutions impoverished by the effect of so vicious a system sufficiently prove the necessity.

Our jurisdiction to authorise the discharge of officers of charities has been exercised in the cases of several masters of schools disqualified from retaining their offices.

We have instituted, by the aid of our inspectors, a local inquiry into each such case, affording a full opportunity to the master of stating and sustaining his claims. The efficacy of this jurisdiction might, in our opinion, be increased, if the order of the Board in such cases (including any conditions imposed by them on the trustees) had the force of a binding award between the trustees and the master. We have had occasion to regret that this is not the effect of the existing law.

We have considered it our duty in some important cases to withhold our authority for the proposed institution of suits, and to grant such authority in others, under arrangements for protecting the charities against consequent costs: and in 23 instances the cases of the charities which have been under our consideration have in the result been certified by us to Your Majesty's Attorney-General, inviting his institution of the proceedings which appeared to us to be required for their interests.

It has been the object of very numerous other applications to our Board to obtain the appointment or removal of trustees of charities, the establishment of schemes for their regulation, and other remedial measures.

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A large number of these cases, particularly affecting the smaller charities, has been submitted to us without professional assistance, and have become the subjects of protracted inquiry and correspondence from our office. It is necessary to us in these cases to ascertain the precise circumstances, to define and point out to the parties the specific objects proper to be accomplished or sought, to prepare in many instances the schemes required, and to indicate the proceedings in detail proper to be adopted: many such cases are in progress at different stages of their advancement through our office, and many have been conducted by the applicants themselves ultimately through the County Courts.

The numbers of cases in which we have granted certificates authorising applications to the Judges of the Court of Chancery or the County Courts, after the prescribed public notices, are found to be very nearly equal, being respectively 71 and 72. Our authority to resort for any purposes to the district Courts of Bankruptcy has not been applied for.

The appointment of efficient and responsible trustees, particularly for the smaller charities, and the establishment of suitable schemes for their application and management, are very extensively required, and most frequently constitute the necessary and sufficient means of rectifying past abuses and precluding their recurrence, and in this view the comparatively limited number of the applications, which have been made to us with these objects, and have been proceeded with, is unsatisfactory.

We have experienced a great indisposition on the part of many applicants, particularly on behalf of the smaller charities, to pursue the relief (which they have expected to receive directly from our Board) through any ulterior proceedings in the courts; and for this reason the comparative numbers of the cases, referred by us to the Judges of the Superior or the Local Courts, afford no real test of the proportion of the larger and smaller charities in which such relief is required. We need not state our entire deference to the wisdom of the Legislature in dealing with these subjects, but we may be permitted to express our conviction in the result of our experience, that our usefulness would be greatly increased, and the public expectation of advantage from our Commission would be much more largely realised, if the direct remedial powers of our Board (now circumscribed within very contracted limits) were judiciously, but considerably extended, within whatever restrictions as to the value of the endowments to be dealt with, and subject to whatever appeal may be considered expedient.

There are no limitations of the Act of which we have had more frequent occasion to desire a relaxation than those which restrict or impede transfers to the official trustees of charitable funds. The institution of such trustees in whom the endowments, particularly of the lesser charities, may not only be permanently secured from misappropriation or loss, but exempted also from the cost of transfers and management, is a most beneficial provision. The loss and waste of charity funds, left unsecured in private hands, or invested on failing or insufficient securities, or separated in their legal devolution from the devolution of the trusts to which they belong, are of too frequent experience, as is also the onerous expense often incurred in procuring their transfer. We have endeavoured to protect many charitable funds from these risks and evils by procuring or encouraging their transfer to the official trustees, and notwithstanding, that those trustees are unauthorised to receive money for investment by themselves under any

circumstances, or to receive transfers of stock or securities without the order of a court, we have authorised applications for such orders comprising about 13,000*l.* stock, principally in small sums, and transfers of about 11,000*l.* of that amount have already been completed.

We have no doubt that advantage would be taken of this beneficial provision to a very large extent, if the facilities for that purpose were increased; and we venture to suggest, that transfers and payments of charitable funds to the official trustees might be safely authorised by the order of our Board. We are sensible of the necessity of placing such funds under the guard of additional and stringent regulations, but these and other provisions are required with respect to the duties already entrusted to the official trustees.

The directions of the Act for the management of funds in the hands of the official trustees have been carried into effect with entire regularity and ease, the dividends on the funds held by them being duly apportioned immediately on their receipt and remitted to the acting trustees of each charity.

Amongst the various applications which have been made to us, many have had for their objects the removal of persons alleged to have been unduly placed in charitable institutions, and the establishment of proper objects therein, the restitution of officers of charities to employments of which they had been deprived, but especially, and in numerous cases, for the apportionment of parochial and other local charities after divisions of the parishes or other districts entitled to their benefit. We have had no jurisdiction to deal directly with the matter of these applications, but we think it our duty to refer to them for the purpose of inviting consideration of the expediency of constituting some authority, under which such apportionments and other objects may be more summarily and conveniently effected than under the existing law, such an authority appears to us to be much needed, particularly in the case of the apportionments.

The inspectors appointed by Your Majesty's Commission have been actively engaged in the performance of their duties. Under our direction, they have investigated the circumstances of about 800 charities, and have been enabled to report to us the result of a large proportion of these inquiries. Their examinations have comprised many separate institutions in different parts of the kingdom, and in some instances the whole charities of particular towns or localities. The former class has included particularly the important foundations of Sherburn Hospital, near the city of Durham, and the College at Dulwich, in the county of Surrey; and we trust that we may be allowed to submit to Your Majesty in a Supplemental Report schemes which have been prepared, or are now in preparation, for the more beneficial administration of these and some other institutions.

The second class of cases includes particularly the numerous charities of the town of Warwick and the city of Coventry, and the charities of several districts of the City of London.

We have selected these cases for connected examination, in the expectation that we shall be enabled to approve comprehensive schemes for the more beneficial employment of their large aggregate revenues, and we shall anxiously apply ourselves to the accomplishment of this purpose at as early a period as the magnitude and complication of the questions to be dealt with, the necessary communications with the parties interested, and the pressure of our other duties, will permit.

In

In our former Report to Your Majesty we referred to the expected returns of the accounts of all charitable institutions, expressing the importance attached by us to those returns for our practical guidance. We did not unduly estimate their value for this purpose, and the accounts already received, and of which the examination is in active prosecution in our office, are found to afford the best indications, generally attainable by us, of the condition and management of the charities to which they relate. It need not be observed that this examination must be a work of protracted labour, but it is diligently pursued.

It is, however, our duty to report, that the compliance with the law which requires these returns has hitherto been very incomplete. The charities, of which we had received the proper accounts at the close of last year, scarcely exceeded 8,000 in number, and although daily additions are made to them, the number of returns received for the year 1853 up to the present time is less than 10,000. We do not doubt that a general obedience to a very beneficial regulation, will be the future result of more sufficient and correct consideration than may have yet prevailed upon this subject with many trustees; but in the meantime we have considered it our duty to obtain to the fullest extent of our power a compliance with the requisitions of the Act.

With this object, we have taken such means as appeared to us best calculated for making the law most generally known; we have also distributed forms of account in large numbers for the assistance of trustees, and special requisitions having been addressed from our office to the trustees of not less than 1,500 charities, we ultimately thought it fit that proceedings of a compulsory and penal character should, in some cases, be adopted. About 60 cases have been selected for such proceedings; of charities principally under the management of trustees occupying some public position as municipal and parochial trustees, rather than those in private stations. We have regretted the necessity for these measures, and we may hope that little necessity for them will hereafter exist; but we have the present satisfaction of reporting that it has not hitherto been requisite to pursue any of these proceedings beyond the first or preliminary stages.

The Charitable Trusts Act has attached no specific penalty to the omission of the returns, and we have reason to believe that a very erroneous impression to the effect that the law might be disregarded with impunity, had extensively prevailed.

We consider it incumbent on us to distinguish and record the exertions of the Society of Friends to give effect to the law as affecting foundations for their benefit. The duty of procuring complete returns of all their charities in the kingdom was undertaken shortly after the commencement of our duties by certain highly respectable members of their body, and has been performed in a very systematic and complete manner.

With reference both to the accounts and to our general duties, we are constantly sensible, that more local aid than is available to us in our functions would conduce greatly to their effective and safe discharge. Our means of ascertaining the trustees of different charities are very imperfect, and we are compelled to rely to an inconvenient and unsatisfactory extent on epistolary correspondence only for our information, and for the means of exercising some of our material authorities.

The valuable Reports of the former Commissioners for Inquiry into charities furnish at present the principal source of our information respecting the charitable foundations under our jurisdiction. But as many of those foundations were exempted from that inquiry, or were not brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners, and many others have been established subsequently, these reports are necessarily imperfect as a register of the existing charities, and owing to the lapse of time they rarely afford sufficient information from which the existing trustees of the charities included in them can be ascertained, nor have we any sufficient means of supplying these deficiencies.

We are bound to acknowledge the exertions used by many gentlemen of station and influence, and by many of the clergy and others, to bring the circumstances of particular charities to our knowledge, and to advance the objects of the Act; but this assistance has been very partial, and must be insufficient at all times for the duties required from us.

It is our impression that the services of local inspectors, or agents, to be employed for obtaining our necessary information, and for instituting special inquiries, and performing many other acts under the delegated authority of our Board, and particularly for requiring and auditing (where necessary) the accounts of charities, would be productive of great benefit.

We think it also of much importance that the powers of inquiry exercisable by the Commissioners themselves should be enlarged.

We are authorities to demand accounts and written statements from the trustees only, or administrators of charities, and any person asserting an adverse claim of title to property which may be the subject of inquiry is exempted from all question. We have no authority to require information from third parties, or the attendance of any person for the purpose of examination, and our power to require the transmission or production of deeds and documents (which is most material to the purposes of our Commission) is limited, if not questionable.

The inspectors are authorised to take evidence on oath, and have some other powers of inquiry exceeding, but not largely, those of the Commissioners.

These restrictions are found materially to impede the beneficial operation of the Act, and we think that they may be advantageously relaxed if the Legislature, in its wisdom, should think fit.

An exemption from the Act has been claimed and insisted on by certain collegiate bodies, which we do not consider to have been contemplated by the Legislature. The exemption, if sustainable, would, we think, comprise a large class of important charities, and it has appeared to us the more necessary on that account that the question should be authoritatively determined. With this view we have directed proceedings proper for that purpose to be instituted against a distinguished institution, for bringing the matter in a compendious form before the legal tribunals.

Before closing our report we beg, with Your Majesty's permission, to express our sense of the loss sustained by the public service, and especially by this Commission, in the recent death of the Reverend Richard Jones.

We

We are deprived of very valuable co-operation in our duty, which was always afforded by him with zealous interest in the promotion of its objects, and with great personal kindness towards his colleagues.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

In witness whereof we have directed our official seal to be hereto affixed, this 28th day of February 1855.

(L.S.)

CHARITY COMMISSION.

SECOND REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES,

(MADE IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT
16 & 17 VICT., c. 137.)

1 8 5 5.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1855.

107.

Under 1 *oz.*

CHARITY COMMISSION.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

8TH JUNE 1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

1866

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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in our Report, made to Your Majesty on the twenty-eighth day of February last, craved permission to submit to Your Majesty, in a Supplemental Report, schemes for the more beneficial administration of certain charitable institutions therein referred to.

Our expectation that such schemes might be sufficiently matured to enable us to include them in our present Report has, in several cases, been disappointed, but we trust that, as the result of the extended inquiries and consideration which have been found indispensable to their satisfactory settlement, we shall be enabled to submit them at an early period to Your Majesty, in a form calculated to accomplish a larger extension of the benefits of the charities, amply compensating for some postponement.

There are however two schemes, one for the better administration of Sherburn Hospital, in the county of Durham, and the other for that of the endowed school at Moulton in the county of Lincoln, which have been approved by us with the formalities prescribed by the law, and which we desire now humbly to submit to Your Majesty, with the object of their being established by the authority of Parliament.

We have set forth in an Appendix to this our Report a sufficient account, according to our judgment, of each of the Institutions referred to, and the schemes in full approved by us for their future administration, with the grounds of such approval, and the objections which have been made to them, and our proceedings in respect thereof.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

In witness whereof we have directed our Official Seal to be hereto affixed, this eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

APPENDIX.

The Case of Christ's Hospital at Sherburn, near Durham, in the county of Durham, commonly called Sherburn Hospital.

The Hospital was founded and endowed by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of King Henry the Second, for the relief of persons afflicted with leprosy.

The real endowments now belonging to the institution consist partly of estates granted by the founder, which previously belonged to the see of Durham, but largely also of properties, either purchased by the founder, or contributed by subsequent benefactors in aid of his foundation.

The Charter of Foundation, after indicating by its expressions the piety and benevolence of the founder, and his particular compassion for the severe suffering of the objects of his bounty, proceeds to dedicate the endowments in solemn terms to their exclusive benefit, and places the whole establishment and its property for these purposes under the government of a procurator, now called master, to be appointed and removeable by the bishops of Durham.

The Charter is printed in the reports of the former Commissioners of Inquiry, and is in the following terms:—

> Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus delectis filiis Germano Priori Dunelmensi Burchardo et Willielmo Archidiaconis et omnibus clericis et laicis totius episcopatus sui et omnibus ad quos literæ præsentes pervenerint salutem et Dei benedictionem.
>
> Non est humanæ possibilitatis dignam Dei largitionis et munificientiæ pro susceptis beneficiis vicem rependere nisi virtus altissimi gratis donet ut quod donat sibi redonari permittat nec sic valet humana servitus sui creatoris gratiam promereri quia pro susceptis a suo largitore beneficiis dignas sibi ipsi gratiarum referat actiones et eorum quæ sibi sunt largiente divina bonitate collata partem quam capiti principatus nequit impendere membris ejus studeat impertiri; hinc est, quod divina miseratione commoniti Domum Hospitalem Leprosorum faciendam mente concepimus et de loco partim quo fieri deberet edocti domum ipsam in honorem Salvatoris et Beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis et Sancti Lazari sororum que ipsius Mariæ et Marthæ cum quibusdam eidem hospitali beneficiis ad sustentationem assignatis juxta pontem de Shirburne prope Dunelmum ædificavimus. Quam principaliter pro pace Regni et salute corporis et animæ carissimi domini nostri Henrici illustrissimi Angliæ Regis et Ducis Normanniæ Aquitaniæ Comitis Andegavensis et omnium prædecessorum et hæredum suorum; et pro nostra propria salute qua præ cunctis indigere videbamur et pro illorum requie sempiterna qui nos in honorum episcopatus sublimaverunt et pro ipsorum salute perpetua qui de facultatibus suis elemosynas eidem hospitali largiti fuerunt vel imposterum largientur aut largitas custodient et tuebuntur et pro omnium fidelium tam vivorum quam mortuorum salute construere procuravimus quatenus ibi de beneficiis, et possessionibus eidem hospitali caritative collatis ipsorum fames sitis et nuditas leprosorum aliique defectus et miseriæ quibus incessantèr affliguntur procurantium obsequii ad hoc assignatis ad nostram et omnium Christi fidelium pacem perpetuam et salutem releventur. Statuimus igitur ut in ecclesia ibidem in honorem prædictorum sanctorum consecrata et in capella interius infra domum infirmorum in honorem Sancti Nicholai constructa divina semper a tribus presbyteris et quatuor clericis ad serviendum ibidem statutis pro temporali pace prædictorum et requie sempiterna celebrentur. Sed et quinque conventus leprosorum (hoc est) sexaginta quinque numero semper ad minus, ibi victu pariter et vestitu procurentur et eorum procurator qui eos et eorum possessiones custodierit ab episcopo sacerdos potius quam alterius ordinis (si bonus et fidelis inventus fuerit) præficiatur et in episcopi potestate consistat procuratorem si minus idoneum invenerit amovere et alium quem magis crediderit convenientem instituere; et cum plenius cuncta suæ potestati submissa cognoverit tanto diligentius cuncta tueatur eorum usibus omnimodo profutura pro quorum sustentatione data sunt observare quatenus de impensa in observandis eorum possessionibus et augendis sollicitudine se confidat et credat a Domino percepturum gaudium felicitatis æternæ, et de negligentia si affuerit vel commodo temporali sibi non eis quæsito quod Deus avertat pœnas non tantum temporales sed æternas se timeat suscepturum a summo judice juste judicante. Procuratoris vero providentia pariter et discretione cuncta quæ interius agenda fuerint et exterius tam de infirmorum receptione quam de sanis fratribus et maturis sororibus ad serviendum recipiendis et de possessionibus augendis et regendis ordinetur. Ac eorum itaque sustentationem consilio et assensu prioris et capituli nostri, necnon archidiaconorum et omnium clericorum nostrorum eidem hospitali dedimus et concessimus et presenti carta confirmamus de Dominico nostro villam ipsam de Shirburne cum molendino et pasturis et aliis rebus per rectas divisas ad ipsas pertinentibus de quibus cum primum ad episcopatum venimus annuatim episcopo sexaginta tantum solidi reddi solebant. Et super Darwentam fluvium qui forestam nostram dividit a vicinis,

Ebchester locum (viz.) anachoritarum ad animalia fratrum infirmorum usibus ibi nutrienda et ad eorum pastores ibidem procurandos, licentiam dedimus de sartis proficiendis unam carucatam terræ arabilis, quæ octies viginti acras tantum in se contineat. Et duas bovatas terræ in Wytton quæ antiquitus pro servitio capellæ ejusdem villæ datæ fuerunt. Et septem alias bovatas in eadem villa quas de Galfrido filio Ricardi et Auberico sicut cartæ venditorum testantive, emimus. Et villam de Garmundsway cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus quas sumptibus propriis acquisivimus, reddendo inde pro tertia parte singulis annis imperpetuum Radulpho filio Paulini de Eboraco et hæridibus ejus quatuor marcas pro omni servitio duas (viz.) ad Pentecostam et duas ad festum Sancti Martini sicut ejusdem Radulphi carta testatur. Confirmamus eis etiam unam carucatam terræ juxta Garmundsway cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus quæ Raceby vocatur, quam de Barone primo ejusdem terræ cultore et habitatore jamdudum emerimus et eis donaverimus sicut in carta ejusdem Baronis quam inde habent continetur, reddendo inde singulis annis Domino majoris Kellow quindecim solidos pro omni servitio. Et præterea unam carucatam terræ in Shoreveton cum pastura ad mille oves et cum omnibus aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus quam Thomas filius Stephani filli Burnolfi predictis leprosis pro amore Dei et intuitu nostræ dilectionis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit sicut Monachi Rievallenses eam melius unquam et plenius habuerunt et tenuerunt quam Stephanus pater ipsius Thomæ et Thomas eis prius per viginti quatuor annos tenendam concesserant pro qua tribus annis ante predictum terminum elapsis dimittenda cum edificiis eorum ad opus infirmorum retentis, prædictis monachis quinquaginta marcas argenti donavimus. Et præterea unam bovatam terra in eadem villa juxta prædictam terram eorum confirmamus quam Robertus prædicti Thomæ patruus eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedid et carta sua confirmavit. Et insuper eis donavimus ecclesiam de Kellow juxta ejus parochiam consistem et ecclesiam de Grendon quam novam et [recenter] in honorem beati Thomæ Martyris construximus; sed etiam ecclesias de Sockburn et Bishopton quas dilectus filius noster Rogerus de Coyners assensu Roberti filii et heredis sui eidem hospitali dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit. Nos eas ecclesias eidem hospitali confirmamus, ita duntaxat quod procuratur infirmorum singulis prædictis ecclesiis vel aliis eisdem infirmis imposterum conferendis, ad concilium episcopi perpetuos et idoneos assignet vicarios qui cuncta ad ecclesias pertinentia exceptis tribus decimis tantum, bladi, viz., agnorum et lanæ, suis usibus habeant et retineant, pro quibus ecclesiis honestè deserviant et omnia onera ad episcopum et officium ejus pertinentia sustineant, salva leprosis terra capella de Wytton jamdudum assignata cum alia quam eis in eadem villa, sicut prædictum est, adquisivimus. Pauperes autem prædictas tres decimas tantum de singulis ecclesiis ad victum suum habeant, de quibus nulli omnino homini in aliquo temporali servitio respondeant. Siquis vero quicquam eorum quæ prædicti fratres in præsenti possident vel in futurum Deo juvante poterint adipisci subtrahere imminuere vel auferre sciens [attemptaverit iram] et indignationem Dei Omnipotentis omnium sanctorum et sacro sanctæ matris ecclesiæ se noverit animadversionem incursurum. Omnibus autem eisdem fratribus beneficia conferentibus vel collata conservantibus sit pax, vita, salus et æternæ felicitatis gaudia largiatur omnium bonorum largitor Dominus.

This charter, with certain ordinances issued by successive Bishops of Durham, continued to be the governing constitution of the Charity until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The whole administration of the estates and the management and care of the hospital and its inmates were accumulated on the master alone, who, on the other hand, appears to have been subject to no sufficient supervision or preventive control in the discharge of his trusts. Without detailing the mismanagement and malversation imputed to various masters of remote periods, it is apparent that, before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the estates though augmented by intermediate benefactions, had become greatly spoliated and exhausted by improvident leases and other acts of mismanagement. The hospital afforded only an asylum for a very limited number of poor persons; and the institution had ceased to confer any important benefits.

Under such circumstances the Charity was reconstituted, and a scheme for the application of its reduced income to the purposes for which alone it was probably considered to be then sufficient was established by an Act passed in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth, "for avoiding all ambiguities, doubts, and questions about the name of incorporation or "other matters whatever against the hospital of Sherburn." The Act incorporated the master and 30 brethren; and enacted, that the Bishop of Durham should have the appointment of the master, who should be a preacher having no cure or charge of souls elsewhere; that the brethren should be appointed by the master, with the exception of one, whose appointment was reserved to the owner of the neighbouring manor of Thornley and his heirs; and that the master and brethren should continue in the enjoyment of their accustomed houses, land, pensions, and other profits, but that the master should pay to every brother an additional pension of 10s. yearly. It further authorized the Bishop of Durham to make ordinances binding on the master and brethren. It is observable, that no specific reference is made in this Act to the original foundation or its purposes or regulations; and under an inquisition held only 9 years subsequently under the authority of the Crown, the Commissioners stated their inability to ascertain any foundation prior to the cited Act.

They found that the brethren were "lame, blind, impotent, or otherwise decayed persons;" but no qualification of sickness or disease appears to have been required; and ultimately ordinances were made by Bishop Chandler, in one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, by which the institution has since been principally governed, disqualifying for admission as brethren persons labouring under any sickness or incurable or infectious disease, though the lame and impotent were to be considered in the first place.

The Act omitted to provide for the extension of the benefits of the Charity with the increase of its resources, or to prescribe the manner in which any surplus of its income should be applied. The establishment of the Charity accordingly has continued to consist of the master and the same fixed number of thirty brethren, of whom twenty-nine have been appointed by the master, and one by the owner of the Thornley Estate, now belonging to Henry John Spearman, Esq. The thirty brethren are divided into fifteen in-brethren, resident in the hospital, and receiving there certain allowances in money, food, clothing, and other necessaries, and the same number of out-brethren, receiving at their own dwellings fixed pecuniary pensions of twenty pounds each. A residence in the hospital and a stipend are provided for a chaplain, whose duty has been to undertake or assist in the clerical duties of the establishment and superintendence of the inmates in aid of the master; but he is an officer rather than a member of the establishment.

The property of the Charity has greatly increased in value; and notwithstanding a very injurious system of leasing which has hitherto prevailed, a large and increasing revenue is derived from the estates, much exceeding the expenses of the establishment. This surplus has hitherto been received and appropriated by the master for his own benefit, or subject wholly to his own disposal.

The estates which are situate in the county of Durham comprise, besides the site and buildings of the hospital, considerable demesne and other lands in its vicinity, as well as valuable mines and minerals, the advowsons of the vicarages of Bishopton, Sockburn, and Grindon, and large impropriate tithes in the same parishes, and in the parish of Kelloe. A large proportion of this property, including the greater part of the tithes, has been habitually let upon beneficial leases for lives or years renewable upon the payment of fines.

There are also certain sums of stock in the public funds, amounting together to about two thousand seven hundred and eighty-five pounds consols, which are the capital property of the hospital, and the dividends of which are part of its regular income.

The average yearly income of the hospital during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, from all sources except renewal fines (but inclusive of mineral rents amounting to about two thousand two hundred pounds) may be stated in round numbers at four thousand two hundred pounds.

The renewal fines received during the same period have averaged the yearly sum of four hundred and seventy-three pounds; and the total average annual income may therefore be estimated at about four thousand six hundred and seventy-three pounds.

The annual expenses of the hospital (including all payments and allowances to the brethren when their numbers are complete) may be estimated at the yearly sum of one thousand pounds; and the expenses of management and other outgoings, payable in respect of the estates and out of the income of the Charity, at the yearly sum of three hundred and fifty pounds. These amounts make together an aggregate yearly expenditure of about one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, and leave an annual surplus income of more than three thousand pounds, which, if the present system of management were permitted to continue, would be receivable by the master for his own benefit, without the obligation to perform any duty of importance, and without any commensurate advantage to the Charity.

It is proper, however, to state here, that the late master was in the habit of appropriating, by way of voluntary gift, the yearly sum of two hundred and ten pounds, partly in augmentation of the vicarages in the patronage of the hospital, and partly towards the maintenance of schools.

As the renewal of any leases upon the payment of fines is not anticipated except in exceptional cases, the annual amount hitherto received on an average for fines is not taken into calculation for future purposes.

It is estimated that the income of the Charity will be increased upon the expiration of the existing beneficial leases of the impropriate tithes by a further yearly amount of about one thousand four hundred pounds, the principal leases in point of pecuniary importance being in force for periods varying from twelve to eighteen years yet unexpired; and the ultimate increase of income to take effect upon the expiration of the different leases for lives of other estates of the Charity may be expected to amount to the further yearly sum of three thousand pounds, estimated according to present values. The uncertainty of the mineral rents renders it impracticable to state with confidence the entire ultimate income, which may be probably anticipated; but according to the result of inquiries a diminution or failure of these rents rather than any increase of them is to be expected.

The mastership of the hospital became vacant in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four by the death of the Reverend George Stanley Faber, the late master; and for the security of the institution the income of the Charity is temporarily collected by a receiver appointed for this purpose by the Court of Chancery upon an application made to it by Her Majesty's Attorney General at the recommendation of the

Charity Commissioners. All the payments and allowances made during the life of the late master, including the sums appropriated by him to the augmentations of the vicarages referred to and towards the maintenance of schools, have been continued under the advice of the Charity Commissioners since his death; but the places of any brethren of the hospital who have since died have not been filled.

At the earliest period after the death of the late master, the Charity Commissioners felt it their duty to address the Bishop of Durham, and to suggest the propriety of suspending any appointment to the office of master, until an inquiry, which they were desirous of instituting into the circumstances of the Charity with a view to its more beneficial application, should have been completed. His Lordship immediately assented to the proposal with great liberality and consideration for the public interest, and has forborne to exercise his patronage of an office hitherto of great pecuniary value, and offering other important advantages to its possessor. The Commissioners have reason to acknowledge with great respect the decision of the Bishop of Durham to adhere to that course.

They have since instituted an extended inquiry by their inspector, and by all means available to them, into the circumstances of the Charity, and have anxiously considered the means of extending most largely its proper advantages, and of providing permanently for its just and effective administration.

In selecting the proper objects of an enlarged application of the Charity, they have recurred for their guidance to the design of the founder, and, though happily the specific sufferings which he desired to alleviate do not now prevail in this country, they have sought to render his benefits applicable to the most advantageous purposes of a kindred character. They have, therefore, approved of a scheme having for its main object the relief of bodily suffering, particularly in those to whom other eleemosynary institutions are not equally open; and with the impression that the sufferings of continued disease constitute a stronger claim, and one more in unison with the intentions of the founder, than the mere discomforts and disabilities incident to age. It is a provision of this scheme, that the existing brethren shall continue to receive during life all their existing advantages, but that their places becoming vacant shall be filled only according to the new regulations.

Some provision is also made out of the funds of the Charity for the religious and moral improvement of the poor locally connected with the estates from which the income of the Charity is derived, by contributing to the institution or support of schools for those purposes.

The Commissioners have felt justified, also, in acceding to recommendations, strongly pressed on their attention, and having for their object the augmentations of the vicarages of Bishopton, Sockburn, and Grindon in the patronage of the hospital, as well as of the vicarage of Kelloe, and the benefice of Ebchester, which have all very limited endowments. The impropriate tithes, arising from the parishes of Bishopton, Sockburn, Grindon, and Kelloe, and belonging to the hospital, are of important value, and the property in the chapelry of Ebchester belongs also largely to the Charity. The population of these localities has greatly increased, and the endowments of the incumbents, being very disproportionate to the claims to which they are subject, were augmented by the late master. The augmentations are proposed to be increased and made permanent, but on the other hand provision is made for selling the patronage of the vicarages referred to, which may be expected to realize larger sums in consequence of these augmentations.

Finally, provisions have been made for the most effective administration and government of the Charity.

It has been impossible to propose any scheme for such an enlarged application of the Charity, consistent with the retention by the master of the large pecuniary advantages hitherto enjoyed with the office, and it has been considered also essentially important, that his duties should be divided and distributed.

The duty of performing the services of the church of the hospital for the benefit of the inmates of the institution and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and their religious superintendence, are proposed to be vested wholly in the chaplain as a permanent member of the institution; and, although the title of master is not transferred to him, he will have vested in him a very important portion of the former duties of that officer.

A different class of duties will require to be discharged towards the inmates of the hospital, to which the chaplain or a clerical master would be unequal, including the whole medical care and direction of the institution, as well as a large responsibility for its management.

It is proposed to intrust these important duties, and the necessary authority for their discharge, to a duly qualified medical officer, and with reference to their extent and character to confer on him the title of master.

It is proposed at the same time to vest a general superintendence and authority over the whole establishment, and the administration of the estates, and extensive powers of management, in a body of governors, with the Bishop of Durham as president, in whom the highest confidence may be placed for their conscientious discharge of the trust.

The owner of the manor of Thornley for the time being, in respect of his former right of nomination to one place in the hospital, is included in the number of governors.

In estimating the resources presently applicable to the extended purposes of the Charity, a material proportion of the mineral rents has been taken into the calculation of available

income. Such an administration would not be justified by ordinary circumstances, but considering the constraint occasioned by the subsistence of the numerous beneficial leases, which have in effect anticipated the present income of the Charity, and the large increase of income to be expected at no remote period, it seems proper to resort in so exceptional a case to these means of accelerating some proportion of the benefit to be derived from so munificent an institution.

The scheme originally proposed by the Commissioners has been partially modified upon consideration of various objections and suggestions which have been made respecting it.

The objections applying to the scheme in its present shape, so far as they appear to be material, and can be conveniently stated, relate in substance to the following points, namely:

1st. To the proposed appointment of a medical master of the hospital instead of a clergyman.

This objection is strongly urged by the Bishop of Durham, and has also been taken by the Archdeacon of Durham, and Mr. Spearman, the present owner of the Thornley estate, and some other gentlemen.

2d. To the check imposed on the Bishop of Durham in appointing the master, by fixing a limit in point of age, and by requiring the consent of the governors to such appointment.

This objection is also urged by the Bishop of Durham.

3d. To the proposed grant of three thousand pounds in favour of the Durham County Hospital.

This grant is objected to by some persons, on the ground that it is improper to appropriate the Charity funds to such a purpose; and by other persons, again, on the ground that the grant should be extended to other similar institutions, but is not so extended.

4th. To the proposed grants in augmentation of the endowments of the benefices connected with the Charity Estates, and in aid of the several Parochial Schools.

The objections to these grants assume also two forms, viz.:

That any such grant is improper; and

That the grants are insufficient, and should be increased.

5th. To the proposed establishment of an institution for the reception and relief of decayed persons, disabled by disease or infirmity, as contemplated by the scheme.

This head of objection also assumes a double form:

1st. That such an institution for diseased or infirm persons is unnecessary and objectionable; and

2d. That it should embrace other forms of suffering.

The above objections have been considered and overruled by the Commissioners upon the grounds which are to be collected mainly from the foregoing statement, and which may be summarily stated as follows, referring to each objection in its numerical order:

1st. The proposed institution being for the relief and benefit of persons afflicted by disease and infirmity, it is essential to secure for them the constant supervision and care of an efficient medical adviser and superintendent.

The spiritual care of the hospital and its immediate vicinity is effectually provided for by the permanent institution and endowment of the chaplaincy; and the distribution of the duties, which have been hitherto imposed on the master alone, is essential to the welfare of the institution.

2d. In the opinion of the Commissioners, this check cannot be prejudicial, and may be salutary in its effect.

3d. The grant objected to is proposed to be made to the Durham County Hospital as being a central institution for the benefit of the whole county, and as being also in the immediate vicinity of Sherburn Hospital and its estates. The institution is represented to be greatly in want of such assistance, and its promotion appears to the Commissioners to be in accordance with the objects and spirit of the original foundation.

Such grants, however, could not be extended to other local hospitals or infirmaries without impairing the efficiency of the principal establishment as proposed by the scheme.

4th. The benefices which are intended to be augmented are very poorly endowed, and their augmentation has been proposed for the reasons already stated. These grants, however, could not be increased consistently with the other claims upon the Charity and the retention of the primary objects of the hospital. The augmentations of the benefices in the patronage of the hospital will increase their value when sold for the benefit of the Charity.

5th. The establishment of the Charity proposed by the scheme will supply a deficiency in the existing charitable institutions of the locality, and from the inquiries made by the Commissioners, and the general expression of opinion elicited by them, such an institution appears to be greatly desired in the neighbourhood, whilst its objects are strictly in accordance with the purposes of the original foundation.

On the other hand, the Commissioners consider that the resources of the hospital will be fully and beneficially employed in providing for the objects contemplated by the scheme, and that it is not desirable to extend the Charity to other specific forms of disease or suffering.

The following is the Scheme provisionally approved by the Commissioners for this hospital:—

SCHEME.

1. The existing incorporation of the above-mentioned hospital by the name of "The Master and Brethren of Christ's Hospital in Sherborne, near Durham, in the county of Durham," or by any other name, is hereby dissolved. Corporation dissolved.

2. The Charity shall be under the management and direction of fifteen governors, to be called "The President and Governors of Sherburn Hospital," and to consist of the following persons; namely, the Bishop of Durham for the time being, who shall be their President; the Dean of Durham; the Archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Durham; the Chancellor of the diocese of Durham; the Mayor of the city of Durham; and the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Durham respectively for the time being, by virtue of their respective offices; Henry John Spearman, Esquire, of Newton Hall, in the county of Durham (who as Lord of the Manor of Thornley, in the same county, has been entitled to appoint one brother of the said hospital, but is consenting for the benefit of the Charity that such right should be determined) and his successors, the future Lords for the time being of the said Manor of Thornley, being males of full age and capable and willing to discharge the duties of a governor as prescribed by this scheme; and the following eight non-official governors, being proprietors or residents in the diocese of Durham, that is to say, John Aylmer, of Low Walworth Castle, Esquire; John Eden, of Beamish Park, near Chester-le-Street, Esquire; John Fawcett, of Durham, Esquire; Henry Fenwick, of South Hill, Esquire, M.P.; Richard Shortridge, of South Shields, Esquire; Henry Stapylton, of Sniperley, Esquire; William Lloyd Wharton, of Dryburn; and the Reverend J. P. Eden, rector of Bishops Wearmouth. Appointment of president and governors.

3. The death, resignation, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any non-official governor, or his ceasing to reside within the diocese of Durham, or his refusal, or incapacity, or omission for a period of two consecutive years to act, shall respectively create a vacancy in the office of such governor, and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any such vacancy the remaining governors for the time being shall elect some fit person resident within the diocese of Durham to fill such vacancy, so as to keep up the full number of fifteen governors; provided that no such election of a governor shall be made otherwise than at a meeting duly constituted of the governors for the time being of which meeting, and of the election to be made thereat, a written notice shall have been given in manner herein-after provided, fourteen days at the least previously by the of clerk the governors to each remaining governor, or shall have been given in like manner under the hands of two or more governors to all the other remaining governors; and every such election shall be recorded by an entry under the hand of the chairman of the meeting at which it shall be had, or under the hands of a majority of the governors present thereat, in the minute book kept for recording their proceedings, which entry shall be sufficient evidence of the election, but every such election shall be forthwith notified by the chairman of the meeting, or the clerk to the governors, as they may direct, to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, who, if approving the same election, shall testify such approval by an order under their official seal, and the appointment of the new governor shall then but not previously be complete; provided always, that during any vacancy among the governors, the remaining governors shall be competent to exercise all the authorities hereby vested in the president and governors for the time being. Succession of governors.

4. All the real estate of whatsoever tenure and rights and privileges belonging to or held in trust for the charity (subject to the subsisting leases and charges (if any) thereof), and the full benefit of all subsisting covenants, conditions, and securities made or entered into with or reserved to the master and brethren of the said hospital, or any person or persons in trust for them, or for the benefit of the charity, and all the personal estate belonging thereto, and the right to sue for and recover all choses in action recoverable for the benefit thereof, shall be immediately vested in the said president and governors hereby appointed, and shall from time to time vest and continue vested in the president and governors of Sherburn Hospital for the time being for the purposes and according to the provisions of this scheme, without any conveyance, assignment, or assurance and the right to sue upon or enforce all or any covenants, conditions, or securities made, reserved, or contracted to or with the said master and brethren before their dissolution, or to or with any preceding governors of the said charity, shall be exercisable in the name of the president and governors of Sherburn Hospital for the time being, as fully and effectually as the same right might be exercised by such master and brethren if not dissolved, or by such preceding governors if still retaining their office; and in the same manner all contracts and liabilities of the said master and brethren before their dissolution, or of any preceding governors for the time being of the said Charity, may be enforced against the president and governors thereof for the time being to the extent of the property or assets of the Charity, but not against their private estates. Charity estate to be vested in president and governors for the time being.

5. The governors shall have the control and management of the Charity estates, and shall let the same, with the exception of the hospital buildings and premises, and such land and premises as they shall from time to time think it expedient to retain in hand for the purposes of the Charity, at the best annual rents to be obtained for the same, and no new Governors to let and manage the property.

lease or renewal of any subsisting lease of the Charity property shall be granted in reversion after any subsisting term of which more than three years shall be unexpired, or for any life or lives, or for any longer term than twenty-one years from the date thereof, or in consideration of any fine or premium, without the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and every lease of the Charity property shall contain covenants by the lessee for the payment of the reserved rent, and such proper covenants for the repair and insurance of the houses and buildings (if any) comprised in such lease, and for the due cultivation of the land or management of the property comprised therein, as the lessors shall think necessary for securing the performance of the terms of their contract, and a condition of re-entry on nonpayment of the reserved rents or non-performance of the covenants therein contained.

Leases and other instruments may be executed and actions brought by any five of governing body.

6. Leases and other deeds and instruments for the letting or disposition of the Charity estate, or any part thereof, may be executed and made by any five of the governors for the time being, on behalf and as the act of the whole of them, according to any order of the governors of the said Charity made at any regular meeting of their body, and shall have the same effect as if executed by all the said governors, and the recital of any such order contained in any deed or instrument by which any such lease or other disposition shall be effected shall be primâ facie evidence thereof upon any proceedings to which the parties to the same lease or instrument, or their respective successors in title, representatives, or assigns shall be parties or a party.

Houses and buildings to be kept repaired, and insured by governing body.

7. The hospital buildings, and the other houses and buildings belonging to the Charity, (which the lessees or tenants thereof shall not be bound to keep repaired and insured under any covenant or agreement in that behalf,) shall be kept repaired and insured by the governors out of the income of the Charity.

No governor to hold Charity property.

8. No governor shall either directly or indirectly become a tenant or occupier of the Charity estate, or any part thereof, or interested in any lease thereof.

Stock committee.

9. The governors shall appoint some four or more of their number to be the persons into whose names any sums of stock belonging to, or to be purchased from time to time in trust for the Charity, shall be transferred, and who shall be called the "Stock Committee," and as often as the number of the Stock Committee shall be reduced by vacancies to two, then other governors shall be appointed in like manner, into whose names jointly with those of the continuing members of such Committee such stock shall be transferred, and the dividends of all such stock shall be disposable by the president and governors of the Charity for the time being as part of the income thereof.

Clerk and receiver.

10. The governor may appoint a clerk and a receiver who respectively shall be removable by them at their pleasure, or may grant the offices of clerk and receiver to one person, and may pay to the clerk any stipend not exceeding the rate of seventy-five pounds per annum, and to the receiver any stipend or allowance not exceeding the rate of four pounds per centum per annum on the amount of rents or income actually received by him, and not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred pounds in any one year, or to the same person, being clerk and receiver, any sum or allowances in respect of both offices not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty-pounds per annum. Every receiver shall give such security before entering upon his office for the due performance thereof as the governors shall direct.

Duties of clerk.

11. The duties of the clerk shall be, subject to the control and direction of the governors, to give notices of meetings; to attend the governors and any committees of governors as they may require at their meetings; to enter the minutes of their respective proceedings; to keep such accounts, and to pay such bills of the Charity, and to prepare and make out such statements of account relating to the Charity as the governors shall from time to time require; to preserve all vouchers for payments on behalf of the Charity; to make out annually a detailed account and statement of the receipts and payments in respect of the Charity, and of its assets and liabilities, which shall be vouched and passed at some general meeting of the governors in the month of January in every year; and to perform all such other duties in respect of the Charity and the management thereof as the governors shall direct.

Residence for clerk and receiver.

Residences or offices in the hospital or its vicinity, to be kept in repair at the costs of Charity, may be assigned or provided by the governors for their clerk and receiver, or either of them, rent free, with any reasonable allowances of fuel or other necessaries therein.

Duties of receiver.

12. The receiver, subject to the control and direction of the governors, shall exercise a general supervision over the Charity estates and property and the lessees thereof, and shall collect and receive the rents, royalties, and income arising therefrom, and shall submit to the governors, in the month of January in every year, or at such other times or times as they shall require, a report showing the state and condition of the Charity estates; and also, separately, the state of the accounts between the governors and their several lessees or tenants; and also full and particular accounts of all rents, royalties, income, and monies collected or received by such receiver on account of the Charity; and of all arrears due of such rents, royalties, or income. He shall from time to time pay all such monies as shall

be collected or received by him, immediately upon the receipt thereof, into the hands of the bankers for the time being, to the account or credit or the governors, or otherwise dispose thereof as they shall direct, and shall perform all such other duties and acts appertaining to the office of receiver, in respect of the Charity and its property, and the management thereof, as the governors shall direct.

Notice of meetings.

13. Notice in writing of every general or special meeting shall be given by the clerk to every governor seven clear days at the least previously to such meeting, and notice of every adjourned meeting, so far as the interval between the original and adjourned meetings will permit, shall be given in like manner immediately after the adjournment to all governors not present thereat, and every notice shall specify the place and the day and hour appointed for holding the meeting. All notices required to be given to any governor shall be given by writing, either delivered to him or sent by the post to or delivered at his usual place of residence, or at the address which he shall have caused to be registered for this purpose with the clerk, and shall be sufficient for all purposes of this scheme, whether the same shall in fact have been received by such governor or not.

General meetings.

14. There shall not be less than four general meetings of the governors in each year for transacting the business of the Charity, and such meetings shall be held on the Thursday fortnight after Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day respectively; but the governors shall have power from time to time, by their resolution adopted at any meeting, to appoint any other day within thirty days next after any of the said quarterly days for holding the then next or any other quarterly meeting or meetings, and to appoint all such other meetings as they shall think necessary for the effective and beneficial management of the Charity. All meetings in the absence of any different order of the governors shall be held in the master's residence, or in some other convenient place in the hospital, and at the hour of noon; but the governors shall be at liberty, by their resolution adopted at any meeting, to fix any other convenient place in or near Sherburn, or in the city of Durham, and any other convenient hour of the day for holding the next or any other meetings or meetings. There shall also be a first general meeting of the governors for the general purposes and business of the Charity at such time and place as the president shall fix for this purpose, to be held within thirty days after this scheme shall come into operation.

Special meetings.

15. Any two or more governors may, from time to time, for any urgent purposes of the Charity, require the clerk to convene a special meeting of the governors, and the clerk shall, upon the receipt of their written requisition for this purpose, specifying the object of the proposed meeting, give notice in writing to each governor of the time, place, and object of such meeting, and no business shall be transacted at any special meeting which shall not be specified or sufficiently indicated in the notice.

Quorum of governors at meetings.

16. The president for the time being, if present, shall be the chairman at every meeting of the governors. Five governors shall form a quorum at any meeting, and so soon after the time fixed for the holding of any meeting as a sufficient number of governors shall be present to form a quorum, if the president shall be absent, the governors then present shall proceed to elect a chairman from amongst themselves; and in the event of an equality of votes in the election of chairman, the choice between the persons in favour of whom there shall be such equality shall be determined by lot. The acts and proceedings of a majority of the governors present at any meeting regularly held shall be binding on the whole body; but such acts and proceedings, or any of them (except any election of a governor which shall have been confirmed by the said Charity Commissioners), may be revoked or altered from time to time, either wholly or partially, by the governors or the majority of them present at any subsequent meeting. The chairman of every meeting shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have in addition to his original vote a second or casting vote.

Majority of votes to be binding.

Adjournment of meeting.

17. If, after the space of one hour from the time appointed for holding any meeting, a sufficient number of governors shall not be in attendance to form a quorum, the president, or in his absence any governor then present, or the clerk if no governor be present, may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day not less than seven days distant. Any meeting may also be adjourned at any time by the chairman, upon a resolution for adjournment being adopted at such meeting.

Appointment of a committee.

18. The governors may at any time appoint three or more of their body to be a committee for the purpose of making any inquiry, or superintending or performing any specific acts or duties which in their judgment may be more conveniently referred or delegated to such committee. The acts and proceedings of every such committee shall be reported to the governors from time to time at their next meeting.

Minutes of meetings.

19. The governors shall provide and keep minute books, wherein shall be entered the names of the governors attending each meeting, and minutes of all proceedings thereat, the reports of committees, and all other transactions of the governors relating to the Charity. The minutes of proceedings at each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and countersigned by the clerk.

Accounts.

20. The governors shall provide and keep proper account books, wherein shall be regularly entered and kept full accounts of all receipts and payments on behalf of the Charity, and such other particulars as they shall direct to be entered therein. All such accounts, and all accounts of the clerk and receiver, or other agents of the governors, shall be examined, vouched, and audited half-yearly at the first general meeting after Midsummer-day and Christmas-day in every year, or at some adjournment of such meetings respectively, and shall be signed by the chairman and two at least of the governors present at such meeting.

21. The governors shall from time to time appoint and employ such bankers to the Charity or for any purposes thereof as they shall think fit, and all payments of money on account of the Charity shall be made, as far as practicable by means of cheques or orders drawn on such bankers, to be signed by the chairman of some meeting of the governors, and by two at least of the governors present thereat, and to be countersigned by the clerk.

22. Such monies, nevertheless, as may from time to time be required for payment of the current expenses of the Charity, may be paid or advanced by the governors for that purpose to such officer of the Charity as they may think fit, and shall be paid to him on account by means of cheques drawn on the said bankers, and every such officer shall render a full and exact account of all such monies received or expended by him to the governors at their next meeting after every such receipt or expenditure.

Custody of documents.

23. Governors shall provide some suitable room or safe in the hospital, wherein shall be deposited the deeds, vouchers, account books, and documents belonging to the Charity, with proper lists or schedules thereof, and the contents of such room or safe shall be examined by or under the direction of the governors at least once in each year, and such room or safe shall be kept locked, and the keys thereof shall be kept in such secure custody and under such regulations as the governors shall from time to time prescribe.

General income account.

24. The annual and other rents, profits, and income to arise from or in respect of all the real estate belonging to the Charity, (except the rents, royalties, or other monies payable for or in respect of any mines and minerals belonging thereto, and except the value of any timber cut on the Charity estates which shall not be required for any repairs or buildings thereon,) shall, together with the dividends, interest, and income to arise from all the stocks, securities, and other personal estate belonging to the Charity, be placed to an account, to be kept in the books of the governors under the name of "The General Income Account," and shall be applied and disposed of by the governors for the purposes directed and provided by this scheme.

Mineral fund account.

25. The annual and other rents, royalties, and payments to arise and become payable in respect of any mines and minerals belonging to the Charity, shall be placed to a separate annual account to be kept in the books of the governors under the name of "The Mineral Fund Account," and shall also be disposed of as herein-after provided; and the stock belonging to the said Charity, and all monies to be invested in increase thereof and all principal monies which shall from time to time belong to the Charity, shall be placed to a separate account, to be kept in the books of the governors under the name of "The Capital Account," and shall be disposed of as also herein-after provided. All surplus income received on account of the said hospital since the decease of the last master thereof, and which shall be in the hands of any agents of or held in trust for the Charity when the scheme comes into operation, and which shall not be required for answering any liabilities thereof, shall be accounted and disposed of as belonging to the said capital account.

General income to be made up annually to 3,500*l.* out of mineral fund.

26. So long or so often as the net amount of the monies included in "The General Income Account" for any year shall be less than 3,500*l.*, and shall be found insufficient for the purposes of this scheme, the governors shall be at liberty from time to time to transfer or raise from "The Mineral Fund Account," or from the investments made on account thereof to or in increase of "The General Income Account" for that year, such a sum or sums of money as they shall require for the purposes of this scheme and as will make up the net amount of the General Income Account for that year to any sum not exceeding 3,500*l.*, and the sums to be so transferred or raised shall be applicable as part of the income for such year accordingly, but a distinct account shall be kept of all sums to be transferred or raised from "The Mineral Fund Account" under this provision, and the governors shall replace and invest the same principal sums in the names of their Stock Committee, and in restitution or increase of "The Mineral Fund Account" out of any surplus income of the Charity which may be received in any subsequent year or years above the sum of 3,500*l.* whenever the circumstances thereof will in their judgment permit, except so far as the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales shall upon the application of the governors authorize them to omit the performance of this direction.

Investment of mineral fund.

27. Subject to the last foregoing provision, the amounts to be from time to time placed to "The Mineral Fund Account," and the produce of such timber as aforesaid, shall from time to time be invested by the governors in the public funds in the names of the Stock Committee for the time being in increase of the capital of the Charity, and the dividends and income to arise from such investments shall be applicable as part of the general income of the Charity.

28. The general income of the Charity shall be applied by the governors from time to time as follows; that is to say, Application of income

First, In providing for and defraying thereout the expense of repairing and keeping insured the hospital and buildings belonging to the Charity, the salaries of clerk and receiver, and the other current expenses of management and of executing the trusts declared by this scheme; 1st. For expenses of repairs and management.

Secondly, In providing and paying the annual salary herein-after provided and made payable for the benefit of the chaplain of the hospital, and the annual and other payments due to or provided for the benefit of the present in-brethren and out-brethren of the hospital;

Thirdly, In paying or providing for the interest of any principal monies to be borrowed under the authority and for the purposes of this scheme, and the annual instalments to be provided in discharge of the principal monies to be so borrowed; 3dly. In payment of interest on any loans, and the instalments of principal.

Fourthly, In making or providing for the several payments and objects following, namely, the annual payments herein-after directed to be made in augmentation of the several benefices of Sockburn, Grindon, Ebchester, Bishopton, Kelloe, Wingate, and Thornley. The annual payments herein-after also directed to be made for the benefit of the several schools herein-after mentioned, and the annual payment herein-after directed to be made in aid or for the benefit of the Durham county hospital so long as such payment shall continue due, and the annual salary herein-after provided for the master of the said hospital when appointed; and 4thly. In payment of augmentations and other sums.

Fifthly, In maintaining in the said hospital as the same is herein-after directed to be established the inmates to be appointed as herein-after mentioned, and in paying and providing for the out-pensioners (if and when appointed as herein-after mentioned), the weekly or other payments and benefits herein-after directed or authorized in that behalf.

29. Any surplus income of the Charity which from time to time may be in the hands or disposal of the governors, and which, either before the reception of any inmates of the hospital, according to this scheme or otherwise, may not be required for the immediate purposes of the Charity, may be invested or employed by them in aid and increase of the capital thereof, so nevertheless that the accumulation of the capital from this source, after payment of any principal debts or liabilities of the Charity, shall not exceed in the whole five thousand pounds, and that the income arising from such accumulation shall be applicable as the income of the Charity as herein-before directed to be employed. Accumulation of surplus income.

30. If at any time there shall be a surplus income of the Charity, after providing for the several purposes directed by this scheme, the governors shall be at liberty to apply the same to such educational or other charitable purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of Sherburn, or any place or places in its vicinity, as they shall think fit, and as shall be sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, under their official seal. Ultimate application of surplus income.

31. The governors, with the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, may make any alterations of or additions to the hospital buildings for the purposes of this scheme, and may for that purpose pull down all or any part of the existing buildings, and erect in lieu thereof any suitable buildings for the reception and accommodation of the inmates, with a proper board or meeting room for the use of the governors, and with residences or apartments for the clerk, and for such medical or other officers, nurses, attendants, and servants, as may be required for the service of the hospital, with all convenient offices and appurtenances, and to provide necessary and proper fittings and conveniencies; but such accommodation shall not be provided for any number of inmates exceeding fifty in the first instance. Additions and alterations in hospital buildings.

32. The governors shall be at liberty, with the approval of the said board, to apply to the making of such last-mentioned buildings, improvements, and works any capital funds belonging to the Charity, or to raise upon the security of the whole or any part of the Charity estate (except the hospital buildings and premises), such monies as may be necessary for the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and in the event of any monies being so raised on mortgage the governors shall, out of the income of the Charity, set aside annually, towards the discharge of such mortgage, a sum of money equal to one thirtieth part at the least of the principal to be so raised, except so far as the board shall authorize them upon their application, and upon a consideration of the resources of the Charity for the time being, to omit or postpone a compliance with the last direction. Money to be raised on security of Charity estate.

33. The governors shall be at liberty to commute the interests of all or any of the existing in-brethren and out-brethren of the hospital, in consideration of such periodical money payments, or upon such other suitable terms as may be considered proper in each case, and to remove from the hospital the in-brethren (if any) whose interests shall be so commuted. Power to commute interests of existing brethren.

34. Subject to the last foregoing provision the existing in-brethren and out-brethren respectively shall, during their respective lives, continue to receive and enjoy the same emoluments and other benefits out of the general income of the Charity as they respectively have heretofore been entitled to receive and enjoy, and the governors shall continue Subject thereto brethren to continue to receive emoluments.

to them also all such additional and discretionary allowances as were made to them by the late master of the said hospital, unless and until the governors shall find some special reason in the conduct of the several recipients or otherwise for discontinuing any such allowances, but no new appointment of any in-brethren or out-brethren shall be made.

Annual payments in augmentation of benefices of Ebchester, Sockburn, Grindon, Bishopton, and Kelloe.

35. The governors shall appropriate and pay annually out of the general income of the Charity for the benefit of the respective incumbents for the time being of the following parishes or places in augmentation of their respective benefices the following annual sums; that is to say,

	£
To the Incumbent of Sockburn	100
To the Incumbent of Grindon	100
To the Incumbent or Chaplain of Ebchester	130
To the Incumbent of Bishopton	70
To the Incumbent of Kelloe	150
To the Incumbent of Wingate	50
And to the Incumbent of Thornley	50

Such annual sums respectively to be paid from time to time, by equal half-yearly payments in every year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said respective parishes or places, and the first of such half-yearly payments to be made in each case upon some day to be fixed and determined by the governors within the period of six calendar months next after the time when this scheme shall come into operation. But such annual payments to be respective incumbents of the parishes of Sockburn, Grindon, Bishopton, and Kelloe shall be determinable upon any augmentation of their respective benefices to be made by the said governors by the annexation thereto or settlement in trust for the respective incumbents thereof of rents-charge, to the same yearly amounts for which any impropriate tithes arising in the same parishes respectively and belonging to the said hospital have been commuted, which augmentations the said governors shall make, with the approbation of the said Charity Commissioners, so soon as upon the expiration of the existing leases of such rents-charge respectively or otherwise they shall be enabled so to do; and the annual payments hereby directed to be made to the incumbents of Ebchester, Wingate, and Thornley shall respectively be determinable upon any augmentation of their respective benefices to be made by the said governors by means of the annexation thereto or settlement in trust for the respective incumbents thereof of any tithe commutation, rents-charge of the same respective annual amount, or any real estate or stock in the public funds yielding respectively the same amount of yearly income, which last-mentioned augmentation the said governors shall be at liberty to make in each case, as and when they shall think expedient, with the approbation of the said Commissioners; and in like manner the last-mentioned annual payments, or any of them, may be partially determined by the substitution of any such last-mentioned augmentation or provision equal to any proportion of such annual payments or payment respectively. The rents-charge by which all or any of the before-mentioned benefices shall be augmented according to the foregoing provisions shall be taken for the purposes hereof to be of a yearly amount and value equal to their nominal amount at the time of the commutation of the tithes in lieu whereof they are payable. The augmentation hereby provided of the benefice of Kelloe may be disposed or settled at the request of the incumbent thereof upon any special trusts for the spiritual benefit of his parish, as for the payments of stipends to his curates or otherwise, with the approbation of the said Commissioners.

At any time before the benefice of Sockburn shall be sold by the governors in exercise of the power herein-after contained the governors shall be at liberty to pay out of the funds of the Charity any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds for or towards the erection or acquisition of a parsonage house for the incumbent of the same benefice.

Sale of advowsons.

36. The governors, with the sanction of the board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, shall be at liberty to sell the advowsons of the said four benefices of Sockburn, Grindon, Ebchester, and Bishopton, as augmented by or according to the foregoing provisions, at such time or times as they shall think fit; and the purchase money to arise from every such sale shall be held and applied by them as part of the capital of the Charity, and shall be invested or otherwise disposed of accordingly; but the patronage of the said benefices (until sold) shall be vested in and exercised by the Bishop of Durham for the time being.

Payment and contributions in aid of local schools.

37. The governors may establish a school for the instruction of poor children resident in the townships of Sherburn House and Whitwell, and may erect and fit up suitable school buildings and premises, with or without residences for a master and mistress, for the purposes of such school, out of the funds and resources of the Charity, and they may grant or appropriate a suitable site for such school out of the Charity estate; and they may appropriate and pay annually out of the general income of the Charity, and subject to any such rules or conditions as they may think fit, any sum not exceeding eighty pounds for the support and benefit of the said school, and also any sums not exceeding in the whole two hundred pounds in any one year for the support and benefit of any schools for the instruction of poor children in Ebchester, Sockburn, Grindon, Bishopton, and Kelloe, or any of the said places, or any townships or districts therein respectively; such

last-mentioned sums to be apportioned amongst the said several last-mentioned schools, and paid and applied for the benefit thereof respectively, in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the governors shall think fit.

Payment of 3,000*l.* in aid of Durham county hospital;

38. The governors may appropriate and pay out of the capital of the Charity the sum of three thousand pounds for the benefit of the institution called "The Durham County Hospital" at such time or times, and in such manner, and subject to such conditions, (if any) as they shall think fit, and either in one sum or by such instalments as they shall think expedient, and until the said sum of three thousand pounds shall be so paid the governors shall pay interest thereon, or on such proportion thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid, at the rate of three pounds six shillings and eight-pence per centum per annum, to the treasurer for the time being of the said institution, in aid of the purposes thereof, out of the general income of the Charity.

and of 100*l.* per annum until 3,000*l.* paid.

Master.

39. There shall be a master of the said hospital, to be called "The Master of Sherburn Hospital," who shall be a physician or surgeon duly qualified to practise as such in the United Kingdom, and to discharge the duties to be entrusted to him under this scheme, and who shall have been in practice as a physician or surgeon for not less than seven years, and shall not be more than fifty-five years of age at the time of his appointment.

Appointment and removal of master.

40. The right of appointing the master shall be vested in the Bishop of Durham for the time being, subject to the approbation of the governors. The master shall be removeable under the provisions of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853;" and he shall be bound to retire at any time, when required so to do by a resolution of the governors on account of his age, infirmity, incapacity, or other sufficient cause, and the governors may assign to the master upon such retirement, for any term not exceeding his life, out of the general income of the Charity such an annual allowance by way of retiring pension as the board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales shall sanction.

Master's residence.

41. The house and premises occupied by the former master of the hospital, and the whole or a suitable part of the grounds attached thereto, or such residence and premises as the governors shall think fit, shall be appropriated by them to the use of the master for the time being, and shall be occupied and enjoyed by him and his family rent-free; and the house and buildings shall be kept in substantial repair, and all rates and taxes payable in respect of the premises shall be paid by the governors out of the general income of the Charity.

Master to reside.

42. The master shall reside in his official house, and shall not underlet or part with the possession of the same or any part thereof, and he shall personally perform the duties assigned to the master by this scheme, and he shall at no time absent himself from residence without the express permission of the governors.

Master's salary.

43. The master shall receive an annual salary not exceeding five hundred pounds, to be paid to him out of the general income by equal half-yearly payments, provided that no salary shall be paid to any master until fifteen inmates at the least shall have been appointed and admitted to the hospital under the provisions of this scheme.

Duties of master.

44. The master shall at all times personally give medical attendance and advice to the inmates and other members of the hospital and establishment gratuitously, and shall have the general supervision and control of the inmates, the assistant medical officers, nurses, servants, and other officers of the establishment, subject to the superior authority and direction of the governors.

Boarders may be taken by master.

45. The master, with the consent, and subject to the directions of the governors, shall be at liberty to receive and board in his house such a number of patients of the middle or upper classes as boarders, upon such terms, for his own benefit, as the governors shall from time to time authorize.

Master to have control over supplies and requisites for inmates.

46. The master, subject to the authority and directions of the governors, shall have the immediate supervision and control of the supplies of medicines, surgical instruments, provisions, fuel, and other necessaries and appliances, to be provided under this scheme for the use of the inmates and other persons in the hospital, and the distribution and employment thereof respectively.

One chaplain.

47. There shall be one chaplain of the hospital, to be called "The Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital," who shall be in priests' orders of the Established Church.

To be appointed by the Bishop of Durham.

48. The right of appointing the chaplain shall be vested in the Bishop of Durham for the time being, who shall also have the power of removing him for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause.

Chaplain's residence.

49. The house and premises now occupied by the chaplain of the hospital, or some other convenient residence, to be erected or provided by the governors in or near the said hospital, shall be appropriated for the residence and use of the chaplain for the time being under this scheme, and shall be occupied by him and his family rent-free, and shall be kept in substantial repair, and all rates and taxes thereon paid by the governors out of the general income of the Charity.

Chaplain to reside.

50. The chaplain shall reside in the house to be so appropriated to or provided for him, and shall not underlet or part with the possession of the same or any part thereof, and he shall not absent himself from residence without the permission or consent of the governors.

Duties of chaplain.

51. The chaplain shall perform divine service in the church or chapel attached to the hospital upon Sundays, and on such other days and at such times on Sundays and other days as may be directed by the governors, and he shall have and exercise the spiritual care and superintendence of the brethren, inmates, officers, and others, for the time being belonging to the hospital, and so far as he lawfully can or may he shall continue to exercise and give the spiritual care and superintendence heretofore exercised or given by the chaplain, in relation to the townships of Sherbourn House and Whitwell and the inhabitants thereof respectively.

Provision for annexation of ecclesiastical district to chaplaincy.

52. In case an ecclesiastical district, comprising Sherburn Hospital, shall hereafter be legally created, the chaplain, with the consent of the governors of the said Charity, may ecome minister of such district without prejudice to the performance of his duties under this scheme.

Chaplain's salary.

53. The governors shall pay to the chaplain out of the general income of the Charity, by equal half-yearly payments, to be computed as hereafter provided, an annual stipend of two hundred and fifty pounds; and in case an ecclesiastical district, comprising the Hospital of Sherburn, shall be legally created with the consent of the governors of the Charity, and the chaplain of the hospital shall be minister of such district, the amount of such annual stipend shall be increased to three hundred pounds.

Present chaplain.

54. The Reverend Edward Prest, the present chaplain of the hospital, shall be the first chaplain thereof under this scheme, and shall be entitled to the stipend hereby provided from the last payment of the stipend or salary due to him before the establishment of this scheme.

Until master appointed chaplain to have supervision of brethren.

55. Until a master shall be appointed under the provisions of this scheme, the chaplain shall have the supervision and control of the in-brethren and out-brethren of the hospital, and the inmates thereof for the time being, subject to the superior authority and direction of the governors.

Chapel to be maintained as place of worship.

56. The church or chapel of the hospital shall be maintained and appropriated for religious worship according to the rights and ordinances of the Church of England for the officers, inmates, servants, and other persons attached to the hospital, and for the inhabitants of the townships of Sherburn House and Whitwell, as has been heretofore used, and subject to the control and regulation of the governors.

To be kept in repair.

57. The same church or chapel shall be kept in complete repair externally and internally, and supplied with all proper fittings, furniture, books, and other requisites for the due performance of Divine service therein by the governors out of the income of the Charity; and the clerk, sexton, and other persons employed in such services, or for any duties connected therewith, or with the maintenance or care of the said church or chapel, shall be also paid by them out of such income. If any enlargement of the said church or chapel, or any alteration of the arrangements thereof, shall be required for the purposes of this scheme, the powers and provisions made hereby for the enlargement or alteration of the hospital buildings, shall extend and be applicable also to the required extension or alterations of the said church or chapel.

Inmates.

58. There shall be such a number of inmates in the hospital, qualified as herein-after mentioned, as shall be determined and fixed by the governors from time to time, having regard to the resources and income of the Charity, and the extent of accommodation afforded by the buildings to be erected as provided by this scheme. The appointment of inmates shall be suspended until sufficient buildings shall have been provided and appropriated for their accommodation by the governors, and until there shall be a sufficient amount of income available for their support, according to the provisions of this scheme.

Qualification of inmates.

59. The persons to be admitted as inmates shall be deserving persons, resident in the diocese of Durham, suffering from some disease or infirmity of a chronic character, curable or incurable, or disabled by bodily injury, and unable to maintain themselves by their own means or exertions, with a preference, so far as conveniently may be, for persons qualified as aforesaid, who, having been engaged in any trade, business, or occupation, shall be in decayed or indigent circumstances, and for members of the immediate families of such persons. No person, who shall be in the receipt of relief from any parochial or other rate for the relief of the poor, or who shall have received such relief at any time within the three then next preceding years, or who shall be lunatic, or of unsound mind, or afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease, shall be eligible for admission as an inmate.

Inmates to be of either sex, and either married or single.

60. The inmates may be of either sex, and either married or single, and the number of inmates of each sex shall generally be equal, as nearly as conveniently may be; with power, nevertheless, for the governors to relax this rule, under special circumstances, as they may find occasion.

Applications for admission.

61. All applications for admission as inmates shall be made in writing to the master, in any form to be prescribed by the governors, and shall be entered by the master in a register

to be kept by him for that purpose, specifying the date, and the name, age, residence, description, and qualifications of the applicant in each case; and the master shall inquire into the circumstances, character, and qualifications of every applicant for admission, and shall enter the result of every such inquiry in the register. The master shall also keep a register of all inmates admitted to the hospital; in which register shall be entered the date and terms of every admission, and particulars of the qualifications of each person admitted, and the date and mode of occurrence of every vacancy.

Appointment of inmates.

62. All appointments of inmates shall be made by the governors at some meeting of their body, and the persons to be so appointed shall be elected by the governors from the register of applicants, after consulting the master, who shall attend and report to the governors his opinion upon the merits of each case, and (except in such special or urgent cases as may be considered by the governors to require the relaxation of this rule) no appointment of any inmate shall be made until after the expiration of one calendar month at the least from the date of his or her application for admission. In making the appointments, preference shall in all cases be given, as far as possible, to the most deserving candidates, qualified as aforesaid, having regard to the age, personal character, and conduct of each candidate, as well as to their respective afflictions and circumstances.

Term of appointment of inmates.

63. Every inmate shall be appointed for some defined period, to be fixed by the governors, upon the report of the master, but to be renewable by them, if they shall think fit, as often as occasion may require; and every inmate shall be discharged from the hospital upon his or her being restored to helath, or becoming otherwise disqualified to be a recipient of the Charity.

Removal of inmates.

64. The governors shall have the power of removing any inmate from the hospital upon the determination of his or her appointment or previously for disqualification or for immorality, insubordination, or other misconduct. The master may at any time, with the concurrence of one governor or more, suspend an inmate for misconduct from the receipt of any allowance or benefit from the charity until the case can be reported by him to the governors and decided upon by them.

Rooms for inmates.

65. A separate room in the hospital shall be assigned to each inmate for his or her exclusive use or occupation, unless in any special cases the governors or the master, acting with their authority, may consider it expedient that two or more inmates should occupy one room. The rooms for the inmates shall be fitted up and furnished by the governors in the first instance out of the capital of the Charity, and such fittings and furniture shall afterwards be maintained and kept in repair out of the income thereof.

Residence of husbands and wives with inmates.

66. With the permission of the governors, and subject to any regulation established by them, and to the control and supervision of the master, the husbands or wives of any married inmates (where both the husband and wife shall be of the age of fifty years or upwards) may be with them wholly or partially in their respective rooms; but no husband or wife of any inmate shall be entitled to any other benefit from the Charity.

Maintenance of inmates.

67. Every inmate shall be supplied, at the cost of the Charity, with suitable medicines, fuel, and firing, and with such provisions and other necessaries (except clothing) as shall be proper for his or her maintenance in the hospital according to such dietary and other regulations as shall from time to time be established or approved by the governors. And the governors, in such special cases as they may think fit, and so far as the income of the Charity will permit, may provide clothing, or any particular articles of clothing, for any inmates, to be used by them only during their continuance in the hospital.

Cost of supplies of provisions for inmates.

68. Subject to the authority and control of the governors, all supplies for the inmates shall be procured and provided from time to time by or under the direction of the master, and the bills for the supplies so provided shall be submited by the master to the clerk for examination, and shall be discharged weekly, or at such other convenient intervals as may be directed by the governors, and the cost of all such supplies shall be paid from time to time, under the direction of the governors, out of the general income of the Charity, by their clerk, or by such other officer or person as they shall direct in this behalf.

Out-pensioners.

69. It shall be lawful for the governors, in case they shall consider it expedient, and the income and resources of the Charity and other circumstances shall permit, to appoint from time to time as out-pensioners any number of persons not exceeding twenty. The out-pensioners shall have the same qualifications, and, so far as applicable, shall be subject to the same provisions and regulations in all respects with regard to the application for admission or appointment, and to the mode of their appointment and removal, and the tenure of their situations, and otherwise, as are herein-before prescribed and contained with respect to the inmates of the hospital. The governors may provide in any special cases for the out-pensioners, or any of them, such medical and surgical attendance and medicines as they may think fit out of the general income of the Charity, and they may pay to each out-pensioner any weekly or other periodical sum not exceeding the rate of ten shillings per week, to be fixed by the governors in each case with due regard to the circumstances and necessities of the particular recipient, and to be subject to suspension, revision, or

alteration by the governors, at their discretion, within the maximum limit aforesaid. Registers of all applications for appointment or admission as out-pensioners, and of the persons so appointed or admitted, shall also be kept by the master in the same manner as is herein-before directed with regard to the registers for the inmates.

Assistant medical officers, nurses, and attendants.

70. Whenever the income and resources of the Charity permit, and circumstances require the exercise of this power, the governors may appoint, either temporarily or permanently, one or more assistant medical officers, properly qualified, and so many nurses, attendants, and servants, as may be from time to time required for the purposes of the hospital, and may prescribe and fix the respective duties of all such officers and other persons, and their respective salaries and stipends, within the limits herein-after mentioned, and all such officers and other persons may be removed by them at their pleasure.

Salary and stipends of assistant medical officers and attendants.

71. The salary or stipend of any assistant medical officer to be appointed under the last provision shall not exceed the rate of 100*l.* per annum, and the salary of any attendant or servant shall not exceed the rate of 50*l.* per annum.

Residence and other benefits for attendants and servants.

72. The governors may, if they so think fit, assign or provide suitable residences or apartments in the hospital for any assistant medical officers or other persons to be appointed as aforesaid, rent free, in addition to their respective salaries or stipends, and such residences or apartments respectively shall be kept in repair by the governors out of the general income, and subject to the direction and control of the governors; every nurse attendant, or servant shall also be provided with fuel, firing, and provisions at the expense of the Charity.

Honorary medical and other officers.

73. The Governors may from time to time appoint and attach to the establishment any number of honorary medical and other officers, and may prescribe the duties to be discharged by such last-mentioned officers respectively, provided that no such officer shall receive or be entitled to any payment or remuneration for his services, and every such officer may be removed by the governors at their pleasure.

Governors may prescribe rules and regulations.

74. Subject to the provisions of this scheme, the governors may from time to time prescribe such reasonable rules and regulations as they may think expedient for the government and conduct of the hospital, and all the officers, inmates, out-pensioners, and persons in the employment thereof, and all such rules and regulations shall be observed by the persons affected thereby.

Doubts or disputes to be referred to Charity Commissioners.

75. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the governors, or any of them, as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the Charity, application may be made by the governors to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice, when given, shall be binding on the governors; and if any of the provisions hereof relating to the detailed management of the Charity, and not prescribing or defining the principle objects thereof shall be found practically inconvenient, the same may be modified, or altered, or annulled by the governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

Scheme to be printed.

76. This scheme shall be printed, and a copy given to every person who shall become a member of the governing body of the Charity, and to every master, chaplain, and clerk.

The Case of the Endowed School at Moulton, in the County of Lincoln.

This school was founded in the year 1561, by the will of John Harrox, who thereby directed that one grammar school should be kept and erected in his dwelling house at Moulton, and gave certain lands and hereditaments to his devisees for the maintenance thereof. The school was subsequently established and the schoolmaster incorporated, and empowered to take and hold the lands and endowments of the school by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 11th July 1561.

Certain orders and regulations for the management of the school and its possessions were made upon an inquisition by the Commissioners appointed by a commission under the Great Seal, on the 4th of October 1599. Those orders and regulations have continued in force up to the present time; and by the 3rd of such orders it was provided, that there should be always six overseers dwelling in the wapentake of Elloe, who, or the majority of them, should have power to appoint the schoolmaster, and to oversee the property of the charity and the schoolmaster, and the vicars of Whaplode, the parish of Fleet and the then next vicar of Moreton and their successors for ever, were appointed to be three of such overseers. The same order provides for the succession of the overseers upon the occurrence of vacancies by means of appointments, to be made by the rest of the overseers, or the majority of them.

The property now belonging to this charity, in addition to the school house and master's residence, consists of certain lands and hereditaments situated in the parish of Moulton, or its immediate vicinity, producing a gross annual income of 52l. The whole of this

property is freehold, except about fifty acres of land, which are copyhold, of the manor of Spalding, and four acres which are copyhold, of the manor of Moulton Fitzwalter.

The property is charged with four several mortgages, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 685*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

The whole of the income of the charity, after paying the expenses of management and the salary of an usher, is received by the master, who has the letting and entire management of the property, subject to the general supervision of the overseers.

The six overseers consist, as directed by the orders of the 4th of October, 1599, of the Vicar of Moulton, the Vicar of Whaplode, and the Rector of Fleet, for the time being, and three other persons resident in the wapentake of Elloe, the vacancies amongst the three un-official overseers being filled up by the continuing overseers, or a majority of them.

In consequence of certain representations and complaints respecting the condition of this charity, the Commissioners caused an inquiry to be made into the circumstances by one of their inspectors in the month of April 1854. The school appears to be attended at present by the sons of labourers, small farmers, and small tradespeople, from the parish of Moulton and the neighbourhood, between the ages of six and thirteen. At the time of the inspector's inquiry there were 120 boys upon the books; but the numbers actually attending the school usually consist in the winter time of about 40 boys, and in the summer time of about double that number.

The instruction appears to be such as is usually given at village schools of the better class. The school is free, with the exception of a payment of fourpence upon the admission of each boy, which payment, however is frequently dispensed with by the master.

The Reverend Charles Moore, the present master of the school, was appointed by deed, dated the 27th day of August, 1827. He is now 67 years of age, and has been non-resident, in consequence of his ill health, since the 18th of August 1850, but he appears to have provided an efficient substitute to conduct the school, with the assistance of the usher, during his absence. Mr. Moore has forwarded to the Commissioners his resignation of the mastership, to take effect from Old Lady Day (or the 6th of April) 1855, conditionally upon his having a retiring allowance of 100*l.* a year secured to him during his life out of the income of the charity, and under the circumstances the commissioners consider it to be an act of justice as well as expediency to accede to that arrangement.

The present mode of managing and administering the charity appears to be defective, and the amount of benefit hitherto derived from the school is not proportionate to the value of the endowment. The Commissioners are of opinion that the constitution of the charity should be altered, by doing away with the corporate character of the master, and his right to the legal ownership and management of the property, and vesting the estates and powers of management in a body of governors or trustees. They also think that two schools should be established, one as a classical and commercial school for the upper and middling classes (which they are informed is much required in the locality), and the other being continued as at present as a school for the instruction of children of the poor inhabitants of Moulton and its vicinity; a power being also given to the governors to apply any future surplus funds to other educational purposes for the benefit of Moulton and its neighbourhood, whenever circumstances may permit.

In the opinion of the Commissioners, the new scheme, which is required for effecting the above modifications of the charity, cannot be carried into complete effect otherwise than by the authority of Parliament, and the scheme, which is set forth at length at the end of this statement, has accordingly been provisionally approved by them after giving due notice thereof in accordance with the provisions of their Act.

Some inhabitants of the parish of Moulton have made objections to the scheme as originally proposed by the Commissioners. These objections, so far as they appear to be material, and can be conveniently stated, are in substance as follows; namely,—

1. That the number of governors selected from the parish of Moulton is insufficient
2. That the proposed retiring allowance to the master is objectionable.
3. That no capitation fee or payment should be imposed for instruction in the Lower School.
4. That the school house for the proposed Lower School should be transferred to another site.

The above objections have been considered and disposed of by the Commissioners as follows (referring to each objection in its numerical order):—

1. This objection has been overruled on the following grounds:—

The governors have been carefully selected by the Commissioners, after due inquiry, from amongst the most influential gentlemen in the parish and its immediate neighbourhood, having especial regard to the duties to be discharged. Three out of the twelve governors have been selected from the residents in Moulton, in addition to the Vicar of that parish, which thus supplies one third of the whole number of governors. It is to be observed, that the orders of 1599 merely require that the overseers shall be resident in the wapentake of Elloe, a district embracing several other parishes besides Moulton, and that the charity was not founded, nor is it now established, for the exclusive benefit of the latter parish.

2. This objection has also been overruled on the following grounds :—

The present master is 67 years of age, and has held his office for 27 years. There is no imputation against his character or personal conduct, and it appears from a series of entries in the minute books of the overseers, that up to the year 1849 he had discharged his duties to their satisfaction. He is now in ill health; it is for the interest of the charity to secure his voluntary retirement upon reasonable terms, and the proposed retiring allowance appears to the Commissioners to be a just and reasonable recompense for his past services.

3. This objection to the original scheme has been partially conceded, and the scheme as now framed makes it merely permissive for the governors to impose capitation fees within the limit fixed by the scheme, if they so think fit.

4. By the scheme the governors are empowered, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to make all necessary alterations in the present school premises, and also to purchase or build new school houses upon more convenient sites, if found necessary or desirable.

The following is the scheme provisionally approved by the Commissioners for this school: —

SCHEME.

As to general management.

Corporation dissolved, and charity estate vested in governors.

1. The existing incorporation of the above-mentioned school by the name of "The Preceptor or Master of the Free School of John Harrox in Moulton," or by any other name, is hereby dissolved, and the charity and the estates and property thereof shall henceforth be under the management and control of governors to be called "The Governors of the Moulton Endowed Schools." The full number of governors shall be twelve, of whom the Vicar of Moulton, the Vicar of Whaplode, the Rector of Fleet, and the Vicar of Weston respectively for the time being, shall by virtue of their respective offices always be four; and in the first instance the following persons shall be the other eight governors: that is to say,—John Tatam, of Moulton, aforesaid, Esquire; Robert King, of the same place, gentleman; Robert Everard, of Fulney House, Spalding, in the same county, Esquire (being the three present non-official trustees of the charity); and the Right Honourable Sir John Trollope, of Casewick House, near Stamford, in the same county, Baronet; John Richard Carter, of Spalding, in the same county, Esquire; Joseph Chamberlain Barker, of Holbeach, Esquire; Thomas Cammack, of Spalding, aforesaid, Esquire, M.D.; and Matthew Clark, of Goddard's Hall, Moulton, Esquire.

Succession of governors.

2. The death, resignation, bankruptcy, insolvency, or removal from residence, in the county of Lincoln, of any non-official governor, or the refusal or incapacity to act, or the neglect for a period of two consecutive years to act of any such governor shall respectively create a vacancy in the office of such governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any such vacancy, the remaining governors for the time being shall appoint some fit and proper person resident within the said county of Lincoln to fill such vacancy so as to keep up the full number of eight non-official governors.

Appointment of future governors.

3. Every appointment of a governor shall be made at some general or special meeting of the governors for the time being, and shall be forthwith notified by the chairman of the meeting or the clerk to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and no such appointment shall be valid until approved by an order under the official seal of the said commissioners, and a minute or memorandum of every such appointment when so approved and of the order of the said commissioners approving thereof, shall be entered in the minute book kept for recording the proceedings of the governors at the first meeting after the receipt of such order, and shall be signed by the chairman at such meeting, and such minute or memorandum shall be sufficient evidence of the appointment to which it relates.

The governors for the time being during any vacancy or vacancies in the governing body shall be competent to exercise all the authorities hereby vested in the governors.

Charity estate vested in governors for the time being.

4. All the real estate, of whatever tenure, now vested in the said corporation or belonging to or held in trust for the charity, and all rights and privileges belonging to or held in trust for the charity (subject to any subsisting leases thereof and charges thereon), and the full benefit of all subsisting covenants, conditions, and securities made or entered into with, or reserved to the said corporation, or any person or persons in trust for or for the benefit of the charity, and all the personal estate belonging to the charity, and the right to sue for and recover all choses in action recoverable for the benefit thereof, shall be immediately, and shall from time to time vest and continue vested in "The Governors of Moulton Endowed School" for the time being, for the purposes and according to the provisions of this scheme, without any conveyance, assignment, surrender, or assurance; and the right to sue upon or enforce all or any covenants, conditions, or securities made, reserved, or contracted to or with the said corporation before its dissolution, or to or with any preceding governors of the said charity, shall be exercisable in the name of "The Governors of Moulton Endowed School," as fully and effectually as the same right might be exercised by such corporation

if not dissolved, or by such preceding governors if still retaining their office; and in the same manner all contracts and liabilities of the said corporation before its dissolution, or of any preceding governors for the time being of the said charity, may be enforced against the governors thereof for the time being to the extent of the property or assets of the charity, but not against their private estates.

Copyholds.

5. The copyhold lands and hereditaments belonging to or held in trust for the charity, or any part thereof, may be enfranchised by the governors, with the consent of the person or respective persons who shall for the time being be in the actual possession or enjoyment of the manor or respective manors of which the same lands and hereditaments respectively shall be held, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and in the meantime and until such enfranchisement shall be effected, the lords or owners for the time being of the respective manors of which the same lands and hereditaments respectively shall be held shall be entitled to the same fines, rents, services, and other benefits (if any) in respect of such lands and hereditaments as they respectively would or might have been legally entitled to if this scheme had not been established.

Houses and buildings to be kept repaired and insured by governors.

6. The school houses and masters' residences, with the buildings attached thereto respectively, and the other houses and buildings belonging to the charity (which shall not be kept repaired and insured by the tenants thereof under any covenant or agreement in that behalf), shall be kept repaired and insured by the governors out of the income of the charity.

Governors to let and manage the property.

7. The governors shall have the control and management of the charity property, and shall let the same (with the exception of the school houses and premises) at the best annual rents, provided that no lease of the charity property, or any part thereof, be granted in reversion or for a longer term than fourteen years without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and that every such lease shall contain covenants by the lessees for the payment of rent, the repair and insurance of the houses and buildings comprised in such lease, a proviso for re-entry on non-payment of rent or non-performance of the covenants, and all other usual and proper covenants applicable to the property comprised in the lease. No governor shall, either directly or indirectly, become a tenant or occupier of the charity estate, or any part thereof, for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person.

Leases to be executed and actions brought by any five governors.

8. Leases, and other deeds and instruments for the letting or disposition of the charity estate, or any part thereof, may be executed and made by any five of the governors for the time being on behalf and as the act of the whole of them according to any order of the governors, and at any meeting, and shall have the same effect as if executed by all the said governors; and the recital of any such order contained in any deed or instrument by which any such lease or other disposition shall be effected, shall be *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Stock committee

9. The governors shall appoint some four of their number to be the persons into whose names any sums of stock to be purchased from time to time in trust for the charity shall be transferred, and who shall be called the "Stock Committee;" and as often as the number of the Stock Committee shall be reduced by vacancies to two, two other governors shall be appointed in like manner, into whose names the stock shall be transferred jointly with those of the two continuing members of such Stock Committee.

Clerk and receive

10. The governors shall appoint a clerk and a receiver, who respectively shall be removeable by them when and as they may think fit. The offices of clerk and receiver may be combined in one person. A master or assistant master of the lower school may be appointed as clerk, but not as receiver. The governors may pay to the clerk any stipend not exceeding the rate of ten pounds per annum, and may allow to the receiver any sum not exceeding the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum on the amount of rents actually received by him. If the same person be clerk and receiver, the total amount to be paid to him in respect of both offices shall not exceed the rate of twenty-five pounds per annum. Any one of the governors may be appointed to execute the offices of clerk and receiver, or either of them, gratuitously. The receiver shall, unless he be one of the governors, give such security, before entering upon his office, as the governors shall direct.

Duties of clerk.

11. The duties of the clerk shall be to attend the governors at their meetings, to attend and give information to any committees appointed by the governors, to enter the minutes of the proceedings at meetings of the governors, to keep the accounts of the charity, and to prepare and send such statements thereof as the governers are bound to furnish under "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," or otherwise; to preserve, subject to the directions of the governors, all vouchers for payments on behalf of the charity, to make out annually a detailed account and statement of the receipts and payments in respect of the charity, and of its assets and liabilities (if any), which shall be vouched and passed before the governors at their first general meeting after Christmas Day; and to perform all such duties in respect of the charity and to the management thereof as the governors shall direct.

Duties of receiver.

12. The receiver, subject to the control and direction of the governors, shall exercise a general supervision over the charity property and the lessees thereof, and shall collect and receive the rents and income, and shall submit to the governors annually a report shewing the state and condition of the charity estate, and shall perform all such other duties and acts appertaining to the office of receiver in respect of the charity and its property, and the management thereof, as the governors shall direct.

Notice of meetings.

13. Notice in writing of every meeting, whether general, special, or adjourned, shall be delivered or sent by the clerk to each governor at his residence three clear days at the least previously to such meeting; and such notice shall specify the place and the day and hour for holding the meeting.

General meetings.

14. The governors shall hold not less than four general meetings in each year for transacting the business of the charity. And such meetings shall be held on the Thursday fortnight after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively. But the governors shall have power from time to time to appoint some other day within thirty days next after any of the respective quarter days aforesaid for holding the then next quarterly meeting. The meetings shall be held in the school house, or in some other convenient place in the parish of Moulton, to be determined from time to time by the Governors.

Special meetings.

15. If circumstances require it, any two or more of the governors for the time being may send a requisition to the clerk calling a special meeting; and the clerk shall, upon the receipt of such requisition, give notice in writing to each of the governors of the time, place, and object of such meeting; and no business shall be transacted at any special meeting which shall not be specified or sufficiently indicated in the notice.

Quorum of meetings.

16. Five governors shall form a quorum at any meeting, and so soon after the time fixed for the holding of any meeting as a sufficient number of governors shall be present to form a quorum, they shall proceed to elect a chairman from amongst the governors then present, and in the event of an equality of votes on the election of chairman, the choice between the two persons proposed shall be determined by lot. The act and proceedings of a majority of governors present at any meeting properly held shall be binding on the whole body, but such acts and proceedings, or any of them, may be revoked or altered from time to time, wholly or partially, by the governors, or the majority of them, at any subsequent meeting. The chairman of every meeting shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have, in addition to his original vote, a second or casting vote.

Majority of votes to be binding.

Adjournment of meetings.

17. If after the space of one hour from the time appointed for holding any meeting a sufficient number of governors shall not be in attendance to form a quorum, the governors, or any one or more of them present, or the clerk, if no governor be present, may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day. Any meeting may also be adjourned at any time by the chairman upon a resolution for adjournment being adopted at such meeting.

Appointment of a committee.

18. The governors may at any meeting appoint three or more of their body as a committee for the purpose of making any inquiry, or superintending or performing any specific act or duty which in the judgment of the governors may be more conveniently referred to such committee; but the acts and proceedings of such committee shall be reported to the governors from time to time at the then next general meeting.

Application of income.

19. The governors shall apply the clear yearly income of the charity (which shall remain after providihg for and defraying thereout the expense of repairing and keeping insured the houses and buildings belonging to the charity, the salaries of the clerk and receiver, and the other current and proper expenses of management, and of executing the trust in pursuance of this scheme) in manner following, viz.:—

1st. For interest on existing mortgage debt.

Firstly, In providing for the interest payable in respect of the principal mortgage debt with which the charity property now stands charged.

2d. For interest on money to be raised for purposes of scheme.

Secondly, In providing for the interest or annuity, and the instalments of principal in respect of the sum or sums (if any) to be raised for providing, building, altering, and fitting up the school buildings and premises as herein-after mentioned.

3d. For retiring pension to late master.

Thirdly, In paying to the Reverend Charles Moore, the late master of the school, an annuity of one hundred pounds during his natural life, by half-yearly payments, on the 6th day of April and the eleventh day of October in each year, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

4th. For salary of master of upper school.

Fourthly, In paying to the master of the upper school the annual stipend herein-after mentioned.

5th. For salary of master of lower school.

Fifthly, In paying to the master of the lower school the annual stipend herein-after also mentioned.

6th. For stipends of assistant masters and teachers of both schools.

Sixthly, In paying the respective stipends of the assistant masters and teachers (if any) to be appointed for the upper and lower schools respectively under the provisions of this scheme.

Seventhly, In paying the expense of the annual examinations at the said schools respectively, and of the prizes (if any) to be awarded thereat. 7th. For expense of examination and prizes.

Eighthly, Any surplus income of the charity which shall remain after providing for the several payments aforesaid shall be invested periodically by the governors in the three pounds per cent. consolidated annuities, and the dividends thereon shall be invested from time to time in like manner, so as to form an "accumulation fund" of the amount and for the purposes herein-after mentioned; and, subject to the formation and continuance of such accumulation fund, such surplus income shall be applied by the governors in increasing the salaries of the masters or assistant masters of the schools respectively, or otherwise for the benefit of the said schools, or either of them, or to such other educational purposes for the benefit of the parish of Moulton and its vicinity as the governors shall, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, think fit. All proper expenses which shall have been incurred with the approbation of the said Commissioners in continuing the management of the charity, and the conduct of the school from the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, up to the time when this scheme comes into operation, shall be defrayed and paid by the governors out of the income of the charity. 8th. Surplus income.

20. The full amount of the "accumulation fund" to be raised and formed under the foregoing provision shall be one thousand pounds three pounds per cent. consolidated annuities, and no more. And such "accumulation fund" shall be applied by the governors, when and as it amounts to a suitable sum, and either before or after it reaches the said amount of one thousand pounds, in or towards the discharge (subject to the provision herein-after contained) of the said principal mortgage debt now charged on the charity estate, or of any principal debt to be hereafter borrowed by the governors on the security of the same estate under the provisions of this scheme; or, with the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners, in defraying the expense of any extraordinary repairs or additions to the buildings or other improvements of the charity estate, or any part thereof. But the amount (if any) to be taken from time to time from the "accumulation fund" for any of the above purposes shall be replaced out of the annual surplus income of the charity, so as to keep up the same fund as far as possible to the aforesaid full amount of one thousand pounds. Subject to the foregoing provisions, whenever the "accumulation fund" shall be at the said full amount of one thousand pounds the dividends and annual income thereof shall be applied by the governors in or towards the expense of the ordinary repairs of the charity estate, and subject thereto shall be applicable as part of the surplus income of the charity. Accumulation Fund.

No payment shall be made by the governors out of the "accumulation fund" in or towards the discharge of the aforesaid subsisting mortgage debt during the continuance of the annuity of one hundred pounds payable to the said Reverend Charles Moore during his life under this scheme, unless such payment shall be required by the mortgagees.

21. The governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, may make all requisite or proper alterations in, or additions to, the master's house and other buildings, and may provide other houses or buildings, (if requisite for the purposes of the schools, or either of them,) and may fit up the same respectively with the necessary fittings and apparatus for carrying on such schools, and may appropriate and lay out a suitable piece or pieces of the charity land as a play ground or play grounds for the use of the boys at such schools respectively; and the governors shall be at liberty, under the direction of the said commissioners, to raise on mortgage, or by way of annuity, upon the security of the whole or any part of the charity estate (except the school house and school buildings and premises), such sum or sums of money as may be necessary or proper for the foregoing purposes, or any of them; and in the event of any sum being so raised on mortgage, the governors shall, out of the income of the charity, set aside annually, and vest in aid of the accumulation fund aforesaid, a sum of money equal to one thirtieth part at the least of the principal to be so raised. Additions and alterations in school buildings. Power to raise money.

22. The governors shall cause a proper minute book to be provided and kept, wherein shall be entered the names of the governors attending each meeting, and minutes of all proceedings at the meetings, the reports of committees, and all other transactions of the governors relating to the charity. The minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be signed by the chairman thereof. Minutes of meetings.

23. The governors shall also cause proper account books to be provided and kept, wherein shall be regularly entered an account of the receipts and payments on behalf of the charity, and such other particulars as the governors shall direct. The year's account shall be examined, vouched, and audited annually at the first general meeting of the governors after Christmas day, or at some adjournment thereof, and shall be signed by the chairman, and at least two of the other governors present at such meeting. Accounts.

24. All cheques and orders for the payment of money shall be signed by the chairman at some meeting of the governors, and by one at least of the other governors present at such meeting, and shall be countersigned by the clerk or by the governor (if any) filling that office. Cheques, &c.

Banker.

25. The governors may appoint a banker for the purposes of the trust, and may change such banker whenever they shall think fit.

Custody of documents.

26. The governors shall cause to be provided and kept, in some suitable place, a box or safe, with a secure lock, wherein shall be deposited the deeds, vouchers, account books, and documents belonging to the charity, with a list thereof; and the contents of such box shall be examined by the governors at some meeting at least once in each year, and such box shall be kept locked.

Scheme to be printed.

27. This scheme shall be printed, and a copy given to every person who shall become a governor of the charity, and to every master and assistant master of the respective schools.

Alteration of scheme.

28. Upon application made by the governors to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, any of the provisions of this scheme respecting the management of the charity, or the schools hereafter established, or either of them which shall be found inconvenient or objectionable, may be altered or annulled, and other provisions substituted in lieu thereof, by an order under the seal of the said commissioners.

Copies of scheme may be taken.

29. A copy of this scheme shall be kept with the books of account and other documents belonging to the charity, and all persons interested in the charity shall be at liberty to take copies of the scheme, or any part thereof (upon making an application for that purpose to the governors), at such times, and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by the governors.

Doubt or disputes to be decided by Charity Commissioners.

30. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the governors, or any of them, as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the charity, application may be made by the governors to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice thereon, which, when given, shall be conclusive on the governors.

Interpretation.

31. In this scheme the following expressions, whenever used, shall respectively have the following meaning and effect; that is to say,—the expression "The Charity" shall mean the Moulton endowed schools established and regulated by this scheme.

The expression "The Governors" shall mean the governors of the Moulton endowed schools appointed and to be hereafter appointed as provided by this scheme.

The expression "The Clerk" and "The Receiver" respectively shall mean the clerk and receiver to be appointed for the purposes of this scheme.

The expression "The Schools" shall mean the Moulton endowed schools as established by this scheme.

As to the Upper School.

School house.

32. The upper school shall be carried on in the house and buildings hitherto used or appropriated as the residence for the master of the school, subject and according to the provisions of this scheme; and the said house and buildings may if necessary be altered, added to, adapted, and fitted up by the governors for the purposes of the school, in accordance with the provisions herein-before contained for that purpose.

Appointment and qualification of master.

33. The first master shall be elected and appointed by the governors at a meeting to be held for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme; and in case of any vacancy in the mastership by the death, resignation, or removal of such master, or of any future master, the governors shall elect and appoint a new master at some meeting, to be specially called for the purpose as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of the vacancy. The master shall be a member of the Church of England, and a graduate of one of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin; and for the purpose of obtaining an efficient master the trustees shall, previously to such election advertise in such newspapers, and receive such testimonials of candidates, as they may deem expedient.

Stipend to master.

34. The master shall be paid out of the income of the charity a fixed annual stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds, by half-yearly payments; and any master who shall die, resign, or be removed under the provisions of this scheme, shall be entitled to a due proportion of his stipend, and of the portion of capitation fees payable to the master under the provisions of this scheme, from the previous half yearly day of payment thereof up to the day of his death, resignation, or removal.

Master to reside.

35. The master shall reside in and occupy the dwelling house and premises attached to the school, and not elsewhere; and he shall have the occupation and use of such house and premises in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of the said house and premises, at such time and to such person or persons as the governors may direct.

Master not to underlet residence.

36. The master shall not underlet, or permit any person except himself and family, and the boarders to be taken by him under this scheme, to occupy the dwelling house and premises appropriated to him as a residence, or any part thereof.

37. The master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and shall devote his time exclusively thereto, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment, which in the opinion of the governors may interfere with the proper performance of his school duties. Master not to have other employment.

38. Neither the master, nor any assistant master, shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment other than as is prescribed or authorized by this scheme. Master not to receive other than authorized fees.

39. The master shall be at liberty to receive in his official residence such a number of boys as boarders as the governors, having regard to the extent of accommodation and the interests of the school, may from time to time authorize or direct, but such boarders shall be instructed in the school, in common with the other boys, without any distinction whatever. The scale of payments and other terms upon which boarders may be received by the master shall be authorized by the governors in the first instance, and shall be subject to revision by them if and when they shall think fit. Boarders.

40. The master shall be liable to be removed from his office by the governors for any sufficient cause; and for the purpose of such removal a special meeting of the governors shall be called by notice upon a requisition to the clerk signed by three at least of the governors; and if a resolution for the removal of the master shall be carried at such meeting by at least two thirds of the governors present, it shall be entered on the minutes and signed by such of the governors as vote for the same; and the same resolution shall, after the interval of at least one calendar month, be submitted to another similar meeting duly called by notice; and if the same be confirmed by two thirds of the governors present at such last-mentioned meeting, such confirmation shall also be entered on the minutes, and a copy of such resolution and confirmation shall, within one week after the holding of such last-mentioned meeting, be forwarded by the governors, or their clerk, to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and if the said commissioners shall, by an order under their seal, signify their approval of such resolution, the master shall be considered as removed on the day of such approval, and his office shall be vacant on and from that day. Removal of master.

41. Every master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the governors, in the following form:— Declaration to be signed by master.

'I declare, that I will always, to the best of my ability, 'discharge the duties of master of the upper school at Moulton during my tenure of the 'office, according to the provisions of the scheme for the regulation thereof, and that, in 'case I shall be removed from the mastership by the governors according to the provisions 'of the same scheme, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all 'claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up possession of the 'school and school residence to the governors.'

42. When in the judgment of the governors the assistance of an additional master shall be required, and the funds of the charity shall be sufficient for the purpose, the governors may appoint some proper qualified person as assistant master of the school, and may also from time to time appoint some suitable person to succeed to any vacancy in the office of assistant master. Every assistant master shall be a member of the Church of England, qualified to give instruction in the various branches of education to be provided at the school; and for the purpose of obtaining an efficient assistant master, the governors shall, previously to such election, advertise in such newspapers, and receive such testimonials of candidates as they may deem expedient. Appointment of assistant master.

43. The assistant master shall hold office during the pleasure of the governors, who may remove him from his office by a resolution passed for that purpose at any meeting, either with or without assigning a cause for such removal. Removal of assistant master.

44. The assistant master shall be paid out of the income of the charity such an annual stipend as the governors may think fit, not exceeding the annual sum of eighty pounds. Any assistant master, who shall be removed by the governors for cause assigned, shall be entitled to a proportionate part of his stipend, and of the fees payable to the assistant master under this scheme, up to the day of his removal; but any assistant master, who shall be removed without cause assigned, shall be entitled to a quarter's notice, and to receive his stipend and proportion of fees up to the expiration of such notice, or shall, in lieu of notice, at the option of the governors, be paid a sum equivalent to a quarter's stipend and a quarter's proportion of fees. Stipend of assistant master.

45. Whenever circumstances require it, and the income of the charity shall be sufficient for the purpose, the governors may appoint an additional teacher or teachers for the purposes of the school, and may pay to every such teacher such salary or stipend not exceeding the annual sum of eighty pounds, as they shall see fit. Every such teacher shall hold office during the pleasure of the governors, and may be displaced by them at any time, with or without notice, as they shall see fit. Additional teachers.

Instruction.

46. The instruction to be afforded in the school shall be in the principles of the Christian religion, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and literature, the principles of natural philosophy, land surveying, drawing and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and writing, and such other subjects of instruction as the governors may from time to time authorize or direct, with a view to providing a sound, religious, moral, and useful education adapted for the upper and middle classes.

Religious instruction.

47. Religious instruction shall be given by the master, at such times as he shall think best, by reading and explaining the Holy Scriptures to all the boys; and instruction in the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England shall also be given by the master in like manner to all the boys, except those whose parents, or persons standing in loco parentis (being respectively persons not in communion with that Church), shall state in writing to the governors or the master that they object to such last-mentioned instruction upon conscientious grounds.

Prayers in school.

48. Suitable prayers, taken from the liturgy of the Church of England, shall be read by the master every morning and evening in the school.

Attendance at church.

49. The boys, accompanied by the master, shall attend divine service at the parish church of Moulton, regularly on sundays, with the exception of those boys (if any) whose parents, or persons standing in loco parentis (being respectively persons not in communion with the Church of England), shall state in writing to the governors, or the master, that they object to such attendance upon conscientious grounds; and in such cases the master shall take care, as far as possible, that all such boys shall regularly attend some other place of religious public worship on Sundays.

Qualification of boys.

50. All boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe, of the age of eight years and upwards, being of good chracter, and able to read and write (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause), shall, to the extent and capacity of the school, be qualified for admission thereto, and entitled to partake of all the benefits and advantages thereof, on payment of such sums as by this scheme are provided; but no boy shall be entitled to remain in the said school after he shall have attained the age of nineteen years. The admission and number of the boys, and their continuance in the school, shall be regulated from time to time by the governors, who may at any time order the admission into the school of boys residing elsewhere than in the wapentake of Elloe if the accommodation at the school be sufficient for that purpose.

Election of boys.

51. The governors shall have the power of placing boys in the school, subject to any regulations which they may make from time to time at any meeting.

Register of boys.

52. A register shall be kept by the master of the number and description of boys from time to time in the school, and of the periods of their severally being admitted to and leaving the same, and such register shall always be open to the inspection of the governors and of the persons authorized by them.

Suspension and expulsion of boys.

53. The governors shall have the power of dismissing and expelling any boy from the school for any breach of the rules or for immorality, theft, indecent conduct, or insubordination, or other sufficient cause; and the master may immediately suspend any boy guilty of any such misconduct from further attendance at the school until the case can be reported to the governors, and decided upon by them.

Capitation fees.

54. The boys attending the school shall pay capitation fees as follows, viz.:—Every boy under 12 years of age such sum not exceeding 1*l.* per quarter, and every boy being 12 years of age and upwards such sum not exceeding 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter, as the governors shall from time to time direct.

Such capitation fees shall be paid in advance quarterly to the master, and shall be accounted for by him to the governors, in order that the same may be applied by them as directed by this scheme.

Foundation scholars.

55. The governors may if they see fit appoint boys from the lower school to be "foundation scholars" in the upper school, and may remit the payment of capitation fees in favour of such foundation scholars, either wholly or in part, provided that there shall not be more than 6 foundation scholars in the school at one time, and that no more than 2 such foundation scholars shall be appointed in any one year. The "foundation scholars" shall hold their respective appointments during such periods, and subject to such regulations and conditions as the governors may from time to time prescribe, and such scholars (or any of them) may be appointed by the governors from time to time, upon the occasion of the annual examination of the lower school as herein-after mentioned.

Application of capitation fees.

56. The capitation fees received from the boys shall be applied by the governors first in providing the prizes and paying the examiner for the purposes of the examination directed by this scheme, and the clear residue of such fees shall be divided half-yearly into three parts, and two of such third parts shall be paid to the master in augmentation of his stipend, and the remaining one third part shall be paid to the assistant master (if any) in

like manner, and if there be no assistant master, such one third part shall be carried to the general account of the charity. Such payments to the master and assistant master (if any) shall be made half-yearly on such days as the governors may from time to time direct.

Stationery for scholars.

57. All printed books and stationery necessary for the use of the scholars shall be provided at the expense of the parents, relations, or friends of the scholars.

Firing and lights.

The master shall provide all requisite fuel, firing, and lights for the use of the school; and the governors, if they think fit, may allow, and pay to the master, out of the income of the charity, such an annual sum not exceeding 20*l.* as they may consider sufficient for those purposes.

Internal regulation of school.

58. Subject to the directions herein contained, and to such general regulations as the governors may from time to time prescribe, the discipline of the school, and the internal regulations and management thereof, and the holidays and vacations to be allowed, shall from time to time be under the direction and control of the master of the school.

Annual examination.

59. There shall be an annual examination of the boys at the school at such time as shall be appointed by the governors, and the governors shall appoint a suitable examiner, being a graduate of one of the English universities or of the University of Dublin, to conduct such examination, and may pay the examiner any sum not exceeding 3*l.* 3*s.* for his trouble and expenses, and such examination shall take place in the presence of the governors, or such of them as can conveniently attend, and of the master of the school, and such other persons as the governors may from time to time invite to attend the same.

Prizes.

60. The governors may yearly upon the occasion of such examination distribute such prizes as they may think fit among the meritorious scholars, who shall distinguish themselves for learning or good conduct, and who in the judgment of the master of the school and the examiner shall be most deserving of the same; provided, that no single prize shall exceed in value the sum of 1*l.*, and that the whole amount to be expended in prizes in any one year shall not exceed the sum of 5*l.*

As to the Lower School.

School house.

61. The lower school shall be carried on in the school house and premises hitherto used as the grammar school, subject and according to the provisions of this scheme. Such school house and premises may be adapted and fitted up by the governors for the purposes of the school in accordance with the provisions herein-before contained for that purpose.

Appointment of master.

62. The master of the lower school shall be appointed by the governors at a meeting to be held for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and every vacancy in such mastership shall be filled up by the governors from time to time by a fresh appointment to be made at a meeting to be specially called for the purpose as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of such vacancy. The master shall be a member of the Church of England, duly qualified to give instruction in the various branches of education contemplated by this scheme for the lower school. And for the purpose of obtaining an efficient master the governors shall previously to making any appointment advertise in such newspapers and receive such testimonials of candidates as they may deem expedient.

Stipend to master.

63. The master of the lower school shall be paid out of the income of the charity, in half-yearly payments, such an annual stipend, not exceeding the sum of seventy pounds, as shall be fixed from time to time by the governors.

If the master shall be removed by the governors for cause assigned, he shall be entitled to a proportionate part of his stipend, and of the portion of capitation fees payable to the master under this scheme, up to the day of his removal; but if he shall be removed without cause assigned, he shall be entitled to have a quarter's notice of such removal, and to receive his stipend and proportion of capitation fees up to the expiration of such notice, or in lieu of such notice he shall, at the option of the governors, be paid a sum equivalent to a quarter's stipend and a quarter's portion of fees.

Master not to have other employment.

64. The master shall not at any time during the tenure of his office hold or exercise any other office, appointment, or employment whatsoever, except as permitted by this scheme.

Master's residence.

65. The governors, if they so think fit, may provide a suitable house and premises in the parish of Moulton for the residence of the master of the lower school (either by renting or by purchasing or building the same) out of the funds and resources of the charity, provided that no such house or premises shall be so purchased or built by the governors without the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Master to reside.

66. The master shall reside in the parish of Moulton, and in case any residence shall be provided for him by the governors in accordance with the foregoing provision, he shall reside therein, and have the use and occupation thereof in his official character, and not

as tenant, and he shall not underlet or part with the possession of the same residence and premises, or any part thereof, and in case of his removal he shall deliver up possession thereof to the governors, or as they shall direct.

Removal of master.

67. The master shall hold office during the pleasure of the governors, who may from time to time remove him from his office as they shall see occasion, at a meeting to be duly convened for that purpose either with or without assigning cause for such removal.

Declaration to be signed by master.

68. Every master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the governors in the following form:

'I, declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, 'discharge the duties of master of the lower school at Moulton during my tenure of the 'office according to the provisions of the scheme for the regulation thereof; and that, in 'case I shall be removed by the governors, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will 'thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will 'deliver up possession of the school and school residence (if any) to the governors.'

Assistant master or teachers.

69. If circumstances require it, and the funds and resources of the charity shall be sufficient, the governors may from time to time appoint an assistant master, and any additional teacher or teachers, for the purposes of the school, at such respective salaries not exceeding the annual sum of fifty pounds for each such salary, as the governors may think proper, and such assistant master and teachers respectively may be at any time removed by the governors with or without notice or cause assigned.

Masters not to receive other than authorized fees.

70. Neither the master nor any assistant-master or teacher shall at any time receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment other than as is prescribed or authorized by this scheme.

Instruction.

71. The instruction to be afforded in the lower school shall be in the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, spelling, vocal music, general history and geography, English grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, and such other subjects of instruction as the governors may from time to time authorize or direct, with the view of providing a sound moral, religious, and useful education adapted for the working, labouring, and other poorer classes.

Religious instruction.

72. Religious instruction shall be given by the master at such times as he shall think best, by reading and explaining the Holy Scriptures to all the boys; and instruction in the catechism of the Church of England shall also be given by the master in like manner to all the boys, except those whose parents, or persons standing in loco parentis (being respectively persons not in communion with that church) shall state in writing to the master or the governors that they object to such last-mentioned instruction upon conscientious grounds.

Prayers in school.

73. Suitable prayers, taken from the liturgy of the Church of England, shall be read by the master every morning and evening in the school.

Attendance at church.

74. The boys, accompanied by the master, shall attend divine service in the parish church at Moulton regularly on Sundays, with the exception of those boys (if any) whose parents, or persons standing in loco parentis (being respectively persons not in communion with the Church of England), shall state in writing to the governors or the master that they object to such attendance upon conscientious grounds; and in such case the master shall take care, as far as possible, that all such boys shall regularly attend some other place of religious public worship on Sundays.

Qualification of boys.

75. All boys residing in the parish of Moulton, of the age of six years and upwards, and being of good character (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause), shall to the extent and capacity of the school be capable of admission to the lower school, and entitled to partake of all the benefits and advantages thereof on payment of such sums as by this scheme are provided; but no boy shall be entitled to remain in the said school after he shall have attained the age of seventeen years; and the admission and number of the boys, and their continuance in the school, shall be regulated from time to time by the governors, who, if they shall think fit, and if the accommodation of the school be sufficient, may at any time order that boys from any of the neighbouring parishes shall be admissible to the school in addition to those residing in the said parish of Moulton.

Election of boys.

76. The governors shall have the power of placing the boys in the school, subject to such regulations as they may from time to time prescribe at any meeting.

Registry of boys.

77. A register shall be kept by the master of the number and description of boys from time to time in the school, and of the respective periods of their being admitted to, and leaving, the same; and such register shall always be open to the inspection of the governors, and of the persons authorized by them.

Suspension and expulsion of boys.

78. The boys at the school shall be liable to dismissal or expulsion by the governors for any breach of the rules, or for theft, immorality, indecent conduct, or insubordination, or

other sufficient cause; and the master shall have power immediately to suspend any boy guilty of any such misconduct from further attendance at the school until the case can be reported to the governors and decided upon by them.

Capitation fees.

79. The governors shall be at liberty to direct that the boys attending the school shall pay capitation fees, as follows, viz.:—Every boy under twelve years of age such sum not exceeding four shillings per quarter, and every boy, being twelve years of age and upwards, such sum not exceeding six shillings per quarter, as the governors may from time to time authorize or direct; and all capitation fees (if any) to become payable under this provision shall be paid by each boy, or his parents or friends, in advance quarterly to the master, who shall account for the same to the governors; but the governors may, in particular cases, if they see fit, direct that such capitation fee may be paid weekly or monthly; and they may, on the ground of poverty or other sufficient reason, excuse in special cases the payment of such capitation fees, either wholly or in part.

Application of capitation fees.

80. The capitation fees (if any) to be received from the boys, shall be paid and applied by the governors, as follows, viz.:—Two third parts thereof shall be paid half yearly to the master of the school in augmentation of his stipend, and the remaining one third part shall be applied towards increasing the remuneration of the assistant master or teachers of the school respectively (if any), or in providing prizes for the boys, as herein-after mentioned, or for the general purposes of the charity, as the governors in their discretion shall think fit.

Stationery for scholars.

81. All printed books, slates, and stationery necessary for the use of the boys, shall be provided and found by and at the expense of their respective parents, relations, or friends; but the trustees shall be at liberty to dispense with this provision in cases of necessity arising from poverty or other sufficient cause.

Firing, lights, and attendance.

82. All requisite firing, fuel, and lights, for the use of the school, and the requisite attendance for cleaning and taking care of the school house, shall be provided by the governors out of the income of the charity.

Internal regulation of school.

83. Subject to the directions herein contained, and to such general regulations as the governors may from time to time prescribe, the discipline of the school, and the internal regulations and management thereof, and the holidays and vacations to be allowed, shall from time to time be under the direction and control of the master of the school.

Annual examination.

84. There shall be an annual examination of the boys at the school, at such time as shall be appointed by the governors; and the governors shall appoint some fit and proper examiner to conduct such examination, and may pay the examiner any sum not exceeding one guinea for his trouble and expenses; and such examination shall take place in the presence of the governors, or such of them as can conveniently attend, and of the masters of the upper and lower schools, and such other persons as the governors may from time to time invite to attend the same. With the approbation of the governors, either the master or assistant master of the upper school may act as the examiner at any such annual examination; but in that case no payment shall be made to such master or assistant master respectively for their respective services.

Prizes.

85. The governors may yearly, upon the occasion of such last-mentioned examination, distribute such and so many prizes as they may think fit among the meritorious scholars who shall distinguish themselves for learning or good conduct, and who in the judgment of the master of the school and the examiner shall be most deserving of the same; provided, that no such single prize shall exceed in value the sum of ten shillings, and that the whole amount to be expended in such prizes in any one year shall not exceed the sum of two pounds. Subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting the foundation scholars to be appointed in the upper school, the appointment to such foundation scholarships may be made the subject of competition at the said annual examinations at the lower school; and such appointments may be given by the governors from time to time to the boys who upon the occasion of such examination shall appear to be most deserving thereof, having regard to their respective proficiency, capacity, and general conduct.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. Cap. 104. Sect. 10.,
and
17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, 5, Whitehall Place, 1st March 1855.

WE, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our Annual Report of our proceedings under the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal "and Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act to "facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular "Estates in England."

The last-mentioned Act prescribed that "in all computations in any way "dependent on the duration of lives, the expectation of life shall not be "calculated according to the Tables commonly known as the Northampton "Tables, nor upon Tables less favourable to the expectation of life than the "Life Tables which are appended to the Twelfth Annual Report of the Registrar "General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England." No Tables of the Value of Annuities adapted to carry this provision into effect being in existence, we directed the preparation of such as were requisite, and have furnished copies to the several Episcopal and Capitular Corporations, in order to facilitate the progress of enfranchisement.

Our Report of 1st March last presented the general result of the proceedings under the first Act, from its enactment in August, 1851, to that date, and set forth that we had approved the terms agreed in 309 cases, involving property of the value in fee of 1,400,000*l.*; and also that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had made during the same period 312 agreements, involving property of the value in fee of 1,700,000*l.*, so that the value of the Church Estates dealt with in the preceding two and a half years exceeded in the aggregate Three Millions of money.

The transactions approved by us since the last Report have, notwithstanding the interval during which the new Life Tables were in course of construction, exceeded in number and in value those of the previous year. We have during the year approved the terms agreed upon in 184 cases of sales of reversions, and in 34 cases for the purchase of leasehold interests. In two cases we have declined to approve the terms proposed, but the terms were subsequently modified, so as to meet with our sanction, and they are accordingly included in the number of those above stated to have been approved. The value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeds 900,000*l.*

We annex a Schedule of these applications, and also of 15 cases of enfranchisement of copyholds of inheritance.

Acting under the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the Act of last Session, we have paid over to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England two sums of One Hundred Thousand Pounds each, in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisement under the first Act; and on the final adjustment of all our transactions under the provisions of that Act, a further sum of considerable amount will become payable.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
CHICHESTER,
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE,
HENRY GOULBURN.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

CASES IN WHICH TERMS PROPOSED HAVE BEEN APPROVED.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Archbishop of Canterbury	Kent	Sholden	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 100*l.*
Archbishop of York	York	Ripon	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 180*l.* 18*s.*
	York	Nether Poppleton	Land and money payments	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,484*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 321*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 298*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*
	Nottingham	Farnsfield	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 110*l.* 11*s.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 71*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 69*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell and Upton	Mills and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 190*l.*
	Nottingham	Farnsfield	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 160*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
	Nottingham	Beckingham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 400*l.*
	Nottingham	Blidworth	Land	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 1,276*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 200*l.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 243*l.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 376*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
	Nottingham	Southwell	Land and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,191*l.*
	York	Allerstone	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,254*l.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Archbishop of York—*continued.*	York	Allerstone	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,849*l.*
Bishop of London	Middlesex	City of London	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years and 21 years.	The payment of 5,644*l.*
	Middlesex	Finchley	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,500*l.*
	Hertford	Bishop Stortford	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 856*l.*
	Middlesex	Hornsey	Cottages, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 525*l.*
	Middlesex	Hornsey	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 300*l.*
	Middlesex	Ealing	Land and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 6,325*l.*
Bishop of Durham	Durham	Bishopwearmouth and Pittington.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 5,060*l.*, and the surrender of leasehold interest in house, and 105A. 3R. 8P. of land.
Bishop of Bath and Wells	Somerset	Wells	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,902*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,390*l.*
	Somerset	Wells and Westbury	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 425*l.*
	Somerset	Wells and Mere	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,745*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 183*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	Land and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 67*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 111*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 460*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,710*l.*
	Somerset	Wells	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 160*l.*

	Cambridge	Wisbeach	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,201*l.* 12*s.*
	Lincoln	Thornton-le-Moor	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 5,020*l.*
	Hunts	Hemingford Grey	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,665*l.*
	Lincoln	Thornton-le-Moor	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,607*l.*
Bishop of Lincoln	Lincoln	Horbling	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 3,848*l.*
	Lincoln	Whitton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 3,100*l.*
	Lincoln	Marton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,300*l.*
Bishop of Norwich	Norfolk	Horning	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 446*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 400*l.*
	Norfolk	Tibbenham	Manor and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,800*l.*
	Norfolk	Neatishead and Irstead	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 229*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 255*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	Houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 260*l.*
	Norfolk	North Walsham	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 6,300*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 200*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 375*l.*
	Norfolk	Drayton	Cottage, land, and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,250*l.*
	Norfolk	Brunstead, Ingham, and Stalham.	House, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,315*l.*
	Norfolk	Ingham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 278*l.*
	Norfolk	Thurgarton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 255*l.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Norwich—*continued.*	Norfolk	Heigham	House, land, and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 535*l.*
	Norfolk	Ludham and Catfield	Land and premises	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 1,270*l.*
	Norfolk	Drayton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 896*l.*
	Norfolk	Heigham	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 244*l.*
Bishop of Peterborough	Northampton	Peterborough, St. John, and Newborough.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,400*l.*
	Northampton	Peterborough, St. John, and Newborough.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,460*l.*
	Northampton	Peterborough, St. John, Helpstone, and Newborough.	Land	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 16,396*l.* and the surrender of 81A. 1R. 32P. of leasehold land.
	Northampton	Peterborough, St. John, Newborough, and Peakirk.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,940*l.* and the surrender of 25A. 0R. 36P. of leasehold land.
	Northampton	Paston	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,021*l.*
	Northampton	Paston	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,370*l.*
	Northampton	Peterborough	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 40,400*l.*
	Northampton	Eye and Newborough	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,200*l.* and the surrender of 31A. 1R. 34P. of leasehold land.
Bishop of Ripon	York	Northallerton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 86*l.*
	York	Sigston Kirkby	Land	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 2,281*l.*
	York	Osmotherley	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 372*l.*
	York	Sigston Kirkby	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,500*l.*
	York	Howden	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,508*l.*
				Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,128*l.*

	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	House, land, and windmill -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 1,256*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 113*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 337*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 129*l.*
	York - -	Howden - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 138*l.*
	York - -	Osmotherley - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 3,500*l.*
	York - -	Ricall - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,323*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	House and land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 268*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 242*l.*
Bishop of Rochester -	Kent -	Wrotham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 525*l.*
	Kent - -	Bromley - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 88*l.*
	Kent - -	Bromley - -	Land and cottages - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 190*l.*
Bishop of St. Asaph -	Flint - -	St. Asaph - -	Land and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 40*l.*
Bishop of Salisbury -	Wilts - -	Potterne - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 534*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Bishop of Worcester -	Worcester -	Claines - -	House - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 55*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	Houses and land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 172*l.* 12*s.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	House - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 54*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester -	Claines - - -	Houses - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 66*l.* 18*s.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 76*l.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Worcester—*continued.*	Worcester	Claines	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester	Claines	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 105*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester	Claines	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 69*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester	Claines	House	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 50*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester	Hallow	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 90*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*
	Worcester	Hallow	Houses	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 76*l.* 2*s.*
	Worcester	Claines	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 73*l.* 10*s.*
	Worcester	Hartlebury	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 67*l.* 5*s.* and the surrender of leasehold interest in 36A. 3R. 3P.
	Worcester	Worcester. St. Martin	Houses	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 160*l.*
	Worcester	Alvechurch	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 675*l.*
	Worcester	Grimley	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 631*l.*
	Worcester	Worcester, St. Clement	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 269*l.* 12*s.*
	Worcester	Worcester, St. Clement	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 211*l.* 1*s.*
	Worcester	Claines	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 59*l.* 7*s.*
	Worcester	Kempsey	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 104*l.*
	Worcester	Hartlebury	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 756*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
	Worcester	Claines	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 293*l.*
	Worcester	Claines	House and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 423*l.* 10*s.*

	Worcester -	Worcester, St. Nicholas -	Houses, land, and premises -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 520*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	House, cottages, and land -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 896*l.*
	Worcester -	Blockley - - -	Cottages, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,382*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	House, land, and premises -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,037*l.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	House and land - -	Leasehold for lives and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 762*l.* 14*s.*
	Worcester -	Hillingdon - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 8,698*l.* 10*s.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,500*l.* and the surrender of copyhold interest in house and 18A. 2R. 29P. of land.
	Worcester -	Norton-juxta-Kempsey -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 105*l.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,700*l.*
	Worcester -	Alvechurch - -	Land and rentcharge - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 456*l.* 7*s.*
	Worcester -	Alvechurch - -	House and land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 180*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines - - -	Land - - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 147*l.* 17*s.*
	Worcester -	Grimley - - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 105*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines - - -	House and land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 488*l.* 10*s.*
	Worcester -	Claines - - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 157*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	Cottage and land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 473*l.*
	Worcester -	Worcester, St. Nicholas	Land and premises - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 105*l.* 10*s.*
	Worcester -	Claines - - -	Land and premises - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 120*l.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 773*l.* 10*s.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Houses and land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 136*l.* 10*s.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Worcester—*continued.*	Worcester	Claines	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 21*l.*
	Worcester	Hartlebury	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 137*l.*
	Worcester	Alvechurch	Cottage, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 21*l.*
	Worcester	Alvechurch	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,190*l.*
	Worcester	Claines	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 350*l.*
	Worcester	Hartlebury	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 128*l.*
	Worcester	Hartlebury	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 147*l.*
	Worcester	Claines and Worcester, St. Nicholas.	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 900*l.*
	Worcester	Kempsey	House and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 110*l.*
	Worcester	Kempsey	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 70*l.*
	Worcester	Kempsey	House and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 144*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	Kent	Great Chart	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,537*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
	Kent	Canterbury, St. Alphage	House and premises	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 250*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Chichester.	Oxford	Broadwell	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 400*l.*—(1.)
	Sussex	Stoughton	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 900*l.*
	Sussex	Westbourne	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
Dean and Chapter of Durham.	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,030*l.* 7*s.*
	Durham	Aycliffe and Nunstanton	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,863*l.*
	Durham	Jarrow	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,170*l.* 5*s.*

	Durham - -	Jarrow - -	Houses and premises	Leasehold for 21 years -	
	Durham -	Jarrow - -	House and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 130*l.*
	Durham - -	Jarrow - -	House and square tower -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 112*l.*
	Durham -	Monkwearmouth -	Quay, houses, and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 550*l.*
	Durham - -	Jarrow - -	House, cottages, and premises	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 150*l.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Houses, cottage, steam-engine, land, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,160*l.*
	Durham - -	Jarrow - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 846*l.* 5*s.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	House and premises - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 97*l.* 10*s.*
	Durham - -	Jarrow - -	Houses and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 330*l.*
	Durham -	Gateshead - -	House and premises - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 160*l.*
	Durham - -	Durham, St. Oswald -	Warehouse, land, and premises	Leasehold for 40 years and 21 years.	The payment of 243*l.* 15*s.*
	Durham -	Monkwearmouth -	House, cottages, and land -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,650*l.*
	Durham - -	Durham, St. Nicholas -	House and shop - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 175*l.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - -	House and premises - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 200*l.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - -	Houses, land, and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,485*l.*
	Durham -	Durham, St. Oswald -	Mill and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 925*l.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Houses - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 140*l.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Mansion and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3130*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
	Durham -	Jarrow - -	House and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 147*l.*
	Durham -	Houghton-le-Spring -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 546*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.	Gloucester -	Hatherop and Eastleach Martin.	Houses and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,754*l.* 14*s.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	Middlesex -	Tottenham - -	House, land, and premises -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3,231*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.	Wilts - -	Britford - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,520*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Wells	Somerset -	Burnham - -	House and land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 400*l.*—(2.)
Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Worcester -	Mathon - -	Land - - - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the surrender of 0A. 1R. 36P., and claim to certain right of way.
Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Hants - -	City of Winchester -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 30 years -	The payment of 66*l.*
	Hants - -	St. Faith, Winchester -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 4,245*l.*
	Hants - -	Whitchurch - -	House and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,200*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Worcester -	Himbleton - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,030*l.* 11*s.*
	Worcester -	Shipston-on-Stour -	Land and premises - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 380*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 131*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
	Worcester -	Harvington - -	Land - - - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,072*l.* 18*s.*

PURCHASES.

Archbishop of York -	York - -	Marton - - -	Mill and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,639*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*
	York - -	Southwell - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 973*l.*
	York - -	Southwell - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,045*l.*
	York -	Feliskirk - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 38,725*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*
	York -	Kilburn - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,832*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

				21 years, and fee simple.	
	York - -	Kilburn - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 1,530*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*
	York - -	Kilburn - - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years, and fee simple.	The payment of 3,019*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*
	York - -	Kilburn - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,926*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Bishop of Ely - -	Cambridge -	Wisbeach - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,350*l.*
	Cambridge -	Wisbeach - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 8,160*l.*
	Cambridge -	Ely, St. Mary; and Ely, Trinity.	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 10,000*l.*
Bishop of Lincoln - -	Lincoln -	Nettleham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 18,600*l.*
Bishop of Norwich -	Norfolk -	King's Lynn - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years and fee simple.	The payment of 36,000*l.*
	Norfolk -	Happisburgh - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for lives and fee simple.	The payment of 9,000*l.*
Bishop of Peterborough -	Northampton	Paston - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,164*l.*
	Northampton	Paston - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 602*l.*
	Northampton	Eye - - -	Manor and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years, fee simple, and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 6,600*l.*
	Northampton	Eye, Newborough, Peterborough, and Paston.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives, fee simple, and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1,979*l.*
	Northampton	Newborough, Peakirk, and Peterborough.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 7,500*l.*
Bishop of Ripon - -	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,500*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land and buildings - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 662*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Houses, land, and rentcharge	Leasehold for lives, 21 years, and 2,000 years.	The payment of 4,350*l.*
	York - -	Northallerton - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,642*l.*

PURCHASES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Worcester -	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 588*l.*
	Worcester -	Grimley - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 6,000*l.*
	Worcester -	Grimley - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 500*l.*
	Worcester -	Grimley - -	Land - - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,700*l.*
	Worcester -	Claines, and Worcester, St. Nicholas.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,550*l.*
	Worcester -	Hartlebury - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,300*l.*
	Worcester -	Grimley - -	Land - - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,050*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Exeter.	Devon -	Colyton - - -	Tithe rentcharge - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3,650*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	Norfolk -	Arminghall - -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 8,500*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Hants -	Weeke ; Winchester, St. Faith ; and Sparsholt.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 8,500*l.*

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Archbishop of Canterbury	Surrey	Croydon	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 109*l.*
	Surrey	Lambeth	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 871*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
	Surrey	Lambeth	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 820*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
	Surrey	Lambeth	Houses and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 730*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
	Surrey	Lambeth	Houses	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 234*l.* 8*s.*
	Surrey	Lambeth	House and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 55*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
Bishop of London	Middlesex	Hornsey	Houses and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 195*l.*
Bishop of Ely	Cambridge	Downham	House, land, and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 1,346*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*
	Cambridge	Ely	House and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 218*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
	Cambridge	Ely	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 13*l.* 7*s.*
Dean and Chapter of Ely	Cambridge	Meldreth	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 21*l.* 15*s.*
	Cambridge	Ely	House and shop	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 18*l.* 4*s.*
Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Worcester	Stoke Prior	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 288*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

PURCHASES.

Bishop of Ely	Cambridge	Ely	Land	Copyhold of inheritance and fee simple.	The payment of 5,000*l.*
	Cambridge	Ely	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 715*l.*

SCHEDULE B.

CASES IN WHICH TERMS PROPOSED HAVE BEEN REFUSED.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms proposed.	Grounds of Refusal.
Dean and Chapter of Chichester.	Oxford	Broadwell	House and land	Leasehold for lives.	The payment of 299*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*	Value under-estimated. *See Schedule A. p.* 12. —(1.)
Dean and Chapter of Wells.	Somerset	Burnham	House and land	Leasehold for lives.	The payment of 211*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*	Value under-estimated. *See Schedule A. p.* 14. —(2.)

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM THE

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. Cap. 104. Sect. 10.,
and
17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of
Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

HER Majesty's Commissioners in their last Report stated, that 570 Churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 565,780 persons, including 338,575 free seats, for the use of the poor.

They have now to state, that 27 Churches (in addition to those then reported) have been, by the aid of grants from the funds, placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners, since completed, at the following places; viz., at Shippon, in the parish of Abingdon, in the county of Berks; in the district of Nant-y-glo, in the parish of Aberystruth, in the county of Monmouth; in the parish of St. Paul, in the city of Bristol; in the parish of Chatham, in the county of Kent; at Sandford, in the parish of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester; in the district of St. James, Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; at Blackheath, in the parish of Greenwich, and at Lee Park, in the parish of Lee, all in the county of Kent; at Maescaled, in the parish of Holyhead, in the Isle of Anglesey; in the district of St. George, Truro, in the parish of Kenwyn, in the county of Cornwall; at North Brixton, in the district parish of Brixton, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; at Nutford-place, in the district parish of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of Sutton-on-Plym, in the parish of King Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, in the county of Devon; at Ringley, in the parish of Prestwich, in the county of Lancaster; in the district of Wellington, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and in the districts of St. Stephen's, Willenhall, and the Holy Trinity, Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford; in the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick; at Idridgehay, in the parish of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby; at Ashley-place, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; in the Groves, in the parish of St. Olave, in the city of York; at Mount Pellon, in the parish of Halifax, in the district of Burmantofts, in the parish of Leeds, in the district of Carver street and Moorfields, both in the parish of Sheffield; in the district of Eastwood, in the parish of Keighley, and in the district of St. Mary, in the parish of Wakefield, all in the West Riding of the county of York.

In these 27 Churches, accommodation has been provided for 18,375 persons, including 11,774 free seats, for the use of the poor, as far as the same can be at this time exactly ascertained.

Thus, in the whole, 597 Churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 584,155 persons, including 350,349 free seats, for the use of the poor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners beg further to report, that 21 new Churches are now in the course of erection at the following places, towards which they have on certain conditions contributed pecuniary aid from the funds placed at their disposal; viz., at Cinder Hill, in the parish of Basford, in the county of Nottingham;

in the parish of St. George, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; in the district of St. Paul, Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley, in the county of York; at Smethwick, in the parish of Harborne, in the county of Stafford; at Mildmay Park, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; in the parish of Knaresborough, and in the district of Brewery Field, Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, both in the county of York, in the parish of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; at Cyfatha, in the parish of Merthyr Tidfil, in the county of Glamorgan; in the parish of Milton, next Gravesend, in the county of Kent; at Lorrimore-road, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey; in Oakley Square, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of St. James, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the county of Devon; in the district of St. Matthew, Chadderton, and in the district of Werneth, both in the parish of Prestwich, and at Pinfold, in the parish of Rochdale, all in the county of Lancaster; in the district of Holliscroft, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York; at Edgeley, in the parishes of Stockport and Cheadle, in the county of Chester; in St. Stephen's district, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon; at Emscote, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Warwick; and at Brampton Bierlow, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, in the county of York.

The state of the works at each of these Churches on the 15th day of June 1855 is fully detailed in the Schedule accompanying this Report, marked (A.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have approved of plans for Churches to be built in the following parishes or places; viz., in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, in the county of Berks; in the districts of Mount Hawke and St. Mythian, both in the parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall; in the district of St. Stephen, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury; in the county of Chester; at Bradford Moor, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; in the district of Belmont, in the parish of Giles Gate, in the city of Durham; at Branstone, in the district of Christ Church, Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford; in Arlington-square, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of Halse Town, in the parish of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall; at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe, in the county of Durham; in the district of St. Andrew, in the district parish of St. John, Waterloo Road, Lambeth, and in the Westminster Road, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, both in the county of Surrey; in the district of Dyer's Hill, in the parish of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the county of York; at Northam, in the parish of St. Mary, in the town and county of Southampton; at Greet's Green, in the district parish of Christ Church, Westbromwich, in the county of Stafford; and in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.

They have also under consideration plans for new Churches to be built at Marple, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; and at Wardle, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have made conditional grants towards the erection of churches in the following parishes or places; viz., in the hamlets of Shippon and Sandford, and also in the town of Abingdon, in the parish of St. Helen Abingdon, in the county of Berks; in the parish of St. Peter, in the town and county of Carmarthen; in the parish of Llanllechid, and in Carnarvon, in the parish of Llanbeblig, in the county of Carnarvon; in the parish of Sandbach; in the district of Edgeley, and at Marple, both in the parish of Stockport; in the district of St. Stephen, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury, all in the county of Chester; in the districts of Mount Hawke and St. Mythian, both in the parish of St. Agnes, in the district of Halse Town,

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in the parish of St. Ives, and in the district of St. George, Truro, in the parish of Kenwyn, all in the county of Cornwall; at Ideridgehay, in the parish of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby; in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, in the district of St. James, in the parish of St. Andrew, and in the district of Sutton-on-Plym, in the parish of King Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, and in the district of St. Stephen, Devonport, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, all in the county of Devon; in the parish of Bridport, in the county of Dorset; in the district of Belmont, in the parish of Giles-gate, in the city of Durham; at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe, in the county of Durham; in the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex; at Maestog, in the parish of Llangonoyd; in the district of Cyfartha, in the parish of Merthyr Tidfil, both in the county of Glamorgan; in the parish of Plumstead and in the parish of Milton-next-Gravesend, both in the county of Kent; in the districts of St. Matthew Chadderton and Werneth, both in the parish of Prestwich, at Tonge; in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors; in the district of Paddington, in the parish of Eccles; in the district of All Saints, in the parish of Blackburn; at Wardle, in St. Clement's district, and at Pinfold, both in the parish of Rochdale, and at St. Helen's, in the parish of Prescott, all in the county of Lancaster; in St. Andrew's district, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; in the parishes of Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Poplar; in the district parish of St. John, Nottinghill, Kensington; for three churches in the parish of Paddington; churches in Arlington-square and Mildmay Park, both in the parish of Islington; in Oakley-square, and in the district of St. Luke, King's Cross, both in the parish of St. Pancras; in Nutford-place, in the district parish of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, St. Marylebone, and in the district parish of Haggerstone, Shoreditch, all in the county of Middlesex; at Ebbw Vale Tredegar, in the parish of Bedwelty, and in the district of Penmaen, in the parish of Mynyddyslwyn, both in the county of Monmouth; in the district of New Basford, and at Cinder-hill, both in the parish of Basford, and in the parish of Mansfield, all in the county of Nottingham; in the district of Northam, in the parish of St. Mary, Southampton; at Coalbrook Dale, in the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop; at Branston, in the district chapelry of Christ Church, Burton-upon-Trent; at Greet's Green, in the district parish of Christ Church, Westbromwich; in Trinity district, Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the district chapelry of Smethwick, in the parish of Harborne, all in the county of Stafford; in the parishes of Christ Church and St. George the Martyr, Southwark; in Lorrimore-road, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington; in the Brixton-road, in the district parish of St. Mark, Kennington, Lambeth; in the districts of St. Andrew and St. Thomas, both in the district parish of St. John, Waterloo-road, Lambeth; at Balham, in the parish of Streatham, and in the parish of Richmond, all in the county of Surrey; at Emscote, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Warwick, and in the parish of St. George, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; at Bradford Moor, in the parish of Bradford; in the districts of Brewery-field and Leylands, both in the parish of Leeds; in the districts of St. Luke Dyer's-hill, and Holliscroft, both in the parish of Sheffield; in the district of Eastwood, in the parish of Keighley; in the district of St. Paul, Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley; at Brampton Bierlow, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, and in the parish of Knaresborough, all in the West Riding of the county of York.

These grants are still pending and unpaid, in consequence of some of the churches not having been completed and consecrated, and of others not having yet been commenced.

Her Majesty's Commissioners annexed a Schedule to their last Report, containing

a list of applications which had been made to them from various places for pecuniary aid towards building new Churches. A list of similar applications from populous parishes with insufficient Church accommodation, which have since been received, accompanies this Report, marked (B.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, afforded or expressed their willingness to afford the facilities contained in the Church Building Acts (subject to the provisions relating thereto in the Public Health Act, 1848, and the 16 & 17 Victoria, cap. 134, so far as the same may be applicable to these cases respectively,) for obtaining land for the enlargement of existing or for providing new or additional burial-grounds for the following parishes or places: viz., the parish of Luton, in the county of Bedford; the parish of Doddington, in the county of Cambridge; the parishes of Bidstone and Sandbach, in the county of Chester; the parish of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall; the parishes of Alfreton and Barlborough, in the county of Derby; the parish of Buckland Newton, in the county of Devon; the parishes of Castleton Durweston, Piddletrenthide, and Pimperne, all in the county of Dorset; the parish of Witton Gilbert, in the county of Durham; the parish of Hanmer, in the county of Flint; the parish of Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan; the parishes of Sydney, Wotton-under-Edge, and Stinchcombe, all in the county of Gloucester; the parishes of Betshanger, Farnborough, Faversham, Halsted, and Langley, all in the county of Kent; the parishes of Hoole and Newton Heath, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster; the parish of Whitwick, in the county of Leicester; the parishes of Althorpe and Epworth, in the county of Lincoln; the parishes of Finedon, Scaldwell, and Wootton, all in the county of Northampton; the parish of Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland; the parishes of Kingham and Stratton Audley, in the county of Oxford; the parish of Worfield and the chapelry of Whitton, in the parish of Burford, in the county of Salop; the parishes of Milborne Port, Cheddar, and King Weston, all in the county of Somerset; the parishes of Hartley and Horley, in the county of Southampton; the chapelry of Bucknall, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford; the parishes of Barnes, Mortlake, and Stoke next Guildford, and the chapelry of Frimley, in the parish of Ash, all in the county of Surrey; the parishes of Ore and Wivelsfield, in the county of Sussex; the parish of Walsgrave-on-Sowe, in the county of Warwick; the parishes of Durrington, Pewsey, Shrewton, Trowbridge, Upton Scudamore, and Charlton, in Westport St. Mary, all in the county of Wilts; the parishes of Methley, Thorner, Aston, Cottingham, Helmsley, and Thornton Dale; the chapelry of Slaithwaite, in the parish of Huddersfield, and in the district parish of Kirkstall, Leeds, all in the county of York.

They have also expressed their willingness to afford the same facilities for obtaining sites for new Churches at the following places: viz., at Boyne Hill, in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks; in the district of St. Stephen, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury; at Capenhurst, in the parish of Shotwick, and in the district of Edgley, in the parish of Stockport, all in the county of Chester; at West Newnton, in the parish of Bromfield, in the county of Cumberland; at Rowsley, in the parish of Bakewell, in the county of Derby; in the parish of Dartington, in the county of Devon; at Branksea Island, in the parish of Studland, in the county of Dorset; in the parishes of Latchington and Myland, in the county of Essex; in the parish of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan; at Upperley, in the parish of Deerhurst, in the county of Gloucester; in the parish of Llangarrin, in the county of Hereford; at Perry Green, in the parish of Much Hadham, in the county of Hertford; at Greenhithe, in the parish of Swanscombe;

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at Mount Pleasant Road, in the district parish of Tonbridge Wells, and in the parish of Penshurst, all in the county of Kent; in Emden-street, Hulme, in the city of Manchester; at Cynwydd, in the parish of Llangar, in the county of Merioneth; at Bradmore, in the parish of Hammersmith; at Mildmay Park, in the parish of Islington; in the district parish of St. John, Notting-hill, Kensington; in the Isle of Dogs, in the parish of Poplar; at Camden Town, in the parish of St. Pancras, all in the county of Middlesex; in the parish of Machen, in the county of Monmouth; at Pont-y-Llogel, in the parish of Llanfihangel Gwyn-fa, in the county of Montgomery; in the parish of Hempton and in the parish of Lowestoft, both in the county of Norfolk; in the parish of Stowe, nine Churches, in the county of Northampton; in the parish of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; at Milton, in the parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood, in the county of Oxford; at Sambrook, in the parish of Cheswardine; at Morton, in the parish of Chirbury, both in the county of Salop; in the parish of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset; in the parish of Millbrook, in the county of Southampton; at Balham, in the parish of Streatham, in the county of Surrey; at Stanstead, in the parish of Stoughton, in the county of Sussex; at Long Lawford, in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick; at East Harnham, in the parish of Britford, and at Kington Langley, in the parish of Kington St. Michael, both in the county of Wilts; at Hightown, in the parish of Birstall; at Lydgate, in the parish of Halifax; at Longroyd Bridge, in the parish of Huddersfield, in the district of Burmantofts, and in the district of Burley, both in the parish of Leeds; and at Treales, in the parish of Kirkham, all in the county of York. Also, for sites for new Churches, Churchyards, and Parsonages, at Weston, in the parish of Baschurch, also in the parish of Diddlebury, and at Faul's Green, in the parish of Prees, all in the county of Salop; at Fosbury, in the parish of Tidcombe, in the county of Wilts; for a new Church, Burial-ground, and Glebe at Skirwith, in the parish of Kirkland, in the county of Cumberland; for a new Church, Churchyard, Parsonage, and Glebe at Tiptree Heath, in the parish of Tolleshunt Knights, in the county of Essex; for a new Church and Parsonage at Collyhurst, in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster; for a new Church and Parsonage at Tulse Hill, in the district parish of Norwood, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; for a new Church and Burial-ground at Denshanger, in the parish of Passenham, in the county of Northampton. Also, for sites to rebuild thereon the Churches of the parishes of Marstow, in the county of Hereford, and Llandyngwydd, in the county of Cardigan; and also, for sites for enlarging the Church at Exmouth, in the parish of Littleham, in the county of Devon, and Trinity Church, Ryde, in the parish of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have likewise afforded or expressed their willingness to afford the same facilities for obtaining sites for Parsonage-houses at Cookham Deane, in the parish of Cookham, in the county of Berks; in the parish of Weston-upon-Trent, in the county of Derby; in the parishes of West Fordington and Milborne St. Andrew, both in the county of Dorset; in the district of St. John, in the parish of Darlington, in the county of Durham; at Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex; in St. James's district, Barton, in the city of Gloucester; and in the district of St. John, Cinderford, in the Forest of Dean, and the chapelry of Bream, in the parish of Newland, both in the county of Gloucester; in the district of Crockenhill, in the parish of Eynesford, in the county of Kent; in the district of Healey, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster; in St. Stephen's district, in the parish of Paddington; in the district of St. Barnabas, in the parish of Kensington, and in the consolidated chapelry of Highgate, all in the county of Middlesex; in the district of St. John,

Pembroke Dock, in the county of Pembroke; in the parish of Romsey, in the county of Southampton; in the consolidated chapelry of Ogley Hay, and in the district of St. James, in the parish of Handsworth, both in the county of Stafford; in the parish of Wykeham, and in the chapelry of Shelf, in the parish of Halifax, both in the county of York; also, for additional glebe to St. Andrew's district, Kingswood, in the parish of Ewell, in the county of Surrey.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, under the powers contained in the 21st section of the 58 Geo. 3, c. 45, formed district parishes for Christ Church, at Forest Hill, and St. Bartholomew's Church, at Sydenham, both in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that under the powers contained in the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, and subsequent Church Building Acts, certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Meifod, Llanfihangel yn Gwynfa and Llangyniew, in the county of Montgomery, have been formed into a consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church at Pont Robert, in the said parish of Meifod; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Saul, Arlingham, Fretherne, Eastington, Wheatenhurst, otherwise Whitminster, Morton Valence, and Standish, all in the county of Gloucester, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church of St. Peter, at Framilode, in the said parish of Saul; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, and of the district chapelry of St. John, Chatham, in the county of Kent, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church of St. Paul, in the said parish of Chatham; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Snaith and Kellington, in the West Riding of the county of York, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church of St. Paul, at Hensall, in the said parish of Snaith; and that certain contiguous portions of the united parishes of St. Olive and St. Giles, and of the parishes of St. Maurice and St. Michael le Belfrey, in the city of York, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church of St. Thomas, in the Groves, in the said united parishes of St. Olive and St. Giles.

Since their last Report, district chapelries, under the 16th section of 59 Geo. 3, c. 134, and the 3d section of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, have been assigned to the following Churches: viz., St. Clement's Church, in the parish of St. Paul, in the city of Bristol; Christ Church, Crewe, in the parish of Coppenhall, in the county of Chester; St. Mary's Church, in the Island of Branksea, in the parish of Studland, in the county of Dorset; St. Paul's Church, Woodford Bridge, in the parish of Woodford, in the county of Essex; St. Luke's Church, at Sandford, in the parish of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester; Christ Church, Lee Park, in the parish of Lee, in the county of Kent; St. Mary's Church, at Grassendale, formed out of the district chapelries of Argburth and Garston, in the parish of Chilwall, and St. Chrysostom's Church, at Everton, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster; St. John's Church, in the district parish of St. George, in the town and county of Leicester; St. Mark's Church, at Tollington Park, in the district parish of St. John, Upper Holloway, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; St. John's Church, in the parish of Lowestoft, in the county of Norfolk; Christ Church, at Shelton and Oxon, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, and to the Church at Farlow, in the parish of Stottesdon, both in the county of Salop; Holy Trinity Church, at Coombe Down, in the parish of Monkton Coombe, in the county of Somerset; St. Matthew's Church, at Netley, in the parish of Eling, in the county of Southampton; St. Michael's Church, at Stramshall, in the parish of Uttoxeter, and St. James's Church, in the parish of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford; Emmanuel Church, at Streatham Common, in

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the parish of Streatham, in the county of Surrey; All Saints Church, at East Harnham, in the parish of Britford, in the county of Wilts; Holy Trinity Church, in the united parishes of St. Mary Kalendar and St. Maurice, in the city of Winchester; Christ Church, at Mount Pellon, in the parish of Halifax; St. John's Church, at Balne, and Holy Trinity Church, at East Cowick, both in the parish of Sneith; and St. Mary's Church, at Embsay and Eastby, in the parish of Skipton in the West Riding of the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have under the powers vested in them by the 1st section of the 8 & 9 Vict., c. 70, ordered that the new Church of St. Mary Magdalene, lately erected in and for the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester, in the county of Essex, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the same parish; that the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, lately erected in the parish of Mile End, otherwise Myland, in the county of Essex, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in the same parish; that the new Church of St. Leonard, lately erected in the parochial or district chapelry of Balderstone, in the parish of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Leonard, in the same chapelry; that the new Church of St. Paul, lately erected in the parochial or district chapelry of Fazeley, in the county of Stafford, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Paul, in the same chapelry; that the new Church of St. Mary, lately erected in the parochial chapelry of Ambleside, in the county of Westmorland, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Mary, in the same chapelry; that the new Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, lately erected in the parochial chapelry of Heptonstall, in the West Riding of the county of York, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Thomas A'Becket, in the same chapelry, and that the new Church of All Saints, lately erected in the parish of Wykeham, in the North Riding of the county of York, should be substituted for the old Church of All Saints, in the same parish. In each of the before-mentioned cases Her Majesty's Commissioners have, with the consents of the several parties interested therein, transferred all the respective endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to each such old Church, to each such new Church.

Under the powers vested in Her Majesty's Commissioners by the 5th section of the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 38, and subsequent Church Building Acts, they have declared the patronage of a new Church built and endowed by subscription in the parish of Langley Burrell, in the county of Wilts, to be vested in the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and his successors; of a new Church built and endowed by subscription in the parish of St. Mary De Castro, otherwise "Le Câtel," in the island of Guernsey, to be vested in the rector of that parish for the time being; of a new Church built and endowed by the Reverend James Heyworth, at Bacup, in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns; of a new Church built and endowed by subscription at Collyhurst, in St. Michael's district, Manchester, to be vested in certain trustees; of the new Church built and endowed by Archdeacon Law, in the parish of Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset, to be vested in certain trustees; of a new Church built and endowed by Mrs. Teresa Newcomen, at East Coatham, in the parish of Kirkleatham, in the county of York, to be vested in her, her heirs and assigns; of a new Church built and endowed by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at Dunham Massey, in the parish of Bowden, in the county of Chester, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns; of a new Church built and endowed by George Gill Mounsey, Esq., at Shaws in Gilsland, in the parish of Lanercost, in the county of Cumberland, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns; of a new Church built by

Archdeacon Sinclair, and endowed by James John Seymour Spencer Lucas, Esq., in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the county of Kent, to be vested in the said Archdeacon Sinclair for the first turn, and afterwards in the said James John Seymour Spencer Lucas, his heirs and assigns; and of a new Church built and endowed by Mrs. Emily Leycester, and the Misses C. and E. T. Leycester, at Toft, in the parish of Knutsford, in the county of Chester, to be vested in them alternately during their joint lives, or the survivor of them, and after the decease of such survivor, in the owner for the time being of Toft Hall, in the said parish of Knutsford.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have had under their consideration the following cases (which are in different stages of progress towards completion) under the last-mentioned Acts, arising out of the following applications for the perpetual patronage of new Churches which have been built or are proposed to be built and endowed; namely, from George Bengough, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church, which he proposes to build and endow at "The Ridge," in the parish of Wootton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester; from Jonah Cressingham, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church, which he proposes to build and endow at Tulse Hill, in the district parish of St. Luke, Norwood, in the county of Surrey; from the Rev. Edmund Clay, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heir and assigns, of a new Church, which he has built, and proposes to endow, in the parish of Leamington Priors, in the county of Warwick; from William Joynson, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription, at Sale, in the parish of Ashton-upon-Mersey, in the county of Chester; from the Rev. James Spurway and Ambrose Brewin, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in the said Ambrose Brewin, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed partly by the said James Spurway, from and out of a trust fund (with the sanction of the Court of Chancery), and partly by the said Ambrose Brewin, at West Exe, in the parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon; from Henry Daniel Davies, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Spring Grove, in the parish of Heston, in the county of Middlesex; from the Rev. Sir T. A. Gore Ousely, Bart., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow, in the parish of Tenbury, in the county of Worcester; from the Rev. J. W. Brooks, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of two new Churches which are proposed to be built and endowed by subscription, in the parish of St. Mary, in the borough of Nottingham; from John Newbould, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church, which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription, at Sharrow, in the district of St. Mary, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York; from a committee of subscribers for the perpetual patronage to be vested in the Bishop of Winchester, of a new Church, which is proposed to be built by subscription, and endowed by the Rev. Richard Peter Warren, at Hyde, in the parish of Fordingbridge, in the county of Southampton; from Archdeacon Allen, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in the Bishop of Lichfield and others, as trustees of a new Church, which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription, at Hadley, in the parish of Wellington, in the county of Salop; from Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church, which he proposes to build and endow at Fosbury, in the parish of Tidcombe,

Tidcombe, in the county of Wilts; from the Rev. John R. Oldham, on behalf of himself and certain trustees, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in trustees of a Chapel which has been built and endowed at East Dulwich, in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; from Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Miles Platting, in St. George's district, Manchester; from the Rev. Richard Richardson, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs, and assigns, of a new Church, which he proposes to build and endow, at Capenhurst, in the parish of Shotwick, in the county of Chester; from Henry Holdsworth, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church, which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription, in Oldham-road, in St. George's district, Manchester; from Mrs. Sarah Esther Ffarington, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in Miss Susan Maria Ffarington and Miss Mary Hannah Ffarington or the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, of a new Church which she proposes to build and endow in the parish of Leyland, in the county of Lancaster; from Lord Viscount Downe, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in himself, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church, which he proposes to build and endow at Baldersby, in the parish of Topcliffe, in the North Riding of the county of York; from Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in herself, her heirs and assigns of a new Church which she has built, and proposes to endow, at Llanybri, in the parish of Llanstephan, in the county of Carmarthen; and from the Rev. George Hodgson and others for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in five trustees, of a new Church, built and proposed to be endowed at Holgate, in the parish of St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, in the city of York. To all the foregoing Churches particular districts will, on completion and consecration thereof, be assigned under the provisions of the said Acts.

CRANWORTH, C.	H. WORCESTER.
HARROWBY.	C. T. RIPON.
J. B. CANTUAR.	G. ELLIS.
PALMERSTON.	C. S. LEFEVRE.
G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.	W. H. HALE.
T. EBOR.	JOHN SINCLAIR.
C. J. LONDON.	BENJ. HARRISON.
C. WINTON.	GRANVILLE.
J. LICHFIELD.	WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

Church Commissioners' Office,
24 July 1855.

Schedule (A.)

PLACES where New Churches are Building, towards the Erection of which Her Majesty's Commissioners have made Conditional Grants of Money.

PARISH AND PLACE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Style and Character of the Church.	ACCOMMODATION. In Pews.	ACCOMMODATION. On Free Seats.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate, including Incidental Expenses and Commission. £. s. d.	When the First Stone was laid.	STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 15th JUNE 1855.	When the Church will be Completed.
Basford, Cinder Hill -	Nottingham	Lincoln -	- - Gothic, of the 14th century, with bell turret.	73	308	381	1,555 – –	3 May 1855.	- - the walls throughout are about five feet high from the floor line of the nave.	- - about Christmas, 1855.
Birmingham, St. George, St. Matthias's Church.	Warwick	Worcester -	- - decorated, of the 14th century, with bell turret.	410	741	1,151	3,500 – –	30 May 1855.	- - the external walls and buttresses are built to the average height of ten feet from their foundations.	- - 30 May 1856.
Calverley, District of St. Paul, Pudsey.	York -	Ripon -	- - early English, of the 12th century, with tower and spire.	120	399	519	1,324 – –	5 March 1855.	- - the walls are built up to the height of the window sills, and the works are progressing satisfactorily.	- - March 1856.
Harborne, Smethwick -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	- - middle, pointed with bell turret.	250	250	500	2,073 – –	15 July 1854.	- - the pews are all fixed, and, of the benches, those for the chancel have been forwarded, and the others are being prepared for fixing; the east window is being prepared, the carving is almost complete, and the quarries are on the ground ready for laying the floors.	- - 20 July 1855.
Islington, St. Paul, St. Jude's Church, Mildmay Park.	Middlesex	London -	- - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire.	592	480	1,072	4,725 – –	29 Aug. 1854.	- - the works are progressing rapidly towards completion.	- - 30 June 1855.
Knaresborough - -	York -	Ripon -	- - Gothic, of the 13th century, with tower and spire.	204	612	816	3,200 – –	8 Aug. 1854.	- - the walls are ready for the nave roof, and soon will be ready for the chancel roof; the aisle roofs are on, but no slating is yet done; the tower is up to the full height of the present contract.	- - 31 Mar. 1856.

Leeds, District of Brewery Field, Holbeck.	York -	Ripon -	- - Gothic, of the 13th century.	50	484	534	1,660	– –	23 Oct. 1854.	- - the masonry is nearly done, and the roof timbers are being fixed.	- - Sept. 1855.
Mansfield - - -	Nottingham	Lincoln -	- - decorated Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire.	360	634	994	6,210	– –	5 Jan. 1855.	- - the north aisle walls are raised to the wall-plate level, and the south aisle walls, chancel, and tower walls are raised to an average height of 10 feet.	- - August 1856.
Merthyr Tydvil, District of Cyfartha.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	- - geometric decorated Gothic, with bell turret.	93	502	595	2,750	– –	August 1853.	- - the whole of the masonry of the Church is completed, and the building almost roofed in; a large proportion of the interior fittings is in a state of forwardness, and the plastering is just commenced.	- - August 1855.
Milton next Gravesend, Christ Church.	Kent -	Rochester -	- - English, of the 14th century.	150	350	500	3,350	– –	August 1854.	- - the structure is completed, and the fittings are about to be commenced.	Jan. 1856.
Newington, Lorrimore-road	Surrey -	London -	- - Gothic, of the 12th century, with tower and spire.	611	593	1,204	6,000	– –	August 1851.	- - the carcase of the Church is complete and roofed in; the floors are laid, and the pewing is being prepared.	- uncertain, for want of funds.
Saint Pancras, Oakley-square.	Middlesex	London -	- - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire.	690	550	1,240	8,000	– –	6 May 1852.	- - the carcase of the Church is completed, including the tower and spire.	- uncertain, for want of funds.
Plymouth, St. Andrew, District of St. James.	Devon -	Exeter -	- - decorated English, with tower and spire.	204	579	783	4,580	– –	March 1854.	- - the walls have been raised to the height of the top of the plinth.	- uncertain, for want of funds.
Prestwich - cum - Oldham, District of St. Matthew, Chadderton.	Lancaster	Manchester	- - decorated, with tower and spire.	170	170	340	1,500	– –	21 Sept. 1854.	- - the carcase of the Church is completed, the ceilings are finished, and the roof timbers stained.	- - 1 Aug. 1855.
Prestwich - cum - Oldham, District of Wernith.	Lancaster	Manchester	- - Gothic, of the 12th to 13th century, with tower and steeple.	250	348	598	2,580	– –	4 Aug. 1853.	- - the building is covered in; all the internal plastering is done, the flooring is ready for being laid; the tower is raised nearly to the level with the roof of the nave.	- uncertain, for want of funds.

(*continued*)

Schedule (A.)—Places where New Churches are Building, &c.—*continued.*

PARISH AND PLACE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Style and Character of the Church.	ACCOMMODATION. In Pews.	ACCOMMODATION. On Free Seats.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate including Incidental Expenses and Commission. £. s. d.	When the First Stone was laid.	STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 15th JUNE 1855.	When the Church will be Completed.
Rochdale, Pinfold - -	Lancaster	Manchester	- - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire.	300	370	670	4,000 – –	15 July 1854.	- - The roofs are on, and covered in; the seats are in the course of being fixed, and the works generally are in a forward state.	- - about Sept. 1855.
Sheffield, District of Holliscroft.	York -	York -	- - Gothic, of the 13th century, with tower and spire.	349	418	767	2,900 – –	29 June 1854.	- - the whole of the aisle walls are built, and the nave pillars erected.	- - uncertain, for want of funds.
Stockport and Cheadle, District of Saint Matthew, Edgeley.	Chester -	Chester -	- - Early Geometric pointed, with tower and spire.	250	392	642	4,000 – –	- -	- - the foundations are level with the surface of the ground; the Ashlar dressings for the base, course, and strings, are worked; those for the doors and windows are progressing rapidly.	- - 24 June 1856.
Stoke Damerel, District of Saint Stephen, Devonport.	Devon -	Exeter -	- - Decorated with tower and spire.	- -	497	497	5,400 – –	July 1852.	- - the walls are ready for the roofs, and the tower and spire will be completed in the course of the present summer.	- - uncertain, for want of funds.
Warwick, St. Nicholas, Emscote.	Warwick	Worcester -	- - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire.	187	380	567	3,290 – –	11 June 1854.	- - the walls of the aisle, chancel, and chancel aisle, transepts, and nave (with its arches) are up, ready for the wall-plates of the roof; the tower is built to the height of 15 feet above the ground; and the timber for the roof is on the site.	- - March 1856.
Wath-upon-Dearne, Brampton Bierlow.	York -	York -	- - Decorated Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower.	295	235	530	3,000 – –	March 1854.	the carpenters are fixing the pewing.	- - 1 August 1855.

Schedule (B.)

APPLICATIONS for further Church Accommodation since the last Report.

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Population.	Church Accommodation.
Andover, Smannell Wildhern	Hants	Winchester	5,265	1,060
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Blackfordby	Leicester	Lincoln	5,855	1,606
Astbury, Congleton, St. Stephen's District.	Chester	Chester	17,025	3,764
Basford, New Basford District	Nottingham	Lincoln	10,093	870
Bolton-le-Moors, Tonge	Lancaster	Manchester	87,280	14,500
Burton-upon-Trent, Branstone, in Christ Church District.	Stafford	Lichfield	12,426	3,343
Chesterfield, Newbold	Derby	Lichfield	12,755	3,312
Harborne, North, Spon-lane	Stafford	Lichfield	5,773	786
Islington, St. Paul's District, Mildmay Park.	Middlesex	London	12,000	2,800
Islington, St. Mary's Parish, Arlington-square.	Middlesex	London	15,000	1,400
Lambeth, St. John's Parish, St. Andrew's District.	Surrey	Winchester	32,406	3,512
Manchester, St. Simon's District, Salford, Cheetwood and Strangeways.	Lancaster	Manchester	6,094	850
Poplar, All Saints, Isle of Dogs	Middlesex	London	28,384	2,000
Richmond	Surrey	Winchester	9,213	2,401
Shoreditch, Haggerstone	Middlesex	London	31,627	2,995
Streatham, Balham	Surrey	Winchester	6,977	2,100
Swansea	Glamorgan	St. David's	24,796	2,950
Walsall, Bloxwich	Stafford	Lichfield	44,383	5,917

NEW CHURCHES.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches.

[*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *August* 1855.

532.

Under 2 oz.

COPYHOLDS.

COPY of the THIRTEENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT; —pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

MY LORD, *Copyhold Commission, December* 31, 1854.

WE have the honour of presenting to your Lordship our Thirteenth Report of the progress made under the Copyhold Acts, and the state of the proceeding during the present year.

We append a list of the Enfranchisements effected, or which are now in an advanced state.

We have further to report, in accordance with the directions of the Copyhold Act, 1852, that we have suspended the proceedings under that Act in the case of a proposed Enfranchisement by Mr. Martin Wallace, a Copyhold Tenant of the Manor of St. John of Jerusalem, in the County of Middlesex, by declining to confirm the Award of the Umpire on the ground that the Amount awarded was excessive.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

WM. BLAMIRE.
G. DARBY.
H. C. MULES

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

1878]

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years 1841	1	„	„	1
1842	9	„	3	12
1843	15	1	13	29
1844	24	„	15	39
1845	44	„	12	56
1846	49	„	7	56
1847	38	1	13	52
1848	16	1	8	25
1849	19	1	10	30
1850	27	1	9	37
1851	31	2	31	64
1852	31	„	13	44
1853	36	6	16	58
1854	59	11	61	131
Total	399	24	211	634

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	No.	Consideration.		
		Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
Years 1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
Total	634	150,970 19 9	2,787 13 9	1,209 2 33

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Leighton Buzzard otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford -	Dean and Canons of Windsor and Colonel Henry Hanmer, Lord Farmer.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award - - - -	Draft deed received.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Drayton West -	Berks -	The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College, Winchester, commonly called New College, Oxford.	Copyholds for two lives.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Seven years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 50*l.*; quit-rents 25 years; minerals 11*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years	Draft deed received.
Wargrave with Waltham, St. Lawrence and Warfield.	Ditto -	Lord Braybrooke and the Honourable Richard C. Neville.	- - -	- - - -	- - - - -	Valuers and umpire appointed.
Brickhill, Great -	Bucks -	P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq. and others.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Ditto - - -	About five years' annual value - -	Signed and sealed.
Langley marish -	Ditto -	Robert Harvey, Esq.	Ditto -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Valuer appointed.
Bassingbourne Richmond.	Cambridge -	Honourable and Reverend D. H. Finch Hatton.	- - -	- - - -	- - - - -	Notice of enfranchisement served on lord.
Buristead in Great Shelford.	Ditto -	Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Six years' annual value - - -	Draft deed received.
Chesterton - -	Ditto -	Henry Benson, Esq. -	Ditto -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon 3 fines, quarter of a year's annual value, and 30 years purchase of the quit-rents at three-and-a-half per cent.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	A rentcharge based upon three fines, quarter of a year's annual value and 28 years purchase of the quit-rents at three-and-a-half per cent.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Haslerston, Chatteris, and Lancaster in Barrington.	Cambridge -	The Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years -	Signed and sealed.
Over Merton - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years annual value - - -	Ditto.
Sheen in Meldreth -	Ditto -	The Reverend A.C. Wright and Wife.	- - -	- - - -	- - - - - -	Draft deed received.
Aglionby - -	Cumberland -	Charles Yates Aglionby, Esquire.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	5·350498 years' annual value; heriots 10*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years (Terms settled by the Commissioners).	Ditto.
Aspatria - -	Ditto -	General Henry Wyndham	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Seven years' annual value - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years	Ditto.
Braithwaite and Coledale.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years -	Ditto.
Cockermouth -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years	Ditto.
Derwentfells - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Eight years' annual value; timber 26*l.*; quit-rents 25 years.	Signed and sealed.
Belper - -	Derby - -	Sir. Richard P. Jodrell, Baronet.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	One-sixth of fee simple value; quit-rents 30 years.	Draft deed received.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	About one-sixth of fee simple value - -	Ditto.
Aldham Hall -	Essex - -	Thomas Burch Western, Esquire.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years -	Signed and sealed.
Bradwell next Coggeshall.	Ditto -	M. P. C. Brunwin, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value, and one-third value of timber; quit-rents 28 years.	Draft deed received.
Brightlingsea -	Ditto -	John Dorrien Magens, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award - - - -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Burnham with Mangap.	Ditto -	Dame Jane St. John Mildmay.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Award confirmed.
Calcott otherwise Caldecott.	Ditto -	Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - -	Signed and sealed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Coggeshall, Great	Essex	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Costead	Ditto	Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto	Signed and sealed.
Fryerning	Ditto	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; one-third value of timber, quit-rents 28 years.	Ditto.
Hatfield Peveral otherwise Hatfield Bury.	Ditto	George B. M. Lovibond, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years	Ditto.
Hatfield Peverel, late Priory.	Ditto	John Wright, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award	Signed and sealed.
Heybridge	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years and one-third of timber.	Ditto.
Kelvedon otherwise Keldon Hall.	Ditto	John Francis Wright, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Loughton otherwise Lucton.	Ditto	William Whitaker Maitland, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto		Valuers appointed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award	Award confirmed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Award confirmed.
Milton otherwise Middleton Hall.	Ditto	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Signed and sealed.
Moulsham Hall	Ditto	Lady Jane St. John Mildmay.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award	Award confirmed.
Munden Hall	Ditto	Lord Western, Trustees under the Will of the late Sir John Page Wood, Bart., and others.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; one-third value of timber; 1 heriot (best beast) 21*l.*	Signed and sealed.
Overhall and Netherhall.	Ditto	Francis Smythies, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award	Award confirmed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Priors Hall at Birchanger.	Essex	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; one-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 28 years.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 1*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
St. Cleer's Hall	Ditto	Sir William Brooke Bridges, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award	Draft deed received.
Shenfield	Ditto	Earl de Grey	Ditto	Ditto	- - - - - -	Deed received.
Tillingham	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Signed and sealed.
Tollesbury Hall	Ditto	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Tolleshunt Gynes otherwise Tolleshunt Bouchiers.	Ditto	Philip Bennet, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.	Draft deed received.
Warley, Great	Ditto	Lord Headley	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award	Award confirmed.
Wivenhoe	Ditto	Nicholas C. Corsellis Esq.	Ditto	- - - -	- - - - - - -	Draft deed received.
Woolhope otherwise Hope Woolith.	Hereford	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot at 15*l*; quit-rents 30 years.	Signed and sealed.
Berksden	Hertford	The Right Honourable Stephen Lushington.	Ditto	Fine arbitrary, reliefs, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; three reliefs; quit-rents 25 years; freehold tenure rent 25 years.	Ditto.
Bournhall	Ditto	The Reverend Daniel Capper.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	About six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Brickendonbury	Ditto	Miss Eliza Angelina Morgan and others.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.	Ditto.
Cheshunt	Ditto	The Reverend James Wood as Testamentary Guardian of Sir George Rendlesham Prescot.	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-and-a-half years annual value for customary fine on alienation.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and customary fine on alienation 60*l.*	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - - - - - -	Valuer appointed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - - - - - -	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - - - - - -	Valuers appointed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Cheshunt Rectory	Hertford	Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq.	-	-	-	Tenants valuer appointed.
Croxley, otherwise Croxley Hall.	Ditto	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Draft deed received.
Flamstead	Ditto	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Rentcharge about one seventh of annual value, and amount of quit-rent in addition.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value	Ditto.
Much Hadham Rectory.	Ditto	The Reverend Thomas Randolph as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	3·347914 years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years (settled by Commissioners).	Ditto.
Pauls Walden	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 34 years	Signed and sealed.
Shenley Bury	Ditto	William Joseph Myers, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; one heriot 1*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, and 10 per cent. on five years' annual value for rights in timber, rights in mines, and capabilities of improvement.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; four heriots, 100*l.* 6*s.*; quit-rent 28 years and 10 per cent. on 5 years' annual value for rights in timber, rights in mines, and capabilities of improvement.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; one heriot 50*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, and 10 per cent. on five years annual value for rights in timber, rights in mines, and capabilities of improvement.	Ditto.
Theobalds, otherwise Tongs Cleys, Clerks Darceys, Crossbrooks, and Cullens.	Ditto	Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ealing	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Edgware & Kingsbury	Middlesex	The Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; one-third value of timber; quit-rents 30 years.	Application for enfranchisement received.
Edmonton	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, and one-third value of timber.	Signed and sealed.
Friern Barnet	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Twenty years' annual value	Ditto.
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-one-seventh years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value of buildings; two years' annual value of land; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Deed received.
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Baronet.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Draft deed received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hanwell	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Tenants' valuer appointed.
Harrow Rectory	Ditto	Lord Northwick	-	-	-	Notice of enfranchisement served on the Lord.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Hornsey - -	Middlesex -	The Bishop of London -	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	One-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	One year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Two years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto.
Isleworth Syon -	Ditto -	The Duke of Northumberland.	Ditto -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-and-a-half years' annual value - -	Draft deed received.
Knightbridge cum Westbourne Green	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ten years' annual value - - -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto.
Saint John of Jerusalem.	Ditto -	John Wainewright, Esq. and George Tawke Kemp, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Award received, confirmation suspended.
Stanwell with its Members.	Ditto -	Sir John Gibbons, Baronet	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Seven-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years; one year's annual value for rights to mines, minerals, and timber, and 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* as consideration for licences to demise.	Signed and sealed.
Twickenham -	Ditto -	Charles Osborn, Esq. -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value - - -	Ditto.
AttleburghMortimers with its Members.	Norfolk -	Sir William Bowyer Smÿth, Baronet. - -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years timber 4*l.*	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Diss, Rectory of -	Ditto -	The Reverend Wm. Manning, Patron and Rector, with consent of Bishop of Norwich.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years -	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisements.	Progress made in Enfranchisements.
Horsford otherwise Horsforth.	Norfolk	Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Baronet.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines certain and quit-rents	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years; and one-third value of timber.	Signed and sealed.
Witchingham Longville, Western Longville, with the Members.	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College, Winchester, commonly called New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Boroughbury	Northampton	The Bishop of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents	Three fines, and one quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years (settled by Commissioners).	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Maxey with its Members.	Ditto	Earl of Fitzwilliam	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	4·426120 years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years (settled by Commissioners).	Draft deed received.
Paston, Gunthorpe, and Thwaites.	Ditto	The Bishop of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines; one quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years (settled by Commissioners).	Signed and sealed.
Peterborough	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walton	Ditto	The Bishop of Peterborough.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Werrington	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Heyford Warren	Oxford	The Warden and Fellows of St. Mary's College, Winchester, commonly called New College, Oxford.	Copyholds for lives.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 25 years; minerals 52*l.* 10*s.*	Application for enfranchisement received.
Stanton, St. John	Ditto	Ditto	Copyholds for three lives.	Ditto	Six years' annual value; one heriot at two-and-a-half, 62*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 25 years; minerals 28*l.*; timber 28*l.* 10*s.*	Signed and sealed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyhold.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms of Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Wrockwardine -	Salop -	Mrs. Anna Maria Cludde	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five fines; four heriots 61*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; quit-rents 26 years; and lord's rent of 4*l.* issuing out of freehold lands 100*l.*	Signed and sealed.
Cadnam and Winsor	Southampton	Sir Henry C. Paulet, Baronet.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	About two fines; one quarter of a years' annual value; heriots 11*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; quit-rents 28 years.	Terms settled by Commissioners.
Crondall - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	One year's annual value - - -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value - - -	Draft deed received.
Portsea - -	Ditto -	Sir Henry John Leek and others.	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	Umpire appointed.
Stow Heath -	Stafford -	The Duke of Sutherland and Thomas William Gifford, Esq.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One fifth of the value as building land -	Draft deed received.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Barton under Needwood.	Ditto -	Lady Anne B. W. Horton	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value - - -	Ditto.
Barking cum Needham	Suffolk -	The Earl of Ashburnham	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 26 years.	Application for enfranchisement received.
Bredfield Campsey -	Ditto -	John Wood, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Signed and sealed.
Butley - -	Ditto -	Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq. and others.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - - -	Ditto.
Felixtow Priory -	Ditto -	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years -	Ditto.
Hadleigh Hall -	Ditto -	- - - - -	Ditto -	- - - -	- - - - - -	Notice of enfranchisement served on the lord.
Polstead Hall -	Dtto -	Charles Tyrell, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value - - -	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Settled by award - - -	Award confirmed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyhold.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Russells in Falkenham	Suffolk	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years	Signed and sealed.
Shimpling Thorne	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Hallifax and and Mrs. Ellen Hallifax.	Ditto	Ditto	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.	Ditto.
Sutton Hall	Ditto	Thomas Waller, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto		Draft deed received.
Thelnetham Rectory	Ditto	The Reverend Samuel Colby, with consent of Patron.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary on admission to messuages, fines certain on admission to lands, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value of the messuages, three years annual value of the land; quit-rents 25 years; timber 179*l.* 10*s.*	Signed and sealed.
Walton with Trimley	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years annual value; quit-rents 28 years	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wisset and Le Roos	Ditto	Sir W. E. C. Hartopp, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Draft deed received.
Barnes	Surrey	The Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and one-third value of timber.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Bookham Little	Ditto	I. D. B. Pollen, Esq.	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto.
Biggin and Tamworth	Ditto	Thomas Edward Penfold, Esq., with consent of Henry Best, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award	Notice of enfranchisement served on the lord. Signed and sealed.
Ebbisham otherwise Epsom.	Ditto	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., and Wife.	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; three heriots 30*l.*	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; four heriots 14*l.*	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Di to	Ditto	Twenty years' annual value	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Ebbisham otherwise Epsom.	Surrey - -	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq. and Wife.	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Seven-and-a-half years' annual value; one heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 120 years.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award - - - -	Draft deed received.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Farnham - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a years' annual value - -	Signed and sealed.
Lambeth - -	Ditto -	The Archbishop of Canterbury.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; one heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; three heriots 35*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Merton - -	Ditto -	John Hilbert Tate, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value - - -	Ditto.
Moulsey Matham -	Ditto -	Lord Hotham and Sir. George H. F. Berkeley.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	4·162803 years' annual value; heriots 10*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; quit-rents 28 years.	Terms settled by Commissioners.
Moulsey Prior -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
Norbury - -	Ditto -	Charles H. H. Carew, Esq.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Settled by award - - -	Award confirmed.
Ravensbury - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriots 10*l.* -	Draft deed received.
Thorncroft in Leatherhead.	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years; heriots 50*l.* 8*s.*; mines 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; rights of way 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; rights of shooting, fishing, &c. 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; timber 16*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*	Signed and sealed.
Amberley - -	Sussex - -	The Bishop of Chichester -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 2*s.*; quit-rents 28 years.	Ditto.
Broadwater - -	Ditto -	Harry Newland, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - - -	Ditto.
Clympsfold - -	Ditto -	Wm. Augustus Commerell, Esq.	Customary Freeholds.	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 25 years -	Ditto.
Cowdray - -	Ditto -	Earl of Egmont - -	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award - - - -	Award confirmed.
Cuckfield - -	Ditto -	Earl of Abergavenny and Trustees of Warden Sergison, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Five years, annual value; half value of timber; heriot 25*l.*; quit-rents 30 years; release of royalties, &c. 1*l.*	Draft deed received.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - - -	Tenants valuer appointed.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Denne in Warnham -	Sussex -	William Augustus Commerell, Esq.	Customary freeholds.	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half heriots on the average of the last three heriots; quit-rents 25 years.	Signed and sealed.
Eartham - -	Ditto -	Dowager Countess of Newburgh.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriots 15*l.* quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ebernow otherwise Ibernow.	Ditto -	The Rev. John Peachey -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; heriots 25*l.*; quit-rents 30 years and three-fourths value of timber, after deducting for repairs.	Draft deed received.
Linchmere and Shoolbred.	Ditto -	Earl of Egmont -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Settled by award - - - - -	Award confirmed.
Lurgashall -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
Petworth -	Ditto -	Colonel George Wyndham	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; one heriot 20*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Signed and sealed.
Streatham - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Settled by award - - - - -	Award received.
Worthing - -	Ditto -	Charles Edmunds, Esq. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - - - -	Signed and sealed.
Stert - -	Wilts -	The Warden and Scholars of St Mary's College, Winchester, commonly called New College, Oxford.	Copyholds for three lives.	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; heriot 6*s.* 8*d.*; quit-rent 28 years.	Ditto.
Cropthorne and Charlton.	Worcester -	The Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Copyholds for five lives.	Ditto - -	A rentcharge of 4 per cent. on four years' annual value; and of 4 per cent. on the value of two-and-a-half heriots, with the addition of the quit-rent.	Ditto.
Hallow - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Worcester	Copyholds for four lives.	Ditto - -	Six years' annual value.	Ditto.
Harvington -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 28 years.	Ditto.
Icomb - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-fifth of annual value -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-eighth of annual value -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-sixth of annual value -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-eighth of annual value -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-seventh of annual value -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Rentcharge about one-eighth of annual value	Ditto.
					Rentcharge about one-fifth of annual value -	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyhold.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Stoke Prior -	Worcester -	The Dean and Chaper of Worcester.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitary, heriots, and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon two years' annual value; the value of two heriots at two-and-a-half each, at 4 per cent., with the addition of the quit-rent.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	A rent charge based upon two years' annual value; the value of four heriots at two-and-a-half each, at 4 per cent., with the addition of the quit-rent.	Ditto.
Tardebigg - -	Ditto -	Lady Harriet Clive and Trustees.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Three-and-three-eighth years' annual value; two heriots 30*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Notice of enfranchisement served on Lady of Manor.
Ditto - -	Ditto	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Ditto.
Leven - -	E. R. York -	Richard Bethell, Esq. -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value - - -	Draft deed received.
Temple Newsam -	W. R. York -	H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - - - -	Ditto.

COPYHOLDS.

COPY of the THIRTEENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 13 & 14 Vict. Cap. 94. Sect. 26. and 17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[1900]

SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the 26th section of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94., and the 10th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a Report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st November 1854.

Copies of all Schemes prepared by the Commissioners, and sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council, during the same year, are, as required by the first-mentioned Act, annexed to this Report, and will be found in the Appendix, from p. 9. to p. 59.

An Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners for the same period, together with the amounts of the different Government and other Securities, and a summary of balances certified by the Auditor, is also annexed, in compliance with the directions of the Act. See Appendix, No. 2. pp. 60, 61, 62.

Fixed instead of fluctuating annual incomes have, in accordance with the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77., been provided for the future deans and canons of the cathedral church of St. David's. The Scheme for this purpose appears in the Appendix, p. 19.

The Archdeaconry of Hereford has been augmented with a grant out of the Common Fund to raise the income to the amount of 200*l.* per annum, until the holder of such Archdeaconry shall be elected or appointed to a canonry in the cathedral church of Hereford; and the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield, has received a further grant to make up the deficiency in that portion of the income of 200*l.*, which was intended to be secured to such Archdeaconry, under an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 10th December 1842. See Appendix, pp. 15. 27. and No. 3. p. 63.

The canonries suspended, the non-residentiary prebends vacated, the sinecure rectories suppressed, and the dignities and prebends of which the endowments have either wholly or in part become vested in the Commissioners by commutation of the interests of the incumbents under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., during the year to which this Report relates, are enumerated in the Appendix, Nos. 4, 5, 6. pp. 63, 64.; and the

Schemes for effecting the last-mentioned arrangements appear in the Appendix, pp. 10. 18. 23. 36. 37. 38. 57.

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol having applied to the Commissioners to fix, under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 45., the number and emoluments of the minor canons of their cathedral church, this measure has been carried into effect by the ratification of a Scheme for that purpose. See Appendix, p. 29.

Arrangements similar to those referred to in former Reports, as having been entered into with the Chapters of York and Carlisle, have also been entered into with the Chapters of Peterborough and Chester; in the latter case, the measure being only an extension to the whole endowment of the Capitular Body of a principle which was, in the year 1848, applied to the greater portion of their estates. The Schemes relating to those arrangements appear in the Appendix, pp. 32. 44.

The Bishops of Chichester and Exeter have, in consideration of annuities, transferred to the Commissioners certain of their episcopal estates, which, under an improved system of management, will probably produce a considerable additional revenue applicable to the purposes of the Common Fund. The Schemes by which these transactions were accomplished are in the Appendix, pp. 50. 25.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a schedule is annexed of all the sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests effected during the year preceding the 1st of November last, (See Appendix, No. 7, p. 65. to p. 71.); and also of all cases of refusal, with the special reasons for the same. (See Appendix, No. 7*a*, pp. 72. 73). These sales and purchases have been made on terms generally in accordance with the recommendations made in the year 1851, by the Committee of the House of Lords on Church Leaseholds, and in very few cases have the terms been the subject of prolonged discussion.

The Commissioners have received from the Church Estates Commissioners, on account of the surplus arising from transactions under the provisions of the Episcopal Estates Management Acts, the sum of 100,000*l.** See the abstract of accounts, Appendix No. 2, p. 60.

A Schedule of the cases in which local claims on estates which have been enfranchised have been created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 67. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116. s. 8. is annexed to this Report, and shows the period at which it was estimated that the previously subsisting lease or grants would in each case have expired. See Appendix No. 8, p. 74.

In their last Report the Commissioners stated the special circumstances under which it was, in the year 1843, deemed expedient to anticipate the resources of the Common Fund, in order to make some immediate impression upon the spiritual destitution of the more populous parishes.

The excess of annual payments over receipts in respect of income, which according to the account appended to our last Report was upwards of 29,000*l.*, appears by the account appended hereto to be less than 14,000*l.*; and, by

* Since the date up to which this Report is made, a further sum of 100,000*l.* has been received from the Church Estates Commissioners.

an adherence to the system now in force, the Commissioners trust that their next Report will show such an improvement in the state of the Common Fund as will render it possible to indicate the time at which they can safely propose further grants towards making better provision for the cure of souls.

The Commissioners in compliance with that part of the Act 6 & 7 William 4. c. 77. which relates to providing an episcopal house of residence for the See of Manchester, have purchased a house and premises called Mauldeth Hall, and the same has accordingly been annexed to the Bishoprick by an Order in Council, ratifying a Scheme which will be found in the Appendix, p. 52.

The Commissioners have taken the steps necessary for carrying into effect an exchange between the Crown and the Bishop of Oxford, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50., of the patronage of the three benefices of Newbury, St. Nicholas and St. Helen's Abingdon, and Marsh Gibbon, formerly belonging to the Crown, for that of the livings of Barley and St. Peter's St. Alban's, formerly belonging to the See of Oxford. The particulars of this transaction and the Scheme for effecting it will be found in the Appendix, p. 56.

The augmentation grants to benefices since the last Report appear in the Appendix, Nos. 9. 10. p. 75. In two of these cases, the grants had long been promised, subject to conditions now fulfilled; in others, they were made in respect of local claims under the 67th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.; and in others, small portions of land and premises for actual occupation by the incumbent were assigned to the living. The Scheme for confirming the grants is in the Appendix, p. 39.

The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the Commissioners, exclusive of new districts mentioned below, amounted on the 1st November last to 856, with an aggregate population of 2,346,535, and the annual grants payable by the Commissioners in respect of those benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rent-charge annexed in certain cases, amounted in the aggregate to the annual sum of 46,339*l.* in perpetuity.

One district has been constituted under the Church Endowment Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37., since the last Report; the means for endowing the same having been provided without any present aid from the fund under the control of the Commissioners. The particulars of this district are set forth in the usual form in the Appendix, No. 11. p. 76. and the Scheme for constituting it is also in the Appendix, p. 54.

The total number of districts constituted by the Commissioners up to the 1st of November last amounted to 242, and their aggregate population to 854,870; and it is satisfactory to be able to add, that of those districts 189 have been already provided with churches, and have so become "new parishes" under the 15th section of the Act, and the incumbents thereof respectively thus entitled to an annual income of not less than 150*l.*, besides surplice fees and dues arising within their respective parishes. The annual payment by the Commissioners in respect of districts and new parishes is accordingly increased to 34,373*l.*, and is subject to further increase from time to time as new churches are consecrated.

The permanent charge upon "The Common Fund" for augmentation and endowment of parochial cures amounts therefore, at present, to the sum of 80,712*l.* per annum.

A list of the benefices, to the incumbents of which grants have been made during the year by way of compensation for loss of fees, transferred to the incumbents of new parishes formed under the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37., is given in the Appendix, No. 12. p. 76. and the Scheme for confirming them is also in the Appendix, p. 41.

The Commissioners have received from the Bishop of Durham during the year to which this Report relates a further sum of 3,339*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, which, added to his Lordship's former benefactions, makes an amount of 17,508*l.* 15*s.* ; and has been applied towards the erection of parsonage houses in the diocese of Durham. The particulars of the grants from this fund during the same period are contained in the Appendix, No. 13. p. 76; and there is now an unappropriated balance of 4,217*l.* 10*s.* which the Commissioners are prepared to allot to benefices within the diocese of Durham, upon the principles hitherto acted upon.

A list of building and mining leases granted with the sanction of the Commissioners, under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108., during the year preceding the 1st of November last, will be found in the Appendix, No. 14. p. 77.

All which is reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

In witness whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their Common Seal, this first day of March in the year 1855.

L.S.

APPENDIX

TO

THE SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

SCHEMES sanctioned and approved by HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1854.

No. 670. *For transferring the Patronage of the Church of the District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.—Gazetted 2d December* 1853.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, " An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report " of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesias- " tical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled ' An Act to carry into effect with certain modifications, the fourth report of ' the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled ' An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical ' Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for transferring the patronage of the district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

" Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, with an especial view to the better care of populous parishes, that arrangements may from time to time be made, by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council), for improving the value, or making a better provision for the spiritual duties of ill-endowed parishes or districts, by means of such alterations in the exercise of patronage as may be agreed upon by patrons, with the consent of the bishop.

" And whereas it is by the said secondly-recited Act enacted that such arrangements may be made, notwithstanding such patronage shall be vested in, or belong to, any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole.

" And whereas the said district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road, contains a large population, and the church thereof is not adequately endowed:

" And whereas the patronage of, or right of nomination of a minister to the said church is vested in the Reverend William Harry Edward Bentinck, Clerk, Canon, and Archdeacon of the collegiate Church of Saint Peter's, Westminster, and Elizabeth Frances, his wife, and their assigns, during their joint lives, and, after the death of either of them, in the survivor and his or her assigns, during his or her life, and after the decease of the survivor then in the following trustees, videlicet: the Dean of the said collegiate church of Saint Peter's, Westminster, the Rector of Saint John the Evangelist in Westminster, and the Rector of Saint Margaret's Westminster, and their respective successors for the time being, for ever.

And it has been agreed by the said patrons to transfer such patronage and right of nomination to the Dean and Chapter of the said collegiate church of Saint Peter's Westminster, with a view to the augmentation of the endowment of the said church by the said Dean and Chapter with a yearly rent-charge of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be issuing out of, and secured upon, certain premises now forming part of their capitular estates; and the said Dean and Chapter have agreed to make such augmentation accordingly, and in token of such agreement have hereunto affixed their corporate seal.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James, Bishop of London, and of the said William Harry Edward Bentinck, and Elizabeth Frances, his wife, the Right Honourable and Reverend Lord John Thynne, Subdean of the said collegiate church, acting for the

Dean thereof by virtue of Your Majesty's warrant, the Reverend John Jennings, Rector of Saint John the Evangelist in Westminster, and the Reverend William Cureton, Rector of Saint Margaret's Westminster, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, that, with a view to effecting such augmentation as aforesaid, the patronage of, and right of nomination of, a Minister to the said church of the district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge Road, shall, upon and from the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, be transferred to, and shall be absolutely vested in, the Dean and Chapter of the said collegiate church, and their successors, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matter aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 671. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Swallowcliffe, in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, for the Property belonging to such Prebend.—Gazetted 2d December* 1853.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Swallowcliffe, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury, for the property belonging to such prebend:

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such prebend become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any collegiate church for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebend, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend William Henley Pearson, the present holder of the said prebend, that with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said William Henley Pearson, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands,

tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), now belonging to the said prebend of Swallowcliffe as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said William Henley Pearson to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall be paid by us to the said William Henley Pearson, the sum of nine hundred and eighty pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the second day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been, or shall be granted or made by the said William Henley Pearson:

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like Advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 672. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Bitton, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 2d December* 1853.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Bitton, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Bitton (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, duly published in the London Gazette on the fourteenth day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after

due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said Prebend of Bitton, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 673. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Precentorship of the Cathedral of York, and to the Prebend of Driffield, thereunto annexed.—Gazetted 2d December* 1853.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the precentorship of the cathedral and metropolitical church of York, and to the prebend of Driffield, in the said church, thereunto annexed, and now vested in us:

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said precentorship, and to the said prebend of Driffield thereunto annexed (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us, by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, duly published in the London Gazette, on the fourteenth day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said precentorship of York, and to the said prebend of Driffield, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 674. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Precentorship of the Cathedral Church of Wells.—Gazetted 23d December* 1853.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the precentorship of the cathedral church of Wells, and now vested in us:

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne,) all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein-mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us,) and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said precentorship (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage,) became vested in us on the vacancy of the said office of precentor, which occurred on or about the thirtieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, by the decease of the Reverend John Watson Beadon, the then precentor, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof.

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said precentorship, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 675. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Painshall, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.—Gazetted 23d December 1853.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November, 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Painshall, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said Prebend of Welton Painshall (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said Prebend, which occurred on or about the twenty-fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by the decease of the Reverend William Palmer, the then Prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said Prebend of Welton Painshall, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 676. *For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Hereford.—Gazetted 6th January* 1854,

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of December 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Hereford, in the diocese of Hereford:

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed by the annexation either of an entire canonry, or of a canonry charged with the payment of such portion of its income as should be determined on towards providing for another archdeacon in the same diocese, or with such last-mentioned portion of the income of a canonry or by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof, to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, and that no canonry should be so charged with a payment of a portion of the income thereof to any archdeacon, unless the average annual income of such canonry, after payment of such portion as aforesaid, should amount to or exceed five hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation, or other emolument as such archdeacon under the provisions of the same Act, unless resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry should be situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence, which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and residence in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the average net annual income of the said archdeaconry of Hereford is below the sum of twenty-four pounds:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Renn Dickson, Bishop of Hereford, testified by his having signed and sealed this

scheme, that until the archdeacon of Hereford shall be elected or appointed to a canonry in the cathedral church of Hereford, there shall be paid by us out of the common fund in the said Act mentioned, to the Archdeacon of Hereford for the time being (provided that he shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or shall have obtained licence of non-residence), the annual sum of one hundred and seventy-six pounds, on the first day of January in every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of January next, and every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate from the bishop that the archdeacon claiming the same has duly resided within the diocese of Hereford, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the said archdeaconry, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 677. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.—Gazetted 6th January* 1854.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of December 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the deanery of the cathedral church of Chichester, and now vested in us:

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein-mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said deanery (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and duly published in the London Gazette of the eighth day of November, in the same year, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and heriditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said deanery, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 678. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Louth, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.—Gazetted 6th January* 1854.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of December 1853,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Louth, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in us:

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property hereinafter described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said Prebend of Louth (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said Prebend, which occurred on or about the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by the appointment of the Reverend Charles Goddard, the then Prebendary, to the deanery of the said cathedral church, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from

time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said Prebend of Louth, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable:

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 679. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Bilton, in the Cathedral Church of York, for the Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.—Gazetted 31st January* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of January 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Bilton, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter, at York, for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the Prebend of Bilton will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage,) upon the first avoidance of the said prebend become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend William Preston, the present holder of the said prebend, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said William Preston, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty

in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), now belonging to the said William Preston, as such holder of the said prebend as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said William Preston to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall be paid by us to the said William Preston, the sum of six hundred and seventy pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the twenty-ninth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been, or shall be granted or made by the said William Preston.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 680. *For regulating the Incomes of the future Deans and Canons of the Cathedral Church of Saint David's.—Gazetted* 31*st January* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of January 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating "the Cathedral Churches of Wales," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for regulating 'the Cathedral Churches of Wales,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for regulating the incomes of the future deans and canons of the cathedral church of Saint David's.

"Whereas it is by the first-mentioned Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), such annual sums shall be determined on to be paid, and shall be accordingly paid by us, or such deductions shall be allowed to be made out of the proceeds of any suspended canonry or canonries, as, after due inquiry and calculation, shall give to the Dean of Saint David's an average annual income of seven hundred pounds, and to the canons of the said church an average annnal income of three hundred and fifty pounds:

"And whereas it is by the secondly-recited Act declared and enacted, that, notwithstanding such last recited provision, it shall be lawful, by the authority aforesaid, to carry such purposes, or any of them, into effect by any mode of payment or contribution, augmentation, or endowment, which may be deemed fit, as well as by the mode in the said first-recited Act specified, and that the scale of payments and receipts may, from time to

time, in any case be revised, and, if need be, varied by the like authority, so as to preserve, as nearly as may be, the intended average annual incomes respectively, but not so as to affect any dean or canon in possession at the time of making any such variation:

"And whereas it is by the thirdly-recited Act declared and enacted, that the average annual incomes of the dean and canons residentiary of the said cathedral church shall be of the same amounts respectively as are fixed by the said first-recited Act; and that the provisions of the same Act, and of the herein secondly-recited Act, respecting the augmentation of the incomes of deans and canons, shall be construed to authorize the augmentation of the incomes of the dean and canons residentiary aforesaid, out of the common fund in the said first-recited Act mentioned:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us, that the annual incomes of the dean and of the canons in the said cathedral church of Saint David's are subject to great fluctuation and uncertainty, and do not amount on an average to the said sums of seven hundred pounds and three hundred and fifty pounds respectively; and we have satisfied ourselves, after due inquiry and consideration, that the following arrangement should be adopted for regulating such incomes:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that with respect to every dean and to every canon of the said cathedral church of Saint David's, to be appointed after the date of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, there shall be delivered to us by the treasurer of such church, in every year, so soon as conveniently may be after the annual audit of the accounts of the chapter of the said church, a correct account in writing, in such form and verified in such manner as we shall from time to time direct, showing every sum of money, from whatsoever source arising, which according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, shall have become due and payable to such dean or canon in respect of the deanery, or of any such canonry, for the year ending on the day up to which such accounts shall have been so audited as aforesaid; and that if at any time it shall appear, by any such account, that the amount so to have become due and payable to any such dean shall exceed the sum of seven hundred pounds, or to any such canon the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, then, and in every such case, the amount of the surplus shall at the same time be paid by the said treasurer to our credit at the Bank of England; and that upon any account so delivered being examined and approved by our treasurers for the time being, their receipt for the amount of any such surplus shall be given to the said treasurer of the said cathedral church, and shall be a good and valid discharge for the same; and that if at any time it shall appear by any such account that the amount so due and payable, in the case of any such dean, shall be less than the sum of seven hundred pounds, or in the case of any such canon less than the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, then, and in every such case, there shall be paid by us forthwith to such treasurer, on account of such dean or canon, such a sum of money as shall make up the deficiency; and the receipt of such treasurer, countersigned by the same dean or canon, as the case may be, shall be a good and sufficient discharge for any claim which such dean or canon may have on us in respect of the average annual income to which he may be entitled for the year to which the same account relates.

"Provided always, and we further recommend and propose, that all moneys which, according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, may be receivable by any dean or canon thereof succeeding upon the first vacancy of the deanery, and of each canonry, happening after the date of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, shall be included in the next yearly account to be delivered to us as aforesaid; and that the income of the dean or canon so newly appointed shall be made up or limited, as the case may be, in manner aforesaid, to such part of the sum of seven hundred pounds, or three hundred and fifty pounds respectively, and no more, as shall be proportioned according to such rate, to the period during which he shall have been appointed to such deanery or canonry.

"And that upon every subsequent vacancy of the deanery or any canonry, all the moneys which, according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, would, if such vacancy had not taken place, have become due and payable to the dean or canon making such vacancy, out of the corporate revenues of the said cathedral church, for the year ending on the day of the next ensuing annual audit as aforesaid, shall be included in the account so to be delivered to us as aforesaid after such audit; that the whole of any surplus above the sum of seven hundred pounds in the case of a dean, and three hundred and fifty pounds in the case of a canon, shall be paid to us; and that in case the amount of such moneys shall be below the said sum of seven hundred pounds or three hundred and fifty pounds, as the case may be, we shall not be called upon to pay in respect of such deanery or canonry any greater sums for that year than shall together be necessary to make up the income of such deanery or canonry for that year to seven hundred pounds or three hundred and fifty pounds, as the case may be; and that the respective incomes of seven hundred pounds to the dean, and three hundred and fifty pounds to each canon, so to be secured as aforesaid, shall, on every such vacancy as last aforesaid, be strictly apportionable between the dean or canon making the vacancy or his representatives, and the dean or canon succeeding thereto, any statute or usage of the said cathedral church, relating to the division of the corporate revenues thereof, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said cathedral church, or the deans and canons thereof, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint David's.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 681. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property belonging to the Prebend of Cantlowes, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London.—Gazetted* 31*st January* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of January 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property belonging to the Prebend of Cantlowes, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and which will become vested in us as hereinafter mentioned.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested or liable to be vested, in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described will become vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; but in the case of any such lands, tithes, rentcharges, and other hereditaments not actually in our possession, with the consent of the respective holders thereof, testified by their being made parties to such instruments, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments belonging to the said Prebend of Cantlowes (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), will become vested in us on the next avoidance of the same dignity which is now held by the Reverend Thomas Randolph, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, and so long as the said Thomas Randolph shall, as such prebendary, continue to hold the estates of the said prebend, with his consent, testified by his being made party to such deed or deeds, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments belonging to the said prebend, and which will become so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the

same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 682. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Grantham Borealis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 3d February 1854.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of January 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Grantham Borealis, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Grantham Borealis (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage,) became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and duly published in the London Gazette of the fifteenth day of same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Grantham Borealis, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or

parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 683. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Sub-chanter of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury for certain Property belonging to him as such Sub-chanter.—Gazetted 3d March* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 18th day of February 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the sub-chanter of the cathedral church of Salisbury, for certain property belonging to him as such sub-chanter.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the dignity or office of sub-chanter in the said cathedral church will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such dignity or office become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any dignitary or officer of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such dignitary or officer, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend George Ingram Fisher, the present sub-chanter of the said cathedral church of Salisbury that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said George Ingram Fisher, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and except also the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written), now belonging to the said George Ingram Fisher, as aforesaid, or to or in

which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred, and conveyed by and from the said George Ingram Fisher to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall be paid by us to the said George Ingram Fisher, the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, have been or shall be granted or made by the said George Ingram Fisher.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"*The Schedule above referred to.*

"All that the site of the Subchantry House situate in the Cathedral Close, at Salisbury, and now or late in the occupation of the Trustees of the Diocesan Training School."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 684. *For further regulating the Incomes of the several Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales.—Gazetted 7th March* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 18th day of February 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 'for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for further regulating the incomes of the several archbishops and bishops of England and Wales.

"Whereas by the said Act, after reciting that Your Majesty had issued a Commission to certain persons therein named, to inquire, amongst other things, whether any and what improvement could be made in the existing law and practice relating to the incomes of archbishops and bishops, so as to secure to them, respectively, fixed instead of fluctuating annual incomes; and that it was expedient that, until the said Commissioners should have made their report, and Parliament should have determined upon some permanent mode of effecting the object last aforesaid, temporary arrangements should be made for that purpose; it was enacted that, notwithstanding the provisions of the said therein first-recited Act, and any Order or Orders of Your Majesty in Council founded thereon, relating to or providing for the payment to or by us of fixed annual sums, it should be lawful, by the authority and in the manner by and in which the arrangements for carrying into effect the recommendations in the said Act recited might then be made, so to regulate from time to time the amounts, times, modes, and conditions of payments to be made to or by us, as the case might be, by or to any archbishop or bishop who should have succeeded to a see upon any avoidance thereof happening after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or any other archbishop or bishop who might signify his willingness to accept such annual income as therein-after mentioned, in lieu of his present income, as to secure to every such archbishop or bishop the annual income named for the archbishop or bishop of his see in the same or any other Act then in force, or in any Order of Your Majesty in Council duly made and published, and no more:

"And whereas a scheme was prepared by us and duly ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand

eight hundred and fifty-one, which contained a provision that every archbishop or bishop who should have succeeded to his see upon any avoidance thereof, which should have happened or should happen after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, should in every case in which application should be made to him for the renewal of any lease of any property or estate belonging to his see, when the amount of the fine to be paid for the renewal of such lease should amount to or exceed the sum of one hundred pounds, submit for our approval a statement of such application, together with the amount of the fine which he should propose to take in respect of such renewal, and also an explanation of the principle upon which such fine should have been calculated; and that no such renewal of any such lease should be effected by such archbishop or bishop, until the amount of such fine should have been approved by us:

"And whereas upon further consideration it appears to us to be expedient that the provisions of the said Order should be extended:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that no new lease or grant, nor any renewal of any lease or grant, shall be made or effected by any archbishop or bishop who is or shall be subject to the provisions of the said Order, until the terms of such lease or grant, or of such renewal, shall have been submitted to and approved by us.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, Saint Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester.

C. C. Greville.

No. 685. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Exeter for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted* 14*th March* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the "reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church "in England and Wales with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far "as they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, Revenues, and Patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating "to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the 'reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church 'in England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so 'far as they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, Revenues, and Patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the 'fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts 'relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Exeter for certain estates belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was, by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same) and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might from time to time be made with the consent in writing, under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Exeter, is seised, in right of his see, of the manors or lordships, lands, and hereditaments described in the first schedule hereunto annexed, the whole or the greater part of which are comprised in certain leases which are enumerated in the second schedule hereunto annexed:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund that the said manors, lands, and hereditaments should be transferred from the said see of Exeter to us, and that an annual money payment to the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, and his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that from and after the day of the due publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than such duly gazetted Order, the manors or lordships, lands, and hereditaments so described or referred to in the said schedules hereunto annexed (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein and thereto of the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, and of his successors, bishops of Exeter, shall be, and become conveyed and transferred from the said bishop, and his successors, bishops of Exeter, and shall be absolutely vested in us (subject to any legally subsisting leases or grants thereof), as from the sixth day of May now last past for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said manors or lordships, lands, and hereditaments, there shall be paid by us to the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, and his successors, bishops of Exeter, the annual sum of one thousand one hundred and ten pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, and that the first of such payments shall be considered to have accrued due on the sixth day of November now last past, and that the next of such payments shall be made on the sixth day of May now next ensuing.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

The First Schedule above referred to.

All that the manor or lordship of Penryn, comprising the lordship of the borough of Penryn, the manors of Penryn Forryn and Minster, with the harbour dues and other rights in the ports of Penryn, Falmouth, and Helford, and all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parishes of Saint Gluvias, Mylor, Mabe, Budock, Constantine, Manaccan, and elsewhere, in the county of Cornwall or elsewhere; and also all that the manor or lordship of Tregaire, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parishes of Saint Gerrans, Saint Just, Philleigh, Ruan, Langhorne, and elsewhere, in the said county of Cornwall or elsewhere; together with all and singular the messuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, structures, shops, mills, dove-houses, haggards, gardens, orchards, lands, tenements, meadows, leasows, fields, fens, pastures, feedings, commons, ways, fisheries, fishings, fishing-places, woods, underwoods, soil of woods, and hereditaments, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said several manors or lordships respectively belonging or in anywise appertaining, or to or with the same or any of them used, occupied, or enjoyed or accepted, reputed or taken to be part, parcel, or member thereof, or thereunto belonging or appertaining; together also with all free and copyhold and other rents arising within or belonging to the said several manors or lordships, and all fairs, and markets, and courts, to the same belonging, tolls, customs, piccage, stallage, bushelage, measurage, wharfage, anchorage, keelage, carinage, and wrecks, and also all views of frankpledge, courts-leet, courts-baron, borough-courts, and other courts, perquisites and profits of courts, fines, amerciaments, waifs, estrays, deodands, goods of felons and fugitives, and persons outlawed and put in exigent, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fealties, services, warrens, mines, quarries, furze, heaths, commons, moors, wastes, marshes, turbaries, waters, water-courses, streams, wears, banks, stanks, floodgates, fishings, winnowing places, hawking, hunting, and all other royalties, privileges, profits, and advantages whatsoever to the said several manors or lordships respectively belonging or in anywise appertaining, or therewith used or enjoyed.

The Second Schedule above referred to.

Date of Lease.		Name of Lessee.	Ages of cestui que vies in the year 1853.	Amount of Reserved Rent. £	s.	d.
17th June	1807	George William Frederick Duke of Leeds	55	2	19	1
22nd Sept.	1820	William Spargo	47, 38, 36	0	10	0
17th June	1807	Thomas Harvey	55			
13th May	1850	William Edgcombe	55, 21, 20	2	2	4
8th Jan.	1849	Peter Hill	55, 17	0	9	0
13th August	1844	Henry Snow and Colin Sanders	55, 19	0	9	0
				0	4	0
12th August	1844	William Angove	55, 19	0	17	4
17th June	1807	Michael Colliver	55	2	3	0
16th July	1835	William Baker	58, 56, 32	1	8	0
17th June	1807	Thomas Bolitho, Junior	48, 54	1	4	0
17th June	1807	Thomas Grylls	54, 49	3	7	0
26th Feb.	1833	Thomas Rogers, George Rogers, and John Rogers	70, 68	0	2	6
12th April	1836	William Henry Whitehead and Deeble Boger	28, 23	0	12	0
6th Nov.	1838	Thomas Hocker	62, 49, 37	2	1	6
5th Sept.	1846	Richard Reed Rapson	61, 18	0	10	6
5th Sept.	1846	Mary Rapson	61, 18	0	10	0
25th July	1839	Mary Rapson	59, 19	2	2	6
6th Feb.	1850	Richard Williams	53, 26, 19	1	7	6
27th May	1848	Frederick Sanders and Frederick Kitson	9, 21, 21	0	7	0
17th June	1807	Peter Harvey	66, 70	0	12	0
16th May	1848	George Glasson, Hugh Oliver Olivey, and William McDowell	56, 31, 23	3	7	6
21st May	1842	Richard Michell Hodge	50, 42, 49	0	16	8
17th June	1807	James Bull, Junior	76, 68, 48	2	3	0
2nd June	1828	Henry Geach	30, 27	2	0	0
7th Feb.	1851	James Bull	57, 29, 7	1	12	0
17th June	1807	William Cornish	61, 51, 49	0	6	8
15th March	1830	George Frean	57, 36, 30	0	15	6
17th June	1807	James Humphrey and Robert Dillon	55, 51, 48	0	15	6
31st August	1820	John Stona	71, 40	0	18	0
16th Dec.	1832	Robert Jope Kinsman	51, 46, 42	0	17	0
6th April	1848	Joel Blainey	70, 53, 9	0	13	4
11th Nov.	1832	Thomas Williams Reed	55, 32, 34	3	0	0
7th June	1852	John Barrett and Mary his wife	55, 29, 30	0	16	0
11th Nov.	1832	Humphry Millett Grylls	55, 49	0	1	0
3rd July	1850	Thomas Williams Reed	55, 20, 14	1	3	4
11th Dec.	1837	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Penryn	46, 30	12	5	6
17th June	1807	Abel Dagge	55	0	10	0
13th April	1837	Mary Sandys Grylis	57, 51, 19	5	16	0
9th Nov.	1852	John Tyache	57, 51, 13	0	6	0
17th Aug.	1820	Thomas Harvey	47	2	0	0
16th Oct.	1829	Thomas Harvey	38, 43, 38	2	0	0
18th Dec.	1829	John Christian Hose and William Hunt	50, 34, 36	35	3	6
16th Feb.	1847	Richard Johns and Richard Pendarves Johns	50, 27	1	2	6
20th April	1833	Ann Kempe and Alfred John Kempe	62, 25	7	5	0

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

C. C. Greville.

No. 686. *For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Diocese of Lichfield.—Gazetted 14th March 1854.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council,

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of

February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report 'of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes, by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation, or other emolument as such archdeacon under the provisions of the same Act, unless resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry should be situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence, which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and residence in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the tenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and duly gazetted, it was provided that the annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds should be paid by us to the Archdeacon of Salop, for the time being:

"And whereas the amount of the said grant of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum was fixed on the assumption that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry arising from other sources, amounted to fifty pounds, and it has been made to appear to us that such average annual income did not exceed the sum of thirty-four pounds:

"We therefore humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in the said first recited Order mentioned, there shall be paid by us out of the Common Fund in the said Act mentioned to the Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield, for the time being, the further annual sum of sixteen pounds; and that a rateable payment from the date of his appointment to the first day of January now last past shall be forthwith made to the Venerable John Allen, the present holder of the said archdeaconry, and that every future payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate from the bishop that the archdeacon claiming the same has duly resided within the Diocese of Lichfield, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said archdeaconry, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the Diocese of Lichfield.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 687. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Grantham Australis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 14th March* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of An Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Grantham Australis, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Grantham Australis (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us under or by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and duly published in the London Gazette on the seventeenth day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Grantham Australis, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 688. *For fixing the Number and Emoluments of the Minor Canons in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.—Gazetted 4th April* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in the cathedral church of Bristol.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Act enacted, that as soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided, that is to say, by a scheme prepared

by us, and duly ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, regulations should be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in each cathedral and collegiate church, provided that there should not in any case be more than six nor less than two, and that the stipend of each such minor canon appointed, or to be appointed after the passing of the same Act, should not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and that arrangements might from time to time be made, by the like authority, for securing to any minor canon not otherwise competently provided for such annual sum as should make up to him an income as minor canon, not exceeding in any case the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds:

"And whereas application has been made to us, by the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Bristol, to fix the number and emoluments of the minor canons in the said church, as herein-after mentioned:

"And whereas it has been represented to us, by the said dean and chapter, that the number of minor canons in the said church has heretofore been six, but is now reduced to three, and that it is expedient that there should continue to be three minor canons only therein, and that the stipend of each of such minor canons should be one hundred and fifty pounds:

"Now therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their chapter seal, that the number of minor canons in the said cathedral church of Bristol shall from henceforth be three, and that there shall be paid by the said dean and chapter, out of the corporate revenues of the said church, to each of such minor canons a fixed annual stipend as such minor canon of one hundred and fifty pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the two several Registries of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and Gloucester.

C. C. Greville.

No. 689. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Yetminster Prima, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 4th April* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of "populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous 'parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Yetminster Prima, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that

none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Yetminster Prima (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred in or about the month of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, by the decease of the Reverend George Radcliffe, Doctor in Divinity, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Yetminster Prima, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. Greville.

No. 690. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Yetminster Secunda, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 4th April* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous 'parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Yetminster Secunda, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, trans-

ferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments. and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Yetminster Secunda (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred in or about the month of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by the decease of the Reverend Archibald Alison, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Yetminster Secunda, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 691. *For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.—Gazetted 2d May* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis- "sioners for England," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the "law relating to Ecclesiastical houses of residence," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commis- 'sioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act 'to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 'England,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to alter and amend the law relating 'to Ecclesiastical houses of residence,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared, that, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested in the public funds or in other

security or securities, in trust for any ecclesiastical body corporate, aggregate or sole, might, upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under the hand and seal of such body corporate, and in the case of any chapter, with the consent of the visitor thereof, be directed to be sold, and the same should be sold accordingly, and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate; and also that for any like purpose any arrangement might be made, with the consent, in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, did and should include and apply to all moneys and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government Funds, or elsewhere, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer or of any individual or individuals, for or to the credit of or in trust for any bishop, dean and chapter, dean or canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise:

"And whereas the said dean and chapter are now seised in fee of divers manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, the whole or the greater part of which have been heretofore demised on leases for years or lives at small annual reserved rents, and upon payment of fines, and they are also beneficially interested in or otherwise entitled to certain sums of stock or cash invested or held in trust as aforesaid, and particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.:

"And whereas by an Order and Decree of the said dean and chapter, bearing date the eleventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly confirmed as a statute by their visitor and registered in the registry of the diocese, it was provided that there should be appropriated out of the revenues of the said dean and chapter to or for the several persons or objects connected with the said dean and chapter, and enumerated and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked B, the several yearly sums of money specified in the same schedule, opposite to the names or descriptions of such persons or objects respectively:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us, with the consent of their visitor, that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments (except as herein-after excepted) should be dealt with in manner herein-after mentioned; and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter, that the same should be dealt with accordingly:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, and of the Right Reverend George, Bishop of Peterborough, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose that in consideration of the money payments herein-after mentioned, to be paid by us to or on account of the said dean and chapter, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong, either in possession or reversion, to the said dean and chapter (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and excepting also the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked C), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter, shall upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any other conveyance or assurance in the law, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become and be absolutely seised or possessed of the same in fee, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall, on the first day of May and the first day of November in every year, be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, in respect of the half year then last past, the sum of three thousand one hundred and five pounds; and that the first payment on account of such annuity, calculated from the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be made on the first day of May next; and that the receipt or receipts of the treasurer for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us, under the authority of this scheme when ratified as aforesaid.

"Provided always, and we further recommend and propose, that in addition to the annual sums and charges, specified in the said schedule hereunto annexed, marked B, the said dean and chapter shall also pay to their chapter clerk for the time being the annual sum of two hundred and ten pounds in respect of the profits heretofore accruing to him, on account of the management of the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us.

"And we further recommend and propose, that none of the moneys or estates to be received or acquired under the provisions of this scheme, shall be applicable to the purposes of our common fund, except only so far as it may be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout, under the provisions of this scheme, until, or unless

by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession, in fee simple, of real estates sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income (after deducting therefrom rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management,) of six thousand pounds, subject, however, as well to the charges and outgoings herein-before mentioned, as to all other capitular liabilities, except the herein-before mentioned payment of two hundred and ten pounds per annum to the chapter clerk.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said dean and chapter and of their visitor, that the said sums of stock so described as aforesaid, in the said schedule marked A, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the gazetting of such Order as aforesaid, be sold out or transferred, and the same or the proceeds thereof, be paid or carried to our account at the Bank of England, to be applied towards the objects of this scheme, and particularly to investment in the purchase of any interest in the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us, or any or either of them, or of any other real estates.

"And we further recommend and propose, that until the said dean and chapter shall have been so put into possession of estates as last herein-before mentioned, the operation of the provisions of the Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, relating to the incomes of the Dean and Canons of Peterborough, shall be suspended, and that the said provisions shall be in abeyance.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid in conformity with the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"SCHEDULE A.

"The sum of one hundred and four pounds six shillings and one penny, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, exparte the Great Northern Railway Company.

"The sum of one thousand six hundred and twenty-four pounds seven shillings and fourpence, three pounds per centum Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Right Reverend George Davys, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, the Venerable Owen Davys, M.A., Archdeacon of Northampton, and John Gates, of Peterborough aforesaid, Gentleman, as trustees of such stock, being denominated in the books of the dean and chapter, as the Accumulating Fund.

"SCHEDULE B.

	£	s.	d.
For the repair and maintenance of the Fabric of the Cathedral, the Boundary Walls of the Precincts, the Almshouses, Grammar School, and Schoolmaster's House	800	0	0
To the Precentor and two Minor Canons	500	0	0
To the Grammar School	400	0	0
To the Choir	925	0	0
To the Librarian	25	0	0
To the Vergers, Porters, &c.	230	0	0
To the Paupers	80	0	0
To Miscellaneous Expenses	40	0	0
	£3,000	0	0

"SCHEDULE C.

"*In the Cathedral Precincts.*

"All that messuage or mansion-house called the Deanery House, with the court-yard, gardens, stables, and appurtenances to the same, adjoining and belonging, numbered or distinguished upon the map or plan of the city or town of Peterborough, annexed to the award, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed upon the Peterborough Inclosure as number 79.

"And also all those four several messuages or dwelling-houses, commonly known as the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Canonry or Prebendal Houses, with the yards, gardens, stables, and appurtenances to the same respectively belonging, and usually occupied therewith, numbered or distinguished upon the said map or plan as numbers 48, 64, 68, and 67.

"And also all those three several messuages or dwelling-houses, commonly known as the Minor Canons' Houses with the yards, gardens, stables, and appurtenances to the same respectively belonging, and usually occupied therewith, numbered or distinguished upon the said map or plan as numbers 69, 66, and 63.

"And also all that ancient chapel or building now used as the Grammar School, with the Schoolmaster's house and premises adjoining towards the north, and the garden and small outhouses adjoining and occupied therewith, numbered respectively upon the said map or plan as numbers 102, 103, 104, 105, and 107.

"And also all that gateway or stone building, with the room over the same, called the Music Room, and the house called the Porter's Lodge, being part of and adjoining the

said building, situate at the western entrance of the Cathedral Close, and numbered upon the said map or plan 106.

"And also all that other gate house or porter's lodge, called the East Gate, and the common coach-house or stable and other premises, adjoining towards the west called the Prebendal Coach-house, numbered respectively on the said map or plan 59, 60, and 61.

"And also all that building called the Chapter House, and the Treasury Office adjoining, situate on the eastern side of the cloisters of the said cathedral church, and the vacant space of ground called the Cloister Square or Laurel Court.

"And also all that newly erected building called the Almshouse, situate on the northern side of the said cathedral close, divided into several rooms, and occupied by poor people, assigned for that purpose by the said Dean and Chapter, with the yards and gardens to the same adjoining and belonging, numbered 80 on the said map or plan."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 692. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property belonging to the Prebend of Stoke Newington, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London.—Gazetted 9th May* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property belonging to the Prebend of Stoke Newington, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, in London, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments, vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now-reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, formerly belonging to the said Prebend of Stoke Newington (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the third day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, by the appointment of the Reverend John Lonsdale, the then prebendary, to the Bishoprick of Lichfield, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act,

all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Stoke Newington, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable:

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 693. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Alrewas, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, for the Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.—Gazetted 9th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Alrewas, in the cathedral church of Lichfield for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said Prebend of Alrewas, will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of the said prebend, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Venerable George Hodson, the present holder of the said prebend of Alrewas, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said George Hodson, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose, that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical

patronage) now belonging to the said George Hodson as such prebendary as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said George Hodson to us as from the twelfth day of October now last past, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, as from the said twelfth day of October last past, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said George Hodson, during the term of his natural life, the annual sum of two hundred and ninety pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twelfth day of April and the twelfth day of October; and that two of such half-yearly payments shall be made on the twelfth day of October next, provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, have been or shall be granted or made by the said George Hodson; and that if the decease of the said George Hodson shall happen on any other day than one of the said two half-yearly days of payment, then a proportionate sum only shall be paid to the representatives of the said George Hodson.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 694. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Huntington, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, for the Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.* —*Gazetted 9th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Huntington, in the cathedral church of Hereford, for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the prebend of Huntington, will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such prebend become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any

case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Honourable and Reverend Henry Rodney, the present holder of the said prebend of Huntington, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said Henry Rodney, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose, that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) now belonging to the said Henry Rodney, as such prebendary as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Henry Rodney to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said Henry Rodney the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall since the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Henry Rodney.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts: and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 695. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Oxton Prima, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, for the Property belonging to the said Prebend.—Gazetted 9th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of the prebend of Oxton Prima, in the collegiate church of Southwell, for the property belonging to the said prebend.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such prebend become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any collegiate church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebend, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend James Jarvis Peach, the present holder of the said prebend of Oxton Prima, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said James Jarvis Peach, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose, that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), now belonging to the said James Jarvis Peach as such prebendary as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said James Jarvis Peach to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said James Jarvis Peach, during the term of his natural life, the annual sum of two hundred and sixty pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such half-yearly payments shall be made on the first day of November next; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the twelfth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, have been or shall be granted or made by the said James Jarvis Peach, and that if the decease of the said James Jarvis Peach shall happen on any other day than one of the said two half-yearly days of payment, then a proportionate sum only shall be paid to the representatives of the said James Jarvis Peach.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 696. *For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes.—Gazetted 9th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes.

"Whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that, except as therein otherwise specified, all the monies and revenues to be paid to us, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in us by and under the authority of the

same Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, shall be from time to time carried over by us to a common fund, and by payments or investments made out of such fund, or if in any case it be deemed more expedient, by means of an actual conveyance and assignment of such lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of a portion thereof, additional provision shall be made by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by Orders of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying schemes prepared by us,) for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall, by the like authority, be deemed most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; provided always, that in making any such additional provision out of any tithes, or any lands or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, so vested or to be vested in us, or out of the rents and profits thereof, due consideration shall be had of the wants and circumstances of the places in which such tithes now arise or have arisen:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the said common fund, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the first schedule hereunto annexed the fixed annual sum set opposite to the name of such benefice or church in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year; provided nevertheless, that the amount of the payment on the first day of November next in respect of each of the annual sums specified in the said schedule shall be calculated from such date as, according to the circumstances of each case, shall appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the lands and premises particularly described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances now vested in us for the purposes of the said Act, and all our estates and interest therein, shall without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the gazetting thereof, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the Reverend John Armstrong, Rector of the Rectory of Dinder, in the county of Somerset, and his successors in the same rectory.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the further augmentation by us of any of the said benefices or churches, if it shall be deemed fit, when there shall be sufficient means for that purpose; and that if it shall appear to us to be expedient, at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the incumbent of any benefice, or instead of any part of such annual sum, a gross sum equivalent thereto should be substituted, or any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such benefice in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

First Schedule.

Name of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant.
			£
Billinge, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	30
Bishton *alias* Bishopstone, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	2
Catshill Christ Church, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	30
Durnford, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	14
Halam, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	3
Swindon New Town, St. Mark, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol	100

Second Schedule.

No. on Tithe Commutation Map of the Parish of Dinder.	Description.	Quality.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
190	House and Garden	Garden	0	0	14
192	Orchard	Orchard	0	2	8
195	Orchard	Orchard	1	0	7
200	Orchard	Orchard	0	2	6
201	Wheelhouse Orchard	Orchard	1	1	0
		Acres	3	1	35

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectua in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly publishe

n the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Bath and Wells, Chester, Gloucester and Bristol, Lincoln, Llandaff, Salisbury, and Worcester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 697. *For compensating certain Spiritual Persons whose Emoluments have been diminished by reason of Proceedings under the Act for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of populous Parishes.—Gazetted 9th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for compensating certain spiritual persons whose emoluments have been diminished by reason of proceedings under the said Act.

"Whereas the said Act, together with the Acts therein recited, authorize the assigning at any time, and from time to time, to the incumbent of any church or chapel whose fees, dues, or other emoluments shall be diminished by or in consequence of any proceeding under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act, of such an annual sum as shall upon due inquiry appear to be a just and reasonable compensation for such diminution:

"And whereas by certain duly gazetted orders of Your Majesty in Council for confirming certain schemes prepared by us, pursuant to the same Act, certain new parishes have been duly constituted, and the perpetual curates thereof respectively have become entitled to receive certain fees, dues, and other emoluments arising therein, and we deem it just and reasonable that compensation should be made to the incumbents of the churches or chapels herein-after mentioned, whose fees, dues, or other emoluments have been diminished by or in consequence of such proceedings, and that the annual sums herein-after mentioned should be assigned to such incumbents:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that in respect of the new parishes mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereunto annexed, there shall be paid by us, to the several incumbents named and described in the second column of the same schedule, so long as they shall respectively remain such incumbents, and no longer, the annual sums mentioned in the third column thereof by way of such compensation as aforesaid, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the payment to be made in each case on the first day of November next shall be a sum calculated at the annual rate applicable to such cases from the day on which the fees, dues, and other emoluments became so as aforesaid receivable by the perpetual curates of such new parishes respectively.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE.

1. New Parish.	2. Grantees.	3. Amount of Grant.
Cowling -	The Reverend John T. C. Fawcett, Incumbent of the Vicarage of Kildwick, in the county of York and diocese of Ripon -	2
East Crompton	The Reverend Daniel Brammall, Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Shaw, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Manchester - - - - - -	2
Moxley -	The Reverend Joseph B. Owen, Incumbent of the Vicarage of Saint Mary Bilston, in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield - - - - - - -	4
Musbury -	The Reverend Louis Henry Mordacque, Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Haslingden, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Manchester - - - - - - -	5

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Lichfield, Manchester, and Ripon.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 698. *For making further Provision for the Cure of Souls in the new Parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, in the Diocese of London.—Gazetted 30th June* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of June 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making further provision for the cure of souls in the new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, in the diocese of London.

"Whereas by a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, ratifying a scheme prepared by us under the provisions of the said Act, it was provided that there should thereafter be paid by the rector for the time being of the benefice or rectory of Saint Andrew Undershaft with Saint Mary Axe thereunto annexed, in the city and diocese of London, out of the revenues thereof, by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-fifth day of March and twenty-ninth day of September in every year, to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, by their treasurer for the time being, but in trust for the perpetual curates, incumbents, or ministers for the time being of the new parishes and districts enumerated in a schedule to the said Order annexed (of which the said new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, is one), the annual sum of four hundred and seventy-five pounds, clear of all deductions except income or property tax, and that such annual sum of four hundred and seventy-five pounds, and each and every instalment thereof, should be charged upon all the tithes or the payments in lieu or in respect of tithes payable by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King Henry the Eighth, chapter twelve, to the rector for the time being of the said rectory: And that the said annual sum of four hundred and seventy-five pounds should be divided and distributed in the manner in such Order mentioned, and so as, inter alia, to secure to the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, the annual sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds:

"And whereas the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James, Bishop of London, the patron of the said benefice or rectory, and the Reverend Frederick George Blomfield, incumbent of the same, are desirous that the annual sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, now payable as aforesaid to the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, should be increased to the annual sum of two hundred pounds in manner herein-after mentioned:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the said Charles James, Bishop of London, and Frederick George Blomfield, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, that the sum of four hundred and seventy-five pounds so as aforesaid charged on the said benefice or rectory of Saint Andrew Undershaft with Saint Mary Axe shall henceforth be increased to the yearly sum of five hundred pounds, and that thereupon the yearly sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds so to be paid as aforesaid to the incumbent of the new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Limehouse, shall be increased to two hundred pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordancewith the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to

ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 699. *For permanently annexing a small Portion of Land to the Residentiary House of the Dean of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 4th July* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of July 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for permanently annexing a small portion of land to the residentiary house of the dean of the cathedral church of Salisbury.

"Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that in every cathedral or collegiate chapter wherein there might exist any statute or custom for assigning to the dean or to any canon any land, tithes, or other hereditaments, in addition to his share of the corporate revenues, or for appropriating separately to the dean or any canon, during his incumbency, the proceeds of any land, tithes, or other hereditaments, part of the corporate property of the chapter, every such statute and custom, or every such part thereof, as should relate to such assignment or appropriation, should be repealed and annulled as to all deans and canons appointed after the passing of that Act; provided, nevertheless, that any small portion of land situate within the limits and precincts of any cathedral or collegiate church, or in the vicinity of any residentiary house, might be reserved to such church, or permanently annexed to such residentiary house, by the authority in the said Act provided, namely, by a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council:

"And whereas the piece of land herein-after described, being part of the corporate estate of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury, was, during the incumbency of the Very Reverend Hugh Nicholas Pearson, formerly dean thereof, added to the deanery garden, and enclosed by a boundary wall erected to separate the said garden from the adjoining premises, and has ever since been occupied as part of such garden; and whereas, the Very Reverend Henry Parr Hamilton, the present dean of the said cathedral church, was appointed to that dignity and office since the passing of the said Act, that is to say, on the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the said dean and chapter being desirous that the said piece of land should be permanently annexed to the said residentiary house, have applied to us accordingly, and we are of opinion that such annexation would be expedient:

"We therefore humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Salisbury, testified by their having hereunto affixed their common seal, that all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the close of the canons of the cathedral church of Salisbury, on part whereof a certain tenement or mansion house now pulled down formerly stood, and which is now, and for some time past has been used and occupied as part of the deanery garden, the same piece or parcel of land being bounded on the north by the residentiary house and garden of the dean of the said cathedral church, on the south by the residentiary house formerly belonging to the subchanter, but now used as the training school, on the west by the river Avon, and on the east by the roadway in front of the said deanery house, shall, so soon as any Order of Your Majesty in Council for ratifying this scheme shall have been duly gazetted, become and be permanently annexed to the said residentiary house or mansion house of the said dean, and be for ever thereafter held, enjoyed, reputed, deemed, and taken as part and parcel thereof.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matter aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly

published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 700. *For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester.—Gazetted 4th July* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of July 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis- "sioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commis- 'sioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act 'to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 'England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared, that by the authority of a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas under the provisions of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and duly published in the London Gazette, the said dean and chapter are entitled to receive from us, in augmentation of their capitular income, the annual sum of three thousand pounds as therein set forth, and will also be entitled to receive a certain further augmentation of their said income, if and when the annual rents and profits of a certain property in the said scheme and Order, particularly referred to as the "Chester "Bailiwick Estate," and thereby transferred to us, shall exceed the said yearly sum of three thousand pounds, and after the amount of certain advances, made under the provisions of the said Order out of our common fund, shall have been repaid to such fund, out of so much of the said rents and profits as shall exceed the said sum of three thousand pounds:

"And whereas the said dean and chapter are now seised in fee of divers manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, the whole or the greater part of which have been heretofore demised on leases for years at small annual reserved rents and upon payment of fines:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments should be dealt with in manner hereinafter mentioned, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter, that the same should be dealt with accordingly:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose that, in consideration of the money payments herein-after mentioned, to be paid by us to or on account of the said dean and chapter, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, which now belong, either in possession or reversion, to the said dean and chapter (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, with the fabric of the said cathedral church, and the public buildings and consecrated ground appurtenant thereto, and excepting also the lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the schedule hereunto annexed), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter, shall upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council

ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any other conveyance or assurance in the law, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors; and that we and they shall thereupon become and be absolutely seised or possessed of the same in fee, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof as from the first day of January now last past; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall, on the first day of July and the first day of January in every year, be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, in respect of the half year then last past, the sum of two thousand five hundred and thirty-three pounds, the first such payment to be made on the first day of July next; and that the receipt or receipts of the treasurer for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us under the authority of this scheme when ratified as aforesaid.

"Provided always, and we further recommend and propose, that the said dean and chapter shall continue liable for the discharge of the stipends of the officers of the said cathedral church, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to the maintenance thereof and the performance of services therein; and that the said dean and chapter shall also pay to the chapter clerk for the time being the annual sum of one hundred and forty pounds, in respect of the profits heretofore accruing to him on account of the management of the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us.

"And we further recommend and propose, that none of the monies or estates to be received or acquired under the provisions of this scheme shall be applicable to the purposes of our common fund, except only so far as it may be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of this scheme, until, or unless by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates, sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income (after deducting therefrom rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management), of four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds, subject, however, as well to the charges and outgoings herein-before mentioned, as to all other capitular liabilities, except the herein-before mentioned payment of one hundred and forty pounds per annum to the chapter clerk.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid in conformity with the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"SCHEDULE.

"The house of residence in the cathedral precincts, commonly called the deanery, with the gardens, lands, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or adjoining, and therewith occupied by the Very Reverend Frederick Anson, D.D., the dean; and also the house attached to the said deanery and adjoining thereto, on the east side thereof, now in the occupation of Matthew Dixon.

"Also the house of residence, with the coach-house, stable, garden, and appurtenances adjoining the deanery on the west side thereof, occupied by the four canons in succession.

"And also the house and premises situate in Abbey-court, within the precincts of the said cathedral, now in the occupation of the Reverend Francis Edward Thurland, the precentor.

"And also the house, garden, and premises on the north side of Abbey-street, within the precincts of the said cathedral, now in the occupation of Edward Cuneo, the master of the choristers.

"And also all that estate, consisting of houses, farms, lands, and premises, situate in the several townships of Clotton, Utkinton, and Tarporley, in the parish of Tarporley, in the county of Chester, containing by estimation four hundred and fifty-five acres of land, of statute measure, or thereabouts, of which the dean and chapter are possessed, under the will of the late James Arderne, D.D., formerly Dean of Chester, and which is commonly called or known by the name of the Tarporley Estate, and is specially appropriated towards maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral church aforesaid, and of the library attached to the same; and the remainder towards the payment of the miscellaneous charges incurred in and about the maintenance of divine service in the said cathedral church, and other objects connected therewith."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 701. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Hansacre, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.—Gazetted 4th July* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of July 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Hansacre, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, formerly belonging to the said prebend of Hansacre, which was vacant at the time of the passing of the Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, became (excepting any ecclesiastical right of patronage,) vested in us on the passing of the same Act, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable:

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 702. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Succentorship of the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 8th August* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 3d day of July 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the succentorship of the cathedral church of York, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said succentorship (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and duly published in the London Gazette, on the ninth day of the same month of August, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to thesaid succentorship, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 703. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property, formerly belonging to the Prebend of Hurst, otherwise Bishopshurst, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.—Gazetted 8th August* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of July 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of "populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Hurst, otherwise Bishopshurst, in the cathedral church of Chichester, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, formerly belonging to the said Prebend of Hurst, otherwise Bishopshurst (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by the decease of the Reverend Charles Webber, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Hurst, otherwise Bishopshurst, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 704. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Givendale, in the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 15th August* 1844.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Givendale, in the cathedral church of York, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase-money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Givendale (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and duly published in the London Gazette of the twenty-seventh day of February in the same year, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey according to the provisions of the said Act all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 705. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Chichester for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted 18th August 1854.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect "the reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established "Church in England and Wales, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues so "far as they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating "to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports 'of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in 'England and Wales, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues so far as they 'relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commis-'sioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Chichester for certain estates belonging to his see:

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted that, by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, is seised in right of his see of the messuages, hereditaments, and premises, particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, subject nevertheless to the subsisting lease thereof:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Act is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls; and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund, that the said messuages, hereditaments, and premises should be transferred from the said see of Chester to us, and that an annual money payment to the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, and to his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, the messuages, hereditaments, and premises so described and referred to in the said schedule hereunto annexed, and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein of the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, and of his successors, Bishops of Chichester, shall be and become transferred and conveyed from the said bishop and his successors, Bishops of Chichester, to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be, for the purposes of the said Acts, absolutely vested in us, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, as from the twenty-fifth day of December last past:

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said messuages, hereditaments, and premises, there shall be paid by us to the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, and to his successors, Bishops of Chichester, the annual sum of eight hundred and twenty-seven pounds, by equal half-yearly payments; and that the first of such payments shall

be considered to have accrued due on the twenty-fifth day of June now last past, and that the next of such payments shall be made on the twenty-fifth day of December now next ensuing.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE.

"All those messuages or tenements and buildings with the ground and soil thereof or belonging thereto, situate and being in Chancery-lane, Symond's-inn, Bream's-buildings, White's-alley (otherwise Church passage), Chichester-rents, and in some other adjacent places in the City of London, and in the County of Middlesex, and in the liberty of the Rolls, or in some or one of them, which several messuages, tenements, buildings and hereditaments, form part of the estates belonging to the Bishop of Chichester, in right of his see, and are particularly mentioned and referred to in an Act of the tenth year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, "for enabling the Lord Bishop of "Chichester to grant building leases of certain estates belonging to the said see."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 706. *For altering the Bounds of the new Parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick, in the County of Northumberland and Diocese of Durham.—Gazetted 12th September* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care "of populous parishes," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and "amend an Act for making better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes;" and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Eccle- "siastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous 'parishes,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend an Act for 'making better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for altering the bounds of the new parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick, in the County of Northumberland and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it was by the herein secondly-recited Act enacted, that it should be lawful, by the authority provided in the herein first-recited Act, at any time or times within twelve months after the date of the licence of the minister first licensed to any separate district, constituted under the provisions of the same Act, to alter the bounds of such district, although any alteration should not be required with a view to the constituting of another separate district; provided always, that the scheme for making any such alteration should be subject to all the provisions relating to schemes for constituting separate districts under the said first recited Act; and that any portion of any such separate district, which by any such alteration as aforesaid should become detached or excluded therefrom, should to all intents and purposes again belong to and form part of the parish, chapelry, or district out of which such portion was taken, upon such separate district being originally constituted, or to and of any new district:

"And whereas it was by the herein thirdly-recited Act enacted, that the powers and authority relating to the alteration of the boundaries of districts contained in the said

secondly-recited Act might, as to any such district then existing, notwithstanding the limitation in the same Act contained, be exercised at any time within five years from the passing the said thirdly-recited Act:

"And whereas the said new parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick, was duly constituted out of the parish of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the said county and diocese, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act, by a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the sixth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and duly gazetted:

"And whereas it has been represented to us, and appears to us to be expedient, that the bounds of such district should be altered in the manner herein-after mentioned:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Edward, Bishop of Durham, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick, be altered and extended, so as to include all that part of the township of Elswick in the parochial chapelry of Saint John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the said county and diocese, which is now situate on the southern side of the said new parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick, all which part is delineated and set forth in the map or plan hereunto annexed, and that the same be added to and included in and form part of the said new parish of Saint Paul, High Elswick.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the said district, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the draft of the said scheme has been transmitted, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, to the patron and incumbent of the parochial chapelry or parish of St. John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and no objections have been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 707. *For providing a permanent Residence for the Bishop of Manchester.—Gazetted 12th September* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for carrying into effect the "reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church "in England and Wales, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues so far as they "relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for establishing the Bishoprick of Manchester, and amending certain Acts "relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports of the 'Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and 'Wales, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues so far as they relate to episcopal 'dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the tenth and eleventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for 'establishing the Bishoprick of Manchester, and amending certain Acts relating to the 'Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for providing a permanent residence for the Bishop of Manchester.

"Whereas under the provisions of the above mentioned Acts, the Bishoprick of Manchester was by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the tenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, founded, and the endowment thereof fixed at the annual sum of four thousand two hundred pounds; and whereas by another Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, it is provided that such endowment shall be paid yearly out of the fund under our control applicable to the purposes of the

said Acts; and whereas it is directed by the firstly-recited Act, that a fit house of residence shall be provided for the Bishop of Manchester:

"And whereas we are seised in fee simple in possession of the house and premises called or known as Mauldeth Hall, situate at Heaton Norris in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and of certain lands adjoining thereto, the same being particularly set forth and described in the first part of the schedule hereunto annexed, under and by virtue of an assignment of a lease thereof, also possessed of the lands adjoining to a portion of the first-mentioned premises, and particularly set forth and described in the second part of the same schedule; and whereas the said house and premises will afford a fit and convenient residence for the Bishops of Manchester:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the said house, lands, and premises described in the first part of the said schedule hereunto annexed, shall upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be published in the London Gazette, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than such order, be permanently annexed to the see of Manchester, and shall become, and be the house of residence of the bishop of such see, and his successors for ever, and that all our estate and interest in the lands and premises described in the second part of the said schedule, shall be also transferred to and vested in the said bishop and his successors:

"And whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, issued under the provisions of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-four, and duly published in the London Gazette, regulating the incomes of the several archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, it is provided that until the Bishoprick of Manchester shall have been endowed with lands or other hereditaments, nothing in such Order contained, shall in any manner affect or relate to the Bishop and see of Manchester:

"We, therefore, further recommend and propose that upon the first avoidance of the said see which may happen after the passing of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, all the provisions of the said Order of the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one shall apply to and affect the Bishop and see of Manchester in the same manner as they apply to and affect the other bishops therein referred to.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"SCHEDULE.—First Part.

"All those several pieces or parcels of land, comprising in extent thirty-four acres and nineteen perches (statute measure) little more or less, part of which is used as a garden and pleasure-ground, situate at Heaton Norris in the parish of Manchester in the county of Lancaster, with the mansion or dwelling-house and offices erected thereon, and called or known as Mauldeth Hall, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said lands, mansion-house, and premises were formerly in the ownership and occupation of Edmund Wright, Esquire, now deceased, and have been conveyed by his representatives to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, by a deed, bearing date the seventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the margin whereof they are, with their several boundaries, delineated by a plan, and coloured green and pink.

"SCHEDULE.—Second Part.

"All those pieces or parcels of land, comprising in extent five acres, one rood, and thirty perches, little more or less, situate at Heaton Norris aforesaid, adjoining and occupied with the hereditaments mentioned in the first part of this schedule, which said pieces or parcels of land were also formerly in the occupation of the said Edmund Wright, and were conveyed by his said representatives to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, by the above-mentioned deed, in the margin whereof they are, with their several boundaries, delineated by a plan, and coloured brown."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 708. *For constituting a separate District for Spiritual Purposes out of the Extra-parochial Place called Savernake and out of the Parish of Preshute in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury.—Gazetted 12th September* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the extra-parochial place called Savernake, and out of the parish of Preshute, in the county of Wilts and in the diocese of Salisbury.

"Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that if at any time it shall be made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion, that any part or parts of any parish or parishes, chapelry or chapelries, district or districts, of great extent, and containing a large population, and wherein, or in parts whereof, the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof, or any extra-parochial place or places, or any part or parts thereof, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, it shall be lawful, by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council, ratifying such scheme), with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, under his hand and seal, to set out by metes and bounds, and constitute a separate district accordingly, such district not then containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, and to fix and declare the name of such district; and it is by the same Act provided, that the draft of any scheme for constituting any such district shall be delivered or transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron or patrons of the church or chapel of any parish, chapelry, or district out of which it is recommended that any such district, or any part thereof, should be taken, in order that such incumbent, patron or patrons, may have an opportunity of offering or making to us, or to such bishop, any observations or objections upon or to the constituting of such district; and that such scheme shall not be laid before Your Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one calendar month next after such copy shall have been so delivered or transmitted, unless such incumbent and patron or patrons shall, in the mean time, consent to the same; and it is by the same Act also provided, that in every such scheme for constituting any such district we shall recommend to Your Majesty in Council that the minister of such district, when duly licensed according to the same Act, shall be permanently endowed, under the provisions of the same Act, to an amount of not less than the annual value of one hundred pounds; and also, if such endowment be of less than the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, that the same shall be increased to such last-mentioned amount at the least, so soon as such district shall have become a new parish as therein-after provided:

"And whereas it is by the said Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful, by the authority aforesaid, at any time to assign the right of patronage of any such district or new parish as aforesaid, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof respectively, either in perpetuity, or for one or more nomination or nominations, to any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole, or to either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, or to any college therein respectively, or to any person or persons, or the nominee or nominees of such person or person or body respectively, upon condition of such corporation, university, college, person or persons contributing to the permanent endowment of such minister or perpetual curate, or towards providing a church or chapel for the use of the inhabitants of such district or new parish, in such proportion and in such manner as shall be approved by the like authority:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portion of the extra-parochial place called Savernake, in the said county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, herein-after mentioned, together with a part of the adjoining parish of Preshute, herein-after also mentioned and described, which parts of the said extra-parochial place and parish do not at present contain within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth:

"And whereas a sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, Three Pounds per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, has been contributed and transferred to our account and into our names in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England by the

Right Honourable Charles Brudenell Bruce, Marquis of Ailesbury, and the Right Honourable George William Frederick Brudenell, Baron Bruce, commonly called Earl Bruce, towards the permanent endowment of the minister of the said district herein recommended to be constituted, and after such district shall have become a new parish as by the said Act is provided, of the perpetual curate thereof:

"And whereas by a deed, bearing date the eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, made or expressed to be made between Peter Richard Hoare, Esquire, and Frederick Iltid Nichol, Esquire, of the first part, the said Marquis of Ailesbury and the said Earl Bruce of the second part, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury of the third part, and us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the fourth part, all those the apportioned tithe-commutation rentcharge, or portions of tithe-commutation rentcharge, respectively specified in a summary form in the schedule to such deed, and issuing, arising, or payable out or in respect of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments referred to in the said schedule, have been granted and conveyed to us in fee simple in possession, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Church Building Acts,' upon trust, to be applied towards the further permanent endowment of the minister or perpetual curate for the time being of the said district or new parish:

"And whereas a church has been provided by the said Marquis of Ailesbury and by the said Earl Bruce, which is intended to be offered for approval by us and for consecration as the church of the said district, for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof:

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that, in consideration of the benefactions aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of and nomination of the minister or perpetual curate to the said district or new parish should be assigned to the said Marquis of Ailesbury and his assigns during his life, and after his decease to the said Earl Bruce, his heirs and assigns.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Walter Kerr, Bishop of Salisbury, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that all that part of the said extra-parochial place called Savernake, and also all that part of the said parish of Preshute described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, shall be together constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes accordingly, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Savernake:'

"And we further recommend and propose that the minister of the district herein recommended to be constituted as aforesaid, and as soon as such district shall have become, according to the provisions of the herein first-recited Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, the perpetual curate thereof shall be permanently endowed in the manner following; that is to say: there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, to such minister, or perpetual curate, as the case may be, when duly licensed according to the same Act, the annual sum of seventy-five pounds; and that the first such half-yearly payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of such perpetual curate, as aforesaid; and we also recommend and propose that such minister or perpetual curate shall be further permanently endowed with the said tithes, or portions of tithes, or tithe rentcharge respectively granted and conveyed by the herein-before recited deed, and that such tithes, or portions of tithes, or tithe rent-charge, shall accordingly, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred and secured to such minister or perpetual curate so soon as he shall be appointed, and shall be permanently vested in such minister or perpetual curate for the time being.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the right of patronage of the said district or new parish herein recommended to be constituted, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereto, shall be assigned to and vested in the said Marquis of Ailesbury and his assigns for his life, and after his decease shall be vested in the said Earl Bruce, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"The district of Savernake, being—

"All that the extra-parochial place called Savernake, in the county of Wilts and in the diocese of Salisbury, excepting that portion of it which is situate on the northern side of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the high road leading from Marlborough to Pewsey, and also all that part of the parish of Preshute, in the said county and diocese, which abuts on the eastern boundary of the said extra-parochial place, and comprises Ballard's Hill and certain adjoining inclosures and premises, the whole being distinguished

on the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Preshute, and also on the map hereunto annexed by the numbers, following; viz., 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, and 205."

And whereas the draft of the said scheme has been transmitted, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, to the incumbent and patron or patrons of the said parish of Preshute, and no objections have been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 709. *For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of certain Livings belonging to the Crown for certain other Livings belonging to the See of Oxford.— Gazetted 19th September* 1854.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to effect exchange of patronage by archbishops, "bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to effect exchange of patronage by archbishops, bishops, and other 'ecclesiastical corporations,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of certain livings belonging to the Crown for certain other livings belonging to the see of Oxford.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that it should be lawful for any bishop by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, ratified by Your Majesty in Council, and duly gazetted, to assign and transfer by way of exchange only, and not otherwise, any benefice or benefices of which he should be seised in right of his see, to any person for the patronage of any other benefice or benefices, and that from and after the publication of the Scheme and Order in Council effecting such transfer, the benefice or benefices and patronage thereby purporting to be transferred and exchanged, should be and remain thereby duly vested in the respective bishop, or other person party to such exchange, without any transfer, conveyance, or assurance in the law, other than the said Scheme and Order so published in the Gazette as aforesaid: provided that in every such case we should, before submitting such Scheme for the consideration and approval of Your Majesty in Council, make due inquiry into the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and into the equal or relative value of the benefices and patronage proposed to be thereby transferred, and should certify the same to Your Majesty with such particulars thereof, as might be necessary to show that such exchange was made in conformity with the intentions of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven; and it was also enacted that the word person should extend to and include Your Majesty as well in respect of patronage vested, or to be vested in or exercised by Your Majesty in right of the Crown or otherwise; and that in every case of exchange in right of the Crown, when the benefice is above the value of twenty pounds, in the Queen's books, the assent of Your Majesty should be testified by the signature of the Lord High Treasurer or First Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; and that where the patronage of any benefice or benefices is given in exchange by the Crown, the benefice or benefices respectively taken in exchange for the same should follow and be subject to the course of patronage of the benefice or benefices so given by the Crown:

"And whereas the Right Honourable George, Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord Commissioner of Your Majesty's Treasury, and, as such, Patron in right of the Crown of the several benefices mentioned and described in the first schedule hereunder written, and the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, who is seised in right of his see of the benefices mentioned and described in the second schedule hereunder written, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed:

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange and the relative value of the said benefices, and we do hereby

certify to Your Majesty, that having regard to the more onerous nature of the duties to be performed in the parishes of Abingdon and Newbury, as compared with the parish of Saint Albans, the value of the two benefices mentioned and set forth in the second of the said schedules is equivalent as nearly as may be to the value of the three benefices mentioned and set forth in the first of the said schedules, and that the particulars of such benefices respectively are as set forth in the said schedules.

"We, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable George, Earl of Aberdeen, as the First Lord Commissioner of Your Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, in testimony whereof the said Earl hath signed, and the said Bishop hath signed and sealed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, immediately from and after the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any further or other assurance or conveyance in the law, the patronage of or right of nomination to the said benefices mentioned and described in the said first schedule hereto annexed, shall be assigned and transferred from Your Majesty and Your successors, and shall become and be vested in and be exercised by the said Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, and his successors in the said see, and that in exchange for the same the patronage of or right of nomination to the benefices mentioned and described in the said second schedule hereto annexed shall be assigned and transferred from the said Bishop and his successors, and shall in like manner become and be vested in and be exercised by Your Majesty and Your successors.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Value in Liber Regis.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
			£ s. d.		£	
Newbury Vicarage -	Berks -	Oxford -	38 16 10½	6574	353	A house.
Abingdon Saint Nicholas Rectory, and St. Helen's Vicarage with Drayton Chapelry, and Shippon Chapelry	Berks -	Oxford -	29 11 3	7353	262	No house.
Marsh Gibbon Rectory	Buckingham	Oxford -	21 9 4½	963	442	A house.

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Value in Liber Regis.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
			£ s. d.		£	
Barley Rectory -	Hertford -	Rochester -	26 13 4	870	488	A house.
St. Alban's, St. Peter's Vicarage.	Hertford -	Rochester -	9 0 10	3000	326	A house.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the dioceses of Oxford and Rochester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 710. *For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of the Prebend of East Marden, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, for the Property belonging to such Prebend.—Gazetted* 31*st October* 1854.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of October 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical

"Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of the prebend of East Marden, in the cathedral church of Chichester, for the property belonging to such prebend.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such prebend, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Act enacted that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebend, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend Barré Phipps, the present holder of the said prebend, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said Barré Phipps, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and except also an ancient annual payment of one pound and ten shillings payable to the prebendary by the vicar of Marden), now belonging to the said prebend of East Marden as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Barré Phipps to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said Barré Phipps the sum of sixty pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the first day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Barré Phipps.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 711. *For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Oxton Prima in the Collegiate Church of Southwell.—Gazetted 31st October* 1854.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of October 1854,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date

the eighteenth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Oxton Prima, in the collegiate church of Southwell, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Oxton Prima (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette of the ninth day of June, in the same year, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 2.—Abstract of Accounts for the

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Bank of England, 31st October 1853 - -	-	-	-	83,688	7	5
In respect of Income.						
Episcopal revenues - - - - -	28,821	3	8			
Capitular revenues - - - -	61,451	6	7			
Estates vested in Commissioners - - -	58,725	18	2			
Interest on Government Securities and on purchase-monies of estates sold - - - - - - - -	5,884	7	1			
Property and income tax, balance - - -	1,446	16	9			
Casual receipts - - - - - -	61	19	6			
				156,391	11	9
In respect of Capital.						
Estates sold - - - - - - -	113,104	5	4			
Pancras estate - - - - - - - - -	4,837	2	11			
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities (65,000*l.* stock) sold -	59,343	0	0			
Maltby Fund - - - - - - -	3,509	15	0			
Canterbury Chapter, repayment of sum advanced as per last year's account - - - - - - - -	19,500	0	0			
Church Estates Commissioners, on account of surplus under Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts -	100,000*	0	0			
Queen Anne's Bounty, towards providing a parsonage -	656	13	8			
Chancels, towards repairs of - - - -	203	1	6			
Lampeter College, sale of an advowson - - -	634	4	0			
Casual receipts - - - - - -	197	14	5			
				301,985	16	10
			£	542,065	16	0

* Since the 1st of November a further sum of 100,000*l.*, represented by 110,041*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Year preceding the 1st November 1854.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In respect of Income.						
Augmented sees	39,252	2	3			
„ chapters	10,227	3	6			
„ minor canons	432	0	0			
„ archdeaconries	4,921	11	9			
„ livings	81,496	7	4			
Queen Anne's Bounty, interest on borrowed stock	18,000	0	0			
Episcopal residence, rent	300	0	0			
University of Durham, annual payment	400	0	0			
Brecon Collegiate Church	119	17	8			
Patent fees, Durham and Ely	261	19	4			
Southwell Collegiate Church, establishment and fabric	1,613	8	3			
First fruits and tenths in respect of prebendal estates	770	5	3			
St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge University Mastership Endowment	97	19	9			
Lichfield Cathedral, fabric fund	123	5	6			
Interest on purchase-monies of estates bought	4,862	5	5			
Official establishment	5,696	11	1			
Bank of England, daily attendance of clerks	24	0	0			
Auditor	200	0	0			
Solicitors	477	6	9			
Surveyors	532	0	8			
Architects	288	19	2			
Miscellaneous	118	5	2			
				170,215	8	10
In respect of Capital.						
Estates purchased	168,216	11	8			
Solicitors' charges, in respect of sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	5,296	11	9			
Surveyors' - Do. - Do.	5,520	6	10			
Pancras estate	6,606	6	3			
Commutation annuities to dignitaries, in respect of estates surrendered	11,267	16	9			
Commutation payments to Chapters in respect of the transfer of their corporate estates to the Commissioners	26,468	1	10			
Towards providing parsonage houses	1,575	19	9			
Chancels	850	7	6			
Wolverhampton, St. Peter, church reparation	1,400	0	0			
Maltby fund	910	0	0			
Consolidated 3*l.* p. cent. annuities (18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock) bought	17	5	7			
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities (82*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* stock) bought	75	10	0			
Exchequer bills (900*l.*) bought	906	9	8			
Gally Knight fund	800	0	0			
Durham Chancellor, arrear of Patent fees	551	16	8			
Lampeter college	9	19	6			
				230,473	3	9
Cash at the Bank of England, 31st October 1854				141,377	3	5
			£	542,065	16	0

3*l.* per cent. stock, has been received from the Church Estates Commissioners.

No. 2 *a*.—Government Securities on 31st October 1854.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
£3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities :—						
Balance of stock on 31st October 1853	12,415	15	6			
Stock bought	18	13	4			
Stock transferred to the Commissioners under specific arrangements	6,944	10	3			
				19,378	19	1
£3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities :—						
Balance of stock on 31st October 1853	156,128	10	5			
Stock bought	82	8	5			
Stock transferred to the Commissioners under specific arrangements	2,257	19	3			
	158,468	18	1			
Deduct stock sold	65,000	0	0			
				93,468	18	1
Exchequer Bills :—						
Balance of bills on 31st October 1853	13,400	0	0			
Bills purchased	900	0	0			
				14,300	0	0
Mortgages :—						
Balance outstanding 31st October 1853	11,173	9	9			
Merged under the arrangement for commuting the estates of the Chapter of Chester	7,343	9	9			
				3,830	0	0

No. 2 *b*.—Summary of Balances on the 31st October 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Bank of England	141,377	3	5
£3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities	19,378	19	1
£3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities	93,468	18	1
Exchequer Bills deposited at the Bank of England	14,300	0	0
Mortgages	3,830	0	0

I certify the above Balances to be correct,

Arthur Morgan,
Auditor.

Equitable Assurance Office,
21st February 1855.

No. 3.

ARCHDEACONRIES ENDOWED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 3. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Diocese and Archdeaconry.	Endowment.	Order in Council gazetted.
HEREFORD:		
Hereford - -	176*l.* per annum until appointment of Archdeacon to a Canonry in Hereford Cathedral.	6th January 1854.
LICHFIELD:		
Salop - - -	16*l.* per annum out of Common Fund, in addition to the grant of 150*l.* under Order in Council, gazetted 3d January 1843.	14th March 1854.

No. 4.

SUSPENDED CANONRIES to the Proceeds of which the Commissioners have become entitled during the Year preceding the 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 4. to the Sixth General Report.*)

ELY - - - - - - -	1
LLANDAFF - - - - -	1
WINCHESTER - - - - -	1
WORCESTER - - - - -	1
	4

No. 5.

CATHEDRAL PREFERMENTS vacated and SINECURE RECTORIES suppressed during the Year preceding the 1st November 1854, the ENDOWMENTS or SEPARATE ESTATES of which have become vested in the Commissioners.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 5. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Cathedral Church or Diocese.	Preferment or Sinecure Rectory.
ST. ASAPH	Deanery.
	Sinecure Rectory of Darowen.
CHICHESTER	Chancellorship.
	Prebend of Gates.
ELY	First Canonry.
HEREFORD	Prebend of Inkberrow.
	Second Portion of Bromyard.
	Third Portion of Bromyard.
LLANDAFF	Prebend of Saint Cross.
SALISBURY	Prebend of Netherbury in Terrâ.
WELLS	Prebend of Combe Fourteenth.
YORK	Prebend of Weighton.

No. 6.

NON-RESIDENTIARY PREBENDS, DIGNITIES, &c. the whole or a portion of the Estates or Endowments of which have become vested in the Commissioners by Commutation of the Interests of the Incumbents thereof, under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. during the year preceding the 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 6. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Preferment.	Order in Council gazetted.
CHICHESTER :	
East Marden Prebend	31st October 1854.
HEREFORD :	
Huntington Prebend	9th June 1854.
HEYTESBURY :	
Swalloweliffe Prebend	2d December 1853.
LICHFIELD :	
Alrewas Prebend	9th June 1854
SALISBURY :	
Subchantryship	3d March 1854.
SOUTHWELL :	
Oxton Prima Prebend	9th June 1854.
YORK :	
Bilton Prebend	31st January 1854.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS effected by the COMMISSIONERS during the Year preceding 1st November 1854.

SALES.

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Cumberland -	Carlisle - - -	Burgage tenement - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 170*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Stable and warehouse - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 62*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,978*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Burgage tenement - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 168*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Burgage tenement - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 120*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Burgage - - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 152*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Land and tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 421*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 775*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert -	House - - - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 350*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 300*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	Houses - - - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 670*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	House - - - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 342*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	House and premises - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 343*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	House and premises - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 210*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	Burgage and garden - -	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 45*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	Burgage, tenement, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years -	The payment of 444*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary - -	Burgage and premises - -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 208*l.*

SALES—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Cumberland—*cont.*	Carlisle, St. Mary	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 160*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary	Garden and stable	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 39*l.*
	Stapleton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 539*l.*
	Kirkland	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,950*l.*
	Stanwix	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 404*l.*
	Uldale	Land, and right of fishing	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 515*l.*
	Wetheral	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 390*l.*
Flint	St. Asaph	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 350*l.*
Gloucester	Bitton	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,455*l.*
Hereford	Withington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 130*l.*
Lincoln	Balderton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 81*l.* 14*s.*
	Crackpool, St. Martin and St. Mary.	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 62*l.*
	Gonerby	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 155*l.* 10*s.*
	Hougham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 37*l.*
	Welton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 459*l.*
	Worlaby	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,913*l.* 13*s.*
Nottingham	Carlton-on-Trent	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 296*l.*
	Caunton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 23*l.*
	Eaton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 384*l.*

Edingley - - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 544*l.*
Farnsfield - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 1,610*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and the surrender of 15A. 2R. 36P. of land, and tithe rentcharges and money payments amounting together to 165*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*
Halam and Edingley - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 2,740*l.* 12*s.*
Halam - - -	House and land - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 40*l.*
Halam - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 63*l.*
Norwell - - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 38*l.*
Norwell - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 339*l.*
South Muskham - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 476*l.* 10*s.*
Southwell - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 573*l.*
Southwell - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 75*l.*
Southwell - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 95*l.* 5*s.*
Southwell - - -	Houses - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 124*l.*
Southwell - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 23*l.*
Southwell - - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 170*l.*
Southwell - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 185*l.* 12*s.*
Southwell and Upton -	House and land - -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 459*l.* 17*s* 4*d.*
Upton - - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 191*l.*
Upton - - -	Land - - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 179*l.*
Woodborough - -	House and land - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 1,235*l.*

SALES—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Somerset	Berkeley Laverton, North Wootton, Pilton, Standerwick, and Wells, St. Cuthbert.	Houses, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 11,000*l.*
	Wells	House and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 200*l.*
	Wells	House and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 101*l.*
	Wells	House	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 225*l.*
Stafford	Hints	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 8,000*l.*
	Wolverhampton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,000*l.*
	Wolverhampton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 137*l.*
	Wolverhampton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,651*l.*
Sussex	Albourne	Houses	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,524*l.*
	Birdland	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,266*l.*
	Slinfold	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,566*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
Westmoreland	Morland	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,600*l.*
Wilts	Mere	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 190*l.*
York	Ampleforth	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 165*l.*
	Burton Pidsey	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,470*l.* and surrender of 142*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* tithe-rents.
	Driffield	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,740*l.*

Driffield - - -	Cottage and land - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 1,211*l.*
Husthwaite - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 2,145*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*
Husthwaite - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 1,510*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
Husthwaite - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 1,347*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Mexborough - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 350*l.*
North Newbald - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 2,140*l.*
North Newbald - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 300*l.*
Ripon - - - -	House and land - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 3,433*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Ripon - - -	Houses and land - - -	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 2,663*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ripon - - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 75*l.*
Snaith - - -	Houses and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 451*l.*
Strensall - -	Land and money payment -	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 805*l.*
Tadcaster - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 211*l.*
Thornton-with-Allerthorpe -	Houses, land, and money payments	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 5,200*l.*
Tunstal - - -	House, land, and money payments	Leasehold for lives - -	The payment of 2,800*l.*
Wheldrake - - -	Land - - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3,456*l.*

PURCHASES.

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bedford	Leighton Beaudesert	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,000*l.*
Cornwall	Lawhitton, Lezant, South Petherwin, and Trewen.	Manor, houses, land, and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 8,000*l.*
Cumberland	Carlisle, St. Nicholas	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 950*l.* and the surrender of 1 acre of land.
	Hayton, and Carlisle, St. Cuthbert.	Tithe rentcharges	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 750*l.*
Dorset	Yetminster	Manor, houses, land, and premises.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 3,325*l.*
Middlesex	St. Pancras	Houses and stable	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 360*l.*
	St. Pancras	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 35*l.*
	St. Pancras	Cottages	Leasehold for lives and 21 years.	The payment of 80*l.*
Northampton	Peterborough	Manor, houses, and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 14,800*l.*
	Peterborough	Manor, houses, and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 14,800*l.*
	Towcester and Abthorpe	Tithe rentcharges	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 7,723*l.*
Nottingham	Cropwell Bishop and Blidworth.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 10,500*l.*
	Normanton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 760*l.*
Oxford	Cropredy	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,400*l.*
Stafford	Wolverhampton	Houses	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 860*l.*
Sussex	Felpham	House, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives and fee simple.	The payment of 8,744*l.*
York	Aldborough	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,482*l.*
	Northallerton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 4,000*l.*
	Ripon	Cottage, land, and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,784*l.*
	Ripon	Land and rentcharge	Leasehold for lives and fee simple.	The payment of 425*l.*
	Royston	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 16,000*l.*

SALES.

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Cumberland	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 60*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert	Houses	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 28*l.*
Middlesex	Chiswick	House and premises	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 120*l.*
	Chiswick	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 400*l.*
	Hornsey	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 17*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
	Islington	Houses	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 100*l.*
	Islington, St. Mary	Schoolroom and yard	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 50*l.*
	St. Pancras	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 1,412*l.* 5*s.*
	St. Pancras	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 1,280*l.*
	St. Pancras	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 655*l.*
	St. Pancras	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 112*l.* 5*s.*
	St. Pancras	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 294*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*
	St. Pancras	Land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 680*l.* 10*s.*
Stafford	Codsall	Cottages and land	Copyhold of inheritance	The payment of 20*l.*

PURCHASES.

York	Millington	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance and fee simple.	The payment of 12,150*l.* and the enfranchisement of 36A. 3R. 29P. of land.

No. 7*a*.

PROPOSALS for ENFRANCHISEMENT declined.

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Grounds of Refusal.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen, St. Peter	Land	Leasehold for lives	Applicant not being lessee, and the lessees wishing to have option of purchasing.
Cornwall	Budock	Land	Leasehold for lives	The property forming, in conjunction with adjoining portions of manor, an integral estate.
Cumberland	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessee declined the terms proposed.
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert and St. Mary.	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Only six years of term remaining unexpired the Commissioners declined to sell, but offered to purchase.
	Carlisle, St. Cuthbert and Cumwhitton.	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Commissioners declined to sell land on account of its eligibility for building purposes, and offered to purchase the leasehold interest and the rentcharge.
	Sebergham	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessee declined the terms proposed, and Commissioners made an offer to purchase, which has been accepted.
	Thursby	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
	Westward	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessees declined the terms proposed, but offered to sell their interest; purchase in course of completion.
	Wetheral	Land and tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessee declined the terms proposed.
	Wetheral	Mill and land	Leasehold for 21 years	Commissioners considered right of water to be of value, on account of contiguity of other leasehold property; proposed to be retained. Purchase of lessees' interest in course of completion.
Devon	Mabe	Land	Leasehold for lives	The property forming, in conjunction with adjoining portions of manor, an integral estate.
	Yealmpton	Land	Leasehold for lives	Small quantity of land desirable for annexation to cottage property belonging to the Commissioners.

PROPOSAL for ENFRANCHISEMENT declined—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Grounds of Refusal.
Dorset	Netherbury	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance	Lessee declined the terms offered.
Middlesex	London, St. Gregory by St. Paul.	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years	On account of situation. Arrangement since entered into with lessee.
	London, St. Gregory by St. Paul.	Warehouse and premises	Leasehold for 40 years	On account of situation.
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard's	Houses	Leasehold for lives	Lessees declined the terms proposed.
	Turnham Green	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance	Lessee declined the terms proposed.
Nottingham	North Muskham	House and land	Leasehold for lives	Sale of homestead declined by Commissioners until adjoining land shall be disposed of.
Oxford	Iffley	House and land	Leasehold for lives	House adapted for parsonage. Offer made to purchase.
Somerset	Chard	House and land	Leasehold for lives	Retained in order to annexation to vicarage house.
	Winsham	House and land	Fee simple and leasehold for lives.	Commissioners declined selling a portion only of the estate, and also required acquiescence of the other lessees and copyholders.
	Winsham	Cottage and orchard	Leasehold for lives	Land forming frontage to adjoining property belonging to Commissioners.
	Winsham	Manor, houses, and land	Leasehold for lives and copyhold of inheritance.	Commissioners declined selling a portion only of the estate, and also required acquiescence of the other lessees and copyholders.
Stafford	Lichfield	House and land	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined the terms offered.
Wilts	Mere	House and land	Leasehold for lives	House desirable for occupation by incumbent.
York	Ampleforth	Land	Leasehold for lives	Commissioners declined; land being close to church and desirable as site for parsonage.
	Monk Frystone	Mill and premises	Leasehold for lives	Property desirable as site for parsonage house.
	Rawmarsh	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	Exchange of surface having lately been effected, and the working the mines might be impeded by the sale

No. 8.

CASES in which LOCAL CLAIMS on ESTATES ENFRANCHISED are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

County.	Parish.	Description of Property.	Year in which Local Claim will accrue.
Bedford	Leighton Beaudesert	Tithe rentcharge	1884
Cumberland	Carlisle, St. Mary	Tithe rentcharge	1875
	„ St. Cuthbert	Tithe rentcharge	1874
	Hayton	Tithe rentcharge	1876
	Stanwix	Tithe rentcharge	1855
	Wetherall	Tithe rentcharge	1874
Durham	Aycliffe	Tithe rentcharge	1872
Gloucester	Bitton	Tithe rentcharge	1892
Lincoln	Balderton	Land allotted for tithes	1888
	Lincoln, St. Martin	Tithe rentcharge	1878
	Grantham	Land allotted for tithes	1870
	Horbling	Land allotted for tithes	1893
	Marton	Land allotted for tithes	1874
	Whitton	Land allotted for tithes	1884
	Welton	Land allotted for tithes	1893
Norfolk	Arminghall	Tithe rentcharge	1877
	Happisburgh	Tithe rentcharge	1902
	North Walsham	Tithe rentcharge	1871
Nottingham	Caunton	Land allotted for tithes	1874
	Edingly	Land allotted for tithes	1880
	Farnsfield	Land allotted for tithes	1880
	Halam	Land allotted for tithes	1880
	Norwell	Land allotted for tithes	1865
	Upton	Land allotted for tithes	1875
	Woodborough	Land allotted for tithes	1893
Stafford	Hints	Tithe rentcharge	1859
Sussex	Felpham	Tithe rentcharge	1882
	Houghton	Tithe rentcharge	1877
York	Aldborough	Tithe rentcharge	1877
	Burton Pidsey	Land allotted for tithes	1890
	Feliskirk	Tithe rentcharge	1893
	Kilburn	Tithe rentcharge	1888
	Nether Poppleton	Land allotted for tithes	1870
	Strensall	Tithe rentcharge	1881
	Thornton-with-Allerthorpe.	Money payment allotted for tithes.	1858
	Tunstall	Money payment allotted for tithes.	1881

No. 9.

BENEFICES augmented by the Commissioners out of the Common Fund during the Year preceding the 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 7. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.	Commissioners' Annual Grant.	Date of Order in Council.	Net Income of Benefice.
				£		£
Billinge, P.C. - -	Lancaster -	Chester -	Public -	*30	8 June 1854 -	186
Bishton, alias Bishopstone, P.C. - -	Monmouth	Llandaff -	Public -	†2	8 June 1854 -	53
Catshill, Christ Church, P.C. - - -	Worcester -	Worcester -	Public -	‖30	8 June 1854 -	197
Durnford, V. - -	Wilts -	Salisbury -	Public -	†14	8 June 1854 -	175
Halam, P.C. - -	Nottingham	Lincoln -	Public -	†3	8 June 1854 -	102
Swindon New Town, St. Mark, P.C. - -	Wilts -	Gloucester & Bristol	Public -	§100	8 June 1854 -	103

* This grant represents the accumulations arising from a lease of minerals under the glebe, belonging to the living.

† These grants are made in consideration of local claims upon tithes vested in Commissioners.

‖ This grant is made to meet a benefaction of a tithe rentcharge of 75*l.* per annum from the Vicar of Bromsgrove.

§ This grant is made partly in consideration of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols, transferred to Commissioners by the Great Western Railway Company.

No. 10.

BENEFICES augmented during the Year preceding 1st November 1854, by the Annexation of Land, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 8. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Name and Quality.	County.	Diocese.	Description of Property annexed.	A. R. P.	Date of Order in Council.
Dinder - - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells -	Land - - -	3 1 35	8 June 1854.

No. 11.

DISTRICTS and NEW PARISHES constituted under the Church Endowment Act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.), during the Year preceding 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 9. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Diocese and Parish.	District or New Parish.	Population.	Order in Council gazetted.	Patronage.	Consideration for assignment of Patronage.
SALISBURY. Preshute, Savernake. (*extra parochial.*)	Savernake - -	500	12th Sept. 1854 -	Marquis of Ailesbury for life, and then Earl Bruce.	Endowment of 150*l.* per annum and church.

No. 12.

BENEFICES the INCUMBENTS of which have been COMPENSATED, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1854, for Loss of Fees in respect to New Parishes, constituted under the Church Endowment Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 10. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Name and Quality.	County.	Diocese.	Grant.	Date of Order in Council.	New Parish.
			£ s. d.		
Bilston, St. Mary, V. - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	4 0 0	8 June 1854 -	Moxley.
Haslingden, P.C. - - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	2 0 0	8 June 1854 -	Musbury.
Kildwick, V. - - - -	York - -	Ripon - -	2 0 0	8 June 1854 -	Cowling.
Shaw, P.C. - - - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	5 0 0	8 June 1854 -	East Crompton.

No. 13.

CONTRIBUTIONS made during the Year preceding 1st November 1854, out of the "MALTBY FUND" in aid of the Building or Repairing of PARSONAGE HOUSES.

(*In continuation of the Appendix No. 11. to the Sixth General Report.*)

	£	s.	d.
BELMONT P.C. (in addition to former grant of 350*l.*) -	50	0	0
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED V. - - -	300	0	0
BYRNESS P.C. (in addition to former grant of 300*l.*) -	50	0	0
HARTLEPOOL, WEST P.C. - - -	400	0	0
HEWORTH, ST. ALBAN'S (in addition to former grant of 300*l.*) -	100	0	0
MONKWEARMOUTH, ST. PETER, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 200*l.*) - - -	100	0	0
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ST. ANDREW, P.C. - -	400	0	0
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ST. PETER, P.C. - -	300	0	0
SIGHILL, P.C. - - - - -	300	0	0
	£2,000	0	0

No. 14.

LEASES under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108., granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations with the consent of the Commissioners during the Year preceding 1st November 1854.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 13. to the Sixth General Report.*)

Date of Lease and Term.	Lessor.	Description of Property leased.
1853, September 26, for 21 years.	Bishop of Exeter - -	Wheal Constance mines, in the parish of St. Allen.
1853, October 18, for 99 years	Rector of St. Mary, Southampton.	Glebe-land.
Ditto, for 80 years	Ditto - - -	The Belvedere ship-yard, Southampton.
1853, December 1, for 99 years	Perpetual Curate of High Leigh, Chester.	Messuage and glebe-land for building purposes.
1853, December 8, for 99 years	Rector of St. Philip, Birmingham.	Glebe-land for building purposes.
1853, December 23, for 99 years	Rector of St. Mary, Southampton.	Ditto.
1853, December 24, for 21 years	Bishop of Exeter - -	New Wheal Rose mines, in the parish of St. Allen.
1854, March 3, for 99 years -	Rector of St. Mary, Southampton.	Glebe-land
Ditto, for 80 years -	Ditto - - -	Blockmaker's shop, yard, and wharf.
1854, March 25, for 99 years -	Vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham.	Glebe-land for building purposes.
1854, April 12, for 99 years -	Vicar of Market Rasen -	Ditto.
1854, April 22, for 21 years -	Dean and Chapter of Exeter.	The Penn Slate quarries at Staverton, Devon.
1854, May 6, for 99 years -	Incumbent of Christ Church District, St. Mary, Rotherhithe.	Glebe-land for building purposes.
1854, May 30, for 83 years -	Archbishop of Canterbury	Wharf and premises in the Belvedere road, Lambeth.
1854, June 22, for 99 years -	Vicar of Great Grimsby, Lincoln.	Glebe-land for building purposes.
1854, June 24, for 99 years -	Vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham.	Ditto.
1854, August 12, for 99 years	Perpetual Curate of St. James, Birch, Lancaster.	Ditto.
1854, August 15, for 99 years	Archbishop of Canterbury	Glebe-land for building purposes, at Norwood, Surrey.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
1854, October 4, for 75 years	Dean of Bangor - -	Glebe-land for building purposes, and of a right of roadway thereto.
1854, October 5, for 99 years	Vicar of Clee, Lincoln -	Glebe-land for building purposes.
1854, October 18, for 99 years	Rector of Penshurst, Kent	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Perpetual Curate of Penkridge.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 13 & 14 Vict. Cap. 94. Sect. 26. and 17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1854.

BEING FISHING 1854.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48th Geo. III., c. 110, s. 7, and 55th Geo. III., c. 94, s. 4.

THE Herring Fishery of 1854 presents few features calling for particular remark. It began about the usual period, but at many of the Stations the season was far advanced before any great body of Fish was observed. At Wick for instance, where 936 Boats were assembled, the average at the end of the third week of the season was little more than 12 Crans per Boat, and at the end of the fifth week, was estimated as not exceeding 60 Crans per boat, yet ultimately, this Station obtained an average of about 115 Crans per Boat. At Banff the Fishing was so late that on the 14th of August no Herrings had been presented for the Official Brand, but before the close there was an average of 135 Crans per Boat. Fraserburgh was much in the same position, for on the 12th of August there had been no Branding, and the average was only 32 Crans per Boat, but finally it reached 145 Crans per Boat. At Peterhead too, the opening of the Fishing augured a failure, but while the common belief has been that the Fish begin to leave the Coast about the 1st of September, the catch at Peterhead on the 16th of September was about 44 Crans per Boat of Fish of excellent quality, and good takes of Fish of fine quality were also obtained on the previous nights of the 12th and 14th. The Fishing was alike late at Anstruther and in the Firth of Forth, yet further south at Eyemouth early Herrings had made their appearance on the Coast in greater abundance than usual, though for a shorter time, as they disappeared after a few days, and the quantity of these early Herrings taken, up to the commencement of the regular Fishing, was considerably less than in former seasons. In seven Districts on the West Coast, there was a deficiency upon the year's Fishing of 50,000 Barrels of Herrings in 1854 as compared with 1853.

Under such adverse circumstances, it is not to be expected that the Returns of 1854 should at all equal those of 1853. The Fishing of 1853 was a most remarkable one; greatly exceeding the preceding year, it very nearly equalled the Fishing of 1849, the largest on record. Accordingly, on reviewing the Fishing of 1854, it is found that its gross catch, though amounting to 740,351¼ Barrels, is less by 168,449½ Barrels than the catch of 1853. Hence the quantity Cured and the quantity Branded are also less, the quantity Cured being 636,562¼ Barrels, or 141,477½ Barrels less than 1853, and the quantity Branded, 211,844 Barrels, or 36,292½ Barrels less. It may be here observed, that the proportion of the quantity Branded to the quantity Cured is higher in 1854 than in 1853, indicating improved and more careful Curing; and that the quantity Exported actually exceeds in 1854 what had been known in any previous year, for while the Export of 1853 exceeded any on record, and amounted to 342,630¾ Barrels, the Export of 1854 amounts to 361,696¾ Barrels, or 19,066 Barrels more than the Export of 1853. This increase of Export exhibits a growing confidence in the superiority of Herrings of Scotch cure. The demand has been steady

throughout the year at high prices, a result scarcely to have been hoped for in the face of the war with Russia, which besides the unavoidable difficulties it brought on all trade with the Baltic, where the principal Ports for the reception of Scotch Herrings lie, had a tendency to introduce the produce of the Norwegian Fisheries into more general competition with Scotch Herrings in the German Markets. The remunerative prices obtained, created great activity both in the Fishing and in the Curing business, which was fortunate, as affording some compensation to the people of the West Highlands for the deficiencies of the Fishing on their own Coasts. They in general found ready employment on the East Coast at good wages as Gutters and Packers, which materially diminished their privations.

It was a good sign in the business of the past year, that the larger proportion of the dealings was not on consignment, but by Foreign Merchants purchasing for themselves through their agents at the Curing stations in Scotland. This was a test of actual demand, a pledge that the prices were not speculative, but true. The calculations became more sure for the British Curer, and he found his advantage in being saved the risk and expense of shipping on his own account. The Foreign Markets too, regulated by their own merchants, escaped those sudden gluts occasioned by heavy consignments which have so often been the bane of the trade both at home and abroad. This feature, of the numerous purchases made by foreign agents at the Scotch Stations, taken in connexion with the increased proportion in the quantity branded, evinces how much the foreign merchants conduct their operations by the Brand; how it attracts their capital to the Scottish Fisheries by giving simplicity, certainty, and the promptest despatch to all the arrangements between employer and agent, and the advantage this is to a trade carried on in an article so capricious and fluctuating in demand, especially as the supplies must in their nature be variable and precarious, and are obtained under impediments and difficulties of position unknown to other branches of commerce. The rapidity of communication accomplished by the Telegraph, has enhanced the value of the Brand, as it enables the most distinct and perfectly well understood definition of the article wanted, to be given in the short and common designation of Crown Full Branded Herrings; and accordingly, intelligence of market prices and many orders for herrings passed by this means last year, to the mutual benefit of both seller and buyer. The integrity of the different cargoes made up with the Brand was not disputed, which reflects great credit on the Officers of the Board, when it is considered how many thousand barrels have to pass their inspection, and the heavy pressure of duty imposed on them during the season, from the urgency of the trade to effect early shipments. On the other hand, the obliging willingness of the Curers in most instances to give every possible accommodation to the officers, merits the grateful notice of the Board, and the forbearance and courtesy with which they adjusted the demand for services so as to lessen individual pressure on officers, were felt by them to be the best and most pleasing incitement to spare no effort to meet the requirements of the trade at the different stations. In several instances, officers detected and seized Baskets of short measure used by the Fishermen for delivery of Fish. It was with regret that the Commissioners found themselves compelled to exercise against Fishermen, the powers conferred upon them by Statute, to put down this reprehensible practice. But in this, and other violations of the Laws, the detection of the offence being immediately visited by a Fine, had a most salutary effect as a general warning; and under the circumstances that appeared in the cases, the Board are satisfied that a due observance of the regulations, and integrity of dealing, were best promoted by not proceeding against the parties for the full penalties that might have been enforced, and which would have been most serious to them. In addition to these, their regular and appointed duties, the officers lent important aid to the raising of the Naval Coast Volunteers, and were instrumental in inducing many to join, particularly Fishermen, which was acknowledged by the Naval Officer who had charge of the raising of this force.

The General Inspector visited the Stations, and minutely examined into the working departments of each. By his long experience and intimate acquaintance with the business in all its branches, he gave encouragement and confidence to Officers, some of whom were new to their stations, and he ably seconded and directed their efforts to diffuse amongst the Coast population

and seafaring persons, a knowledge of the advantages now obtained by entering the Navy, or where long and continued service cannot be given, in belonging to the Coast Volunteers. Nor should the very valuable co-operation of the Rev. Alexander Macgregor, Gaelic Minister at Inverness, be omitted to be noticed, he having at the request of the Board of Fisheries most promptly undertaken and executed with the greatest ability, translations into Gaelic of two pamphlets issued by the Admiralty on these subjects, so that a knowledge of them was placed within the reach of the people of the Highlands, in their own language, the same as in other parts of the country. This is not the first time that Mr. Macgregor has exerted himself in a similar work of national benevolence, and on this occasion he received the thanks of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Cod and Ling Fisheries are not attended with the fluctuations that belong to the Herring Fishery. This year the Returns indicate an increase. The gross produce was 167,726¼ Cwts. and 6166½ Barrels—being an increase of 900¼ Cwts. and 1044 Barrels over the cure and produce of 1853. A coincidence has been found in some parts between the Cod and Ling Fishery and the Herring Fishery of this year, in the disappointment experienced in the early Fishings,—thus, in Shetland, the spring Cod Fishing was so very trifling that it was scarcely worth taking notice of, being the worst that had been seen for many years. This was partly owing to rough weather; but at the summer Cod Fishing, although the weather remained unsettled, and was not nearly so fine as it had been in preceding years, the smacks found an abundance of fish on the coast, and were very successful, having made a much better fishing than they had done for years before. The Ling boats too, obtained an average fishing, and the Saithe boats more than an average fishing. Similar remarks apply to the Orkney Islands, where the results of the year show the Cod Fishing to have been successful, and most of the stations where the fishing is carried on, exhibit improved Returns. From Shetland two vessels cleared out for the Fishing at Iceland and the Faroe Isles. The one that went to Iceland did well, having gone early in the season; she returned with about as much fish as made forty-five tons when dried; the other, which did not go beyond the Faroe Islands, and started late on her voyage, was not so successful, but still brought home as much as made up ten tons of dried fish. Several London smacks were in Orkney and at the Northern Cod fishings, and others visited Iceland; many of them landed their fish at Stornoway to be dried.

The Fishings thus reported on, have fortunately been accompanied with few accidents involving loss of life. Every effort has been made on the part of the Board to lessen the risk of such casualties, by furnishing superintendence at the more important Stations, by preserving order among the boats, and by sending timely aid when any accident threatened. Two boats with all hands were lost belonging to the Island of Lewis; and a boat was lost with all hands off Shetland; one life was lost at Wick and another at Fraserburgh, and in Rothesay District a man died from long exposure. The Commissioners advert to these melancholy events as showing the danger which attends the Fishermen's occupation, and the strong claim they have upon the Country for places of refuge being formed on different parts of the coast, where they could make for shelter and remain during transient gales. Such harbours though costly, owing to the rugged and precipitous character of the coasts, would not be so expensive or difficult to construct, if the object were confined to shelter for boats, and did not aim at taking in vessels of larger size, for which a greater depth of water is wanted. Many valuable lives might be annually saved, were the Board to receive even for a few years only, a more liberal vote from Parliament than the £3000 at present made for the erection of harbours. Under any circumstances however, it becomes the duty of every Fisherman to consider the precariousness of his calling, and that he is under a greater obligation than other working men to provide for those dependent upon him, if his life should be taken away or sickness or accident befall him.

Fishermen in general are too much in the habit of living, according to the common expression, from hand to mouth, and it is feared that the facility with which advances are given to fit out for the Herring Fishing, rather encourages this. Of recent years a perceptible improvement has been discernible amongst them, but still its progress is slow. In the Shipwrecked

Fishermen's Society they have an Institution specially founded for their relief, but though bearing their own name, and conducted with remarkable liberality,* yet they seem, as a class, to grudge the small subscription required, although often invited by the persuasions and laudable example of many in their community to secure an interest in the benefits of this Institution. In the same way, if they would practise more self-denial in regard to intoxicating drinks, they might lay by a little money for local improvements, and do much towards raising such funds among themselves as would obtain a grant from the Board for a useful Pier or Quay. Considering the prime cost of each boat to its crew of fishermen, and that on its safety depends their entire livelihood, it is surprising to see the apathy with which many regard its habitual exposure to destruction or injury when squeezed into a small and overcrowded harbour, or moored without protection of any kind on the open sea. In several cases the evil is irremediable, but by no means in all. A strong and resolute effort on the part of the people of most of the fishing stations would do much, with the fostering aid of the Board, to better their position; and the formation of committees of Fishermen to ascertain and develop their own resources, which is becoming more common in some of the leading places, and has always been encouraged by the Board, shows that they are beginning to be aware of this, and is calculated to have a most beneficial effect on the whole body by infusing a spirit of self-reliance and moderation, that must augment the profits of their industry and elevate their character and their claims in the estimation of their countrymen.

At the commencement of the year the naval superintendence was carried on by Lieutenant R. H. Risk, in command of H.M.S.V. "Tartarus," but the time of his commission having expired, he was transferred by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Steam Despatch Gun-Vessel "Wrangler," expressly fitted out for the war, and sent to the Baltic and afterwards to the Black Sea. The Board lost in that officer a most able and indefatigable Naval Superintendent, who in the course of the three and a half years that he was upon the Coasts of Scotland, rendered valuable services to the Fisheries in every way, and besides enjoying the well-merited confidence of the Board, received on different occasions the special thanks of the Trade and of the Fishermen whom he protected. The "Tartarus" was succeeded by H.M.S.V. "Jackal," under the command of Lieutenant W. H. Jackson, and this officer experienced the usual difficulties from the encroachments of Foreign Fishermen. He very promptly seized some of the chief offending vessels, and taking them in tow, carried the Masters before the Magistrates, by whom they were summarily fined. In executing this duty an accident of a serious kind happened to some of his own crew. Two French vessels being in tow they sheered together, crushing the Jackal's boat between them and with it the men that were in her. Although the breast-bone of one of the men was completely driven in, yet after long confinement under the care of the surgeon he made a complete recovery. At Holy Island a grave complaint was made by the Commander of the French Squadron against some English Fishermen, for an attack upon the French Fishing Vessels, and it was stated that our fishermen had used fire-arms against one of the French vessels lying in Holy Island Harbour. At the instance of the Board the case was closely investigated. The French Commander, Monsieur Fouilliroy, most courteously put himself in communication with Lieutenant Jackson, but upon examination of the parties the proof was not found sufficiently conclusive to warrant further proceedings, and the fishermen having received a severe caution and reprimand, the French Commander expressed himself satisfied with the steps for redress that had been taken. M. Fouilliroy had been appointed to the station to succeed Monsieur de Maucroix, and in common with that officer and his predecessors, bore testimony to the good feeling subsisting between the Naval Superintendents of the two Nations, and to their mutual desire to consider and adjust in a friendly and amicable spirit any Fishery disputes that might arise. The services of the "Jackal" upon the southern parts of the East coast, where from the lateness of her arrival she was chiefly stationed, were well applied and her presence had an excellent effect. Off Anstruther, she successfully raised and saved a number of Fishermen's nets of great value which had sunk. The demands upon the Admiralty for ships for the war and for the raising of seamen for the Navy,

* For instance, the widow of the man spoken of above as dying of exposure, though he had only joined six months, and had paid but one subscription of 2s. 6d., received £2, 5s.

precluded any steamer being stationed upon the West Coast. The duty there had in consequence to be performed exclusively by the "Princess Royal" Cutter. With this vessel alone for the whole West Coast, it was found impossible to prevent the practice of trawling for herrings being extensively carried on in Loch Fyne. In the preceding year the rapid and disguised movements of the trawling skiffs had often baffled the boats of H.M.S.V. "Porcupine," then on the station, in spite of the power she possessed under steam of moving swiftly from place to place, and the "Princess Royal," as a sailing vessel of smaller size, and with a much less numerous crew, found herself under great disadvantages; nevertheless she succeeded in effecting some seizures, and two boats fitted for trawling, detected upon the fishing grounds, were seized and condemned. There is reason to believe that many persons who at one time were much opposed to the system of trawling, no longer object to it, and cease to discountenance it where their influence might be of avail; others who have always supported it remain averse to its prohibition. The fishermen, aware of this, find a sympathy existing towards the practice which it is not easy to counteract, and the obstacles to its suppression are further greatly enhanced by the manner in which trawling offences are carried on, either so as to evade detection or to frustrate full legal proof being obtained for conviction. Many difficulties have therefore been experienced by the Board in the administration of the Act. At one period of the season the cholera broke out with great violence on the banks of Loch Fyne, especially at Tarbert, and for a time its ravages, and the apprehension they occasioned, caused an almost entire suspension of the fishing. The "Princess Royal" was then removed to the North-west Highlands, and her services to the fishing fleet there were acknowledged by the thanks of the Trade. The boat's crew formed at Wick, under one of the petty officers of the cutter, also received the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce there, and was instrumental in restoring much lost fishing gear to the rightful owners and in preventing many petty depredations.

The Tay winter Herring Fishing proved a failure, as did that at Ballantrae and other parts of the Ayrshire Coast. It might be asserted by those ignorant of the circumstances, that these failures were owing to trawling being stopped there; such however could not be the case, as it so happened that during the very short time there was a faint show of fish at these places, the superintending vessels were engaged elsewhere, and could not on the fish appearing, reach the stations soon enough to keep the grounds. Both trawls and drift nets were therefore used without hindrance, and were alike unsuccessful in catching any fish, proving clearly that there were none there. The reason of this is more obscure. At present the fact alone can be stated, leaving to scientific investigation to discover the cause. In the Firth of Forth the winter Herring Fishing was excellent, and besides herrings of large size taken in abundance, a rich harvest was made of garvies or sprats, the prices both for herrings and garvies being very remunerative throughout the winter. In the course of this Fishing, the Buoy upon the Telegraph cable at Granton Ferry, belonging to the Edinburgh Perth and Dundee Railway Company, having been found very much in the way of the fishermen's nets, and to do them considerable damage by fouling and tearing the trains as they drifted in the tide, the subject was reported by the Naval Superintendent, and communications held by the Board with the Company thereon, which terminated in the Buoy being removed; and the Board have to express their sense of the courtesy with which their representations on this subject were received, and of the extremely obliging manner in which a concession so important to the interests of the Fishermen was made by the Company. Complaints of a similar kind are sometimes made by the Herring Fishers against the position in which fixed Nets for Salmon are set up, and the direction they are made to take without leading to any greater catch of fish, but yet proving perhaps the most inconvenient and destructive that could be chosen for the moving trains of herring nets. The Fishery Officers and the Officers in the superintending boats at sea, are urged to get these Salmon nets out of the way, or to obtain compensation for the damage they may have done to the herring nets. The Board and their Officers have no power to accomplish either of these objects, but they are happy to say that, in some instances, the mediation of the Officers has been successfully employed in allaying bitter recriminations, in promoting

a better understanding upon the points in dispute, and in preventing rash attempts at legal redress, which could only have exhausted the parties in costly and futile suits. As it is easier to avoid disputes than to adjust them after they have arisen, it might be well in those cases where there is a probability of conflict between the owners and followers of different kinds of Fishings, that they held some communication together before the Fishing seasons commenced, in order, so far as practicable, to learn the views of each other, and mutually to abstain from taking any course that could cause annoyance and ill feeling, without being productive of benefit to either party.

With the exception of a small Boat Pier at Sandsair, in Shetland, no new Harbour Works have been begun in the course of the year. This has been owing to the Board having in preparation arrangements for the erection of a harbour of considerable extent and cost at the fishing village of Buckie, in the County of Banff. The want of a harbour at this place has long been severely felt. It attracted the attention of Captain Washington, who, in the Report of the Tidal Harbours Commission, 1847, remarks,—"Buckie, well known "for its fine fishing boats, and its spirited fishermen—who steadily pursue the "deep-sea fishing all the year round, and thus really deserve the name of "fishermen, employs 163 boats and 815 men. It has no pier nor harbour, ex- "cept what these industrious men have constructed from their own resources; "indeed, throughout this populous district, from Port-Knockie to Speymouth, "one of the earliest and best fishing stations, occupied by 416 boats, employ- "ing 2100 men, there is a very great want of harbour accommodation, which "acts as a great discouragement to the fishery." Again in his report upon fishing boats, 1849, after the terrible disasters of the gale of August 1848, he states of Buckie,—"The enterprising character and industrious habits of its "fishermen, and its importance as a white fishing station, a branch of the "fishery it is so desirable to encourage, give it a fair claim to aid from the "public funds." The deficiency here so strongly pointed out is now in full progress of being remedied, as negotiations have advanced so far with Mr. Robert Gordon of Letterfourie, the promoter of the harbour, that subsequent to the date at which this Report naturally closes, a contract has been made and the Works have been commenced.

The Works at Sandsair have been advanced without delay or accident of any kind, and as rapidly as the distance and the absence of skilled labour would permit. With every exertion however, they could not be finished before the long autumn nights when heavy gales set in. It was then thought more advisable to suspend the Works than to make attempts to carry them on against such adverse circumstances, which would certainly have brought increased expense, and might have put them in considerable danger; they were therefore closed in for the winter, to be resumed for completion in the spring.

The Pier at Craignure, Island of Mull, has been finished in the course of the present year, having been commenced only the year before, and for its limited extent and cost it has given satisfaction.

Numerous applications for aid to Harbour Works have been received. Some of these, appearing to the Board to be of leading importance to the Fisheries, and to promise a chance of sufficient contributions being raised, for the arrangements for the desired improvements to be organized, either in whole or in part within a reasonable time, surveys by the Engineers were ordered, and the Plans and opinions suggested are now under consideration. Where many matters of a complex nature have to be adjusted, and where it may ultimately prove not to suit the Proprietor or the Promoters to go on with the undertakings, it would be premature and might occasion disappointment, to notice the places where the negotiations are most hopeful; but even if the schemes should be abandoned at the present time, the increasing wealth of the country, and the growing want of the application of steam navigation to the development of the Fisheries, which must always be dependent on having suitable shipping piers to touch at, will not allow these places to be left long with nothing more than the scanty and dilapidated accommodation they now afford.

At Lybster Harbour, the Weir stated in last year's Report to be in progress, has been finished, and such excavations as remained to be done would also have been made, and all the Works entirely completed, had it not been for the want of means in the Contractor and his securities. After several imperfect efforts to accomplish the blasting required, the surety conducting the

Works for the Contractor abandoned them. Upon this, the blasting for the excavations was taken in hand by the resident Inspector, and carried on at every favourable opportunity of weather and tides; but the delay occasioned by the abandonment and the negotiations thereon, prevented the work from being entirely finished during the past year. There can be no doubt that it will be completed in the course of the present year. No interruption to the Fishing took place; and the whole interior being finished and used as a harbour, the Plan has been given in the Appendix. As a proof of the value of this harbour, and of the increased accommodation given in it by the new works, the number of boats that fished from the old harbour in 1850 was 97, but the number that have fished from it with the basin of the harbour as enlarged, was 174 boats in 1853, and 171 boats in 1854. The difference in number of those two years as compared with 1850, does not however shew the whole difference, for since the disasters from the gale in 1848, the boats have almost each year been built larger, so that Fishermen reckon that the old harbour would not have held above 80 boats of the present size, and that 180 of these boats can now lie in greater safety than 80 boats could have done formerly. When it is considered that all this has been accomplished for an expenditure of only £6000, it furnishes conclusive evidence as to the signal benefits of such Parliamentary grants, and of the grateful use that would be made of them were they to be repeated; nor would the country be a loser, for though it is an outlay of public money, it is so only nominally, the disbursement being amply refunded to the nation in a very short time by the vigorous industry and healthy trade it calls forth.

The Report of the Engineers upon the Harbour Works, as also the General Account of the Expenditure thereon, with Accounts in detail for each Work, and the Account for Lybster Harbour, will be found in the Appendix, along with the Plans.

The Boat Account this year has been given in detail, enumerating the Creeks in every District, and the number of Boats belonging to each Creek, and of Fishermen and persons engaged in the Fisheries there. It has been found as yet impossible to separate the Boats used for the Herring Fishery from those used for Cod and Ling, or other White Fishings. The migratory movements of the crews, the remoteness and inaccessibility of large portions of many of the districts, and the varying habits of the fishermen at almost each place—some from poverty, using the same boat for all fishings: others, where they possess them, using several different kinds of boats, and others even changing their boats in the course of the same fishing to suit its peculiar fluctuations—contribute to make a Return, distinguishing the Boats into classes according to the fishings they are employed at, nearly impracticable, unless Fishery Officers were to be stationed at the Creeks for every fishing in succession, which would be attended with an expense for maintenance and travelling altogether disproportioned to the value of the Return, important as the attainment of the distinction is admitted to be. Pending further consideration of the subject, which is receiving attention, an extra Return is furnished, shewing the actual number of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in one week of the fishing, each district having been allowed to select that particular week when the Fishing there was being carried on in full activity; and as the boats that begin fishing in a particular district seldom leave it till finished for the year, this Return gives a near approximation of the number of boats for which the Herring Fishery finds employment, though even here fluctuations in the Fishery have no doubt operated to produce sudden movements of boats from one district to another, so that it is possible some of the boats may have been included in more than one district.

The Returns in the Appendix comprise:—

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Coast Fishery;
No. 2.—Account of Herrings landed therefrom in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 3.—Account of Herrings Cured or Salted on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 5.—Account of Herrings in Scotland found entitled to the Official Brand;
No. 6.—Account of Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man which have been Exported; wi

a Supplementary Note shewing for the Export to the Continent, the Port to which the Herrings have been Shipped;

No. 7.—Account of the Number of Barrels or Crans of Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man taken and sold for immediate Consumption, or promptly disposed of, otherwise than accounted for in the above Returns;

No 8.—Account of the Number of Cran and Half-Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by the Crews of Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland;

No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by the Crews of Open Boats engaged in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by the Crews of Vessels and Open Boats engaged in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake in Scotland which have been Exported;

No. 5.—Account of the Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake in Scotland and the Isle of Man taken and sold for immediate Consumption, or promptly disposed of, otherwise than accounted for in the above Returns.

Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings, Cured, Branded, and Exported from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1854, shewing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1854.

Account for Scotland and the Isle of Man, of the Number of Boats, Fishermen, &c., employed in the Shore Curing Department of the Fisheries, arranged by Districts, and shewing the Creeks in the different Districts to which they belong.

Abstract of the above Account, arranged by Districts *only*.

Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in one selected Week of each District, irrespective of the places to which they belong.

Account for Scotland and the Isle of Man of the Tonnage, and Number of Men employed in carrying Salt for, and in Exporting Herrings and Cod and Ling from the Fisheries, including the Tonnage of Fishing Boats, amount of Netting and Lines, and Value thereof.

Report by the Engineers on the state of the Harbour Works under the charge of the Board o Fisheries.

General Account of the Expenditure on Piers or Quays.

Abstract of the above Account, shewing the Expenditure on each Work.

Account-Current of the Expenditure of the Special Parliamentary Grant for Lybster Harbour.

Plans of the Harbours of Craignure and Lybster.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts, and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1854 was 636,562¼ Barrels, the total quantity branded 211,844 Barrels, and the total quantity exported 361,696¾ Barrels, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 141,477½ Barrels in the quantity cured, of 36,292½ in the quantity branded, but an increase of 19,066 in the quantity exported; and that the number of Barrels of Herrings assorted after the Dutch mode and branded accordingly, was 177,688 "*Full*" and 357 "*Maties*," being a decrease upon the preceding year of 36,786½ "*Full*" and 293 "*Maties*." It will further be seen from the account of the quantity of Herrings taken and sold for immediate consumption or promptly disposed of, that 103,789 Barrels or Crans were so consumed or disposed of in 1854, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 26,972 Barrels or Crans, and when this account is added to the Account of Herrings *cured*, the total produce of the Herring Fisheries reported on for the period in question will amount to 740,351¼ Barrels, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 168,449½ Barrels or Crans.

In the Cod and Ling Department, the Returns shew that in the year 1854 109,684¼ cwts. were cured dried, and 6,166½ Barrels cured in pickle, and

that the total quantity exported was 19,557½ cwts. cured dried, being an increase in 1854 as compared with 1853 of 4,088¼ cwts. in the quantity cured dried, and 1,044 Barrels cured in pickle, but a decrease of 3,093¼ cwts. in the quantity exported. The total quantity of Cod and Ling taken and sold fresh or otherwise consumed amounts to 58,042 cwts., being a decrease upon the preceding year of 3,188 cwts., and when added to the account of the total quantity *cured*, the produce of the Fisheries in this department for the year under consideration will amount to 167,726¼ cwts. and 6,166½ Barrels, being an increase over the preceding year of 900¼ cwts., and 1,044 Barrels.

From the Abstract Boat Account it will be seen that in 1854, 10,891 Boats, manned by 40,359 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the shore curing department of the Fisheries, and that the total number of persons engaged in the Fisheries reported on was 67,834, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 83 Boats, 686 Fishermen, and 2,796 persons in the total number of persons employed.

The Account of the Tonnage and number of Hands employed in conveying Liverpool and Foreign Salt for the Fisheries, and in Exporting Herrings and Cod and Ling, which account embraces other statistical information regarding the year now reported on, shews that the Tonnage employed in carrying Salt amounted to 32,649 Tons, and the number of Hands to 2,404, being an increase over the preceding year of 4,628 Tons and of 237 Hands. The Tonnage employed in Exporting amounted to 42,954 Tons, and the number of Hands to 3,499, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,714 Tons and of 85 Hands. The Tonnage of Fishing Boats amounted to 72,414 Tons, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 2,338 Tons. The number of Square Yards of Netting employed in the Fisheries amounted to 77,210,571, being a decrease of 4,723,760 Square Yards. The number of Yards of Lines amounted to 30,519,664, being an increase of 1,236,627 Yards. And the total value of Boats, Nets, and Lines amounted to £587,420, being an increase over the preceding year of £40,395.

JOHN A. MURRAY.
BERRIEDALE.
JAMES LOCH.
GEORGE TRAILL.
JAMES WILSON.
HENRY DUNDAS.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG.
WM. MITCHELL INNES.
THOMAS STEWART TRAILL.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
EDWARD F. MAITLAND.

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh,
1*st June* 1855.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, including their repeated Voyages, which have been fitted out in Scotland and the Isle of Man, for the British Herring Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts from which fitted out, the Number of Men on Board, the Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Barrels carried out.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Square Yards.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*
Greenock, . . .	70	322	1,753¼	666,000	27,280	13,275
Glasgow, . . .	13	50	233½	109,000	3,660	1,650
Rothesay, . . .	33	131	630¾	214,000	11,962	5,678
Inverary, . . .	45	183	846½	519,000	13,279	6,958½
Loch Carron and Skye,	45	220	1,029½	521,000	16,030	7,565
Loch Shildag, . .	34	158	591	414,000	9,903	4,977
Loch Broom, . .	4	18	79	18,720	1,200	710
Stornoway, . .	8	37	280¼	,,	3,520	990
Orkney Isles, . .	25	123	863¼	,,	16,255	3,040
Wick, . . .	8	42	229½	,,	1,840	,,
Isle of Man, . .	*223	863	5,138	,,	8,989	,,
Total, .	508	2,147	11,674⅓	2,461,720	113,918	44,843½

* The above 223 Voyages were made by 82 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, including their repeated Voyages, which have been entered Inwards in Scotland and the Isle of Man from the British Herring Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts at which entered, the Men, Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Empty Barrels landed, with the Number of Barrels of White Herrings Salted or Cured on Board of each Vessel; and distinguishing also the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.	Empty Barrels including those with Salt.	Herrings Cured			Total Herrings Cured.
							Gutted.	Ungutted.		
							Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*			*Barrels.*
Greenock, . .	65	277	1,661¼	442,000	11,485	5,820	6,391	145	758	7,294
Glasgow, . .	26	104	578¾	228,000	3,205	1,334	12,136	66	208	12,410
Rothesay, . .	26	105	495½	218,000	3,532	1,689½	1,292	10	110	1,412
Inverary, . .	44	186	931¾	487,000	6,371	3,101	1,138½	,,	441	1,579½
Loch Carron and Skye,	21	100	425½	259,000	5,552	2,614	506	,,	137½	643½
Loch Shildag, .	16	72	255¼	204,000	3,659	1,747	426	,,	,,	426
Loch Broom, .	4	18	79	18,720	958	589	107	,,	,,	107
Stornoway, . .	5	24	128½	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	331	343
Orkney Isles, .	24	118	809	,,	9,307	1,764	786	,,	1,698½	2,484½
Wick, . . .	4	22	124	,,	93	,,	,,	,,	382½	382½
Isle of Man, .	*222	860	5,118	,,	1,192	,,	,,	,,	7,320	7,320
Total, .	457	1,886	10,606½	1,856,720	45,354	18,658½	22,794½	221	11386½	34,402

* The above 222 Voyages were made by 81 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. III.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of White Herrings which have been Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts at which Cured, and distinguishing also the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*			*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,586	424	3,466	1,219½	6,695½
Eyemouth,	6,639	52	14,087	4,575	25,353
Greenock,	32	„	998	132	1,162
Rothesay,	412½	„	4	571	987½
Inverary,	3,257½	611	100	15,084½	19,053
Loch Carron and Skye,	1,253½	„	159	„	1,412½
Loch Shildag,	232	„	„	„	232
Loch Broom,	1,221	„	„	„	1,221
Stornoway,	19,219½	„	507½	11,445	31,172
Shetland Isles,	9,009	„	„	„	9,009
Orkney Isles,	15,399	„	2,511	„	17,910
Wick,	122,255½	139	3,800½	48	126,243
Lybster,	39,040	50	2,380	80	41,550
Helmsdale,	30,139	505	1,141	„	31,785
Cromarty,	12,493	523	1,332	435	14,783
Findhorn,	28,716	20	2,790	40	31,566
Banff,	41,921	158	4,850½	65¾	46,995¼
Fraserburgh,	36,862	„	7,004	349	44,215
Peterhead,	33,800½	138	31,770½	982¼	66,691¼
Anstruther,	28,486	1,191	45,423	2,546½	77,646½
Isle of Man,	„	„	995	5,482¾	6,477¾
Total,	431,974	3,811	123,319	43,056¼	602,160¼

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. IV.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS which have been Salted or Cured on Board of Vessels fitted out for the Fishery, or Cured by Fish-Curers on Shore, in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts where Landed or Cured, and distinguishing also the Herrings Cured Gutted, from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		TOTAL Herrings Cured.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*			*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,586	424	3,466	1,219½	6,695½
Eyemouth,	6,639	52	14,087	4,575	25,353
Greenock,	6,423	,,	1,143	890	8,456
Glasgow,	12,136	,,	66	208	12,410
Rothesay,	1,704½	,,	14	681	2,399½
Inverary,	4,396	611	100	15,525½	20,632½
Loch Carron and Skye,	1,759½	,,	159	137½	2,056
Loch Shildag,	658	,,	,,	,,	658
Loch Broom,	1,328	,,	,,	,,	1,328
Stornoway,	19,231½	,,	507½	11,776	31,515
Shetland Isles,	9,009	,,	,,	,,	9,009
Orkney Isles,	16,185	,,	2,511	1,698½	20,394½
Wick,	122,255½	139	3,800½	430½	126,625½
Lybster,	39,040	50	2,380	80	41,550
Helmsdale,	30,139	505	1,141	,,	31,785
Cromarty,	12,493	523	1,332	435	14,783
Findhorn,	28,716	20	2,790	40	31,566
Banff,	41,921	158	4,850½	65¾	46,995¼
Fraserburgh,	36,862	,,	7,004	349	44,215
Peterhead,	33,800½	138	31,770½	982¼	66,691
Anstruther,	28,486	1,191	45,423	2,546½	77,646½
Isle of Man,	,,	,,	995	12,802¾	13,797¾
Total,	454,768½	3,811	123,540	54,442¾	636,562¼

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. V.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND which have been found entitled to the Official Brand, in virtue of the Act 1st William IV., Cap. 54, and have been Branded with the same accordingly, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the number Branded at each District, and distinguishing also the Herrings which were Bung-packed, from those which were Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Herrings Branded.		TOTAL Herrings Branded.
	Bung-packed.	Re-packed.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,002	,,	1,002
Eyemouth,	153	,,	153
Shetland Isles,	7,885½	,,	7,885½
Orkney Isles,	158	,,	158
Wick,	53,682½	,,	53,682½
Lybster,	20,760½	,,	20,760½
Helmsdale,	22,052	,,	22,052
Cromarty,	1,683	,,	1,683
Findhorn,	20,460½	,,	20,460½
Banff,	28,012	,,	28,012
Fraserburgh,	27,527½	,,	27,527½
Peterhead,	20,260	248½	20,508½
Anstruther,	7,959	,,	7,959
Total,	211,595½	248½	211,844

NOTE shewing the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND included in the above Account, which have been assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded accordingly, with corresponding Marks, and which have been found entitled to the Official Brand.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	811	,,
Eyemouth,	41	,,
Shetland Isles,	2,840	,,
Orkney Isles,	126	,,
Wick,	47,044	,,
Lybster,	17,353	39½
Helmsdale,	19,648½	7
Cromarty,	1,632	,,
Findhorn,	16,551½	122
Banff,	24,781½	148½
Fraserburgh,	25,200½	,,
Peterhead,	17,383	40
Anstruther,	4,276	,,
Total,	177,688	357

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. VI.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, which have been Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Number Exported to Ireland, to other places in Europe, and to places out of Europe; distinguishing also the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted, and those which were Bung-Packed from those which were Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	To Ireland, Bung-Packed.			To Foreign Places in Europe, Bung-Packed.		To places out of Europe, Re-Packed.	TOTAL Herrings Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Barrels of Bulk.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	152	282	,,	13,714½	,,	62½	14,211
Eyemouth,	912	282	665	410	,,	,,	2,269
Greenock,	660½	,,	,,	,,	,,	182	842½
Glasgow,	7,130	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,415	8,545
Inverary,	,,	,,	400	,,	,,	,,	400
Loch Carron and Skye,	,,	,,	137½	,,	,,	,,	137½
Stornoway,	,,	,,	,,	10,047	,,	,,	10,047
Shetland Isles,	4,099½	,,	,,	4,413	,,	,,	8,512½
Orkney Isles,	19,139	158	1,507½	,,	,,	,,	20,804½
Wick,	48,626	1,069½	,,	75,325	,,	,,	125,020½
Lybster,	5,837½	53	,,	12,678½	,,	,,	18,569
Helmsdale,	4,298	,,	,,	18,028	,,	,,	22,326
Cromarty,	9,023½	247	435	1,533	,,	,,	11,238½
Findhorn,	1,989	,,	,,	20,643	,,	,,	22,632
Banff,	3,289	170	,,	30,603	,,	,,	34,062
Fraserburgh,	1,753½	,,	,,	28,111	,,	,,	29,864½
Peterhead,	5,445	668	,,	18,688	,,	,,	24,801
Anstruther,	2,739	,,	40	3,399½	300	,,	6,478½
Isle of Man,	,,	,,	675¾	,,	,,	260	935¾
Total,	115,093½	2,929½	3,860¾	237,593½	300	1,919½	361,696¾

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE shewing the Ports on the Continent to which the Herrings referred to in Account No. VI., as Exported to places in Europe, have been Shipped.

Districts from which Shipped.	Ports to which Shipped.							All other Places on the Continent.	Total Exported.
	Peters-burg.	Königs-berg.	Dantzic.	Stettin.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Rotterdam for the Rhine.		
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	60	340	200	759	9,220½	,,	2,640	495	13,714½
Eyemouth,	,,	,,	,,	410	,,	,,	,,	,,	410
Stornoway,	,,	,,	612	5,643	1,923½	,,	,,	1,868½	10,047
Wick,	,,	,,	7,092	44,149½	926½	,,	1,926	21,231	75,325
Lybster,	,,	,,	3,316	8,282½	500	,,	,,	580	12,678½
Helmsdale,	,,	745	2,066	9,558½	2,269	,,	,,	3,389½	18,028
Cromarty,	,,	,,	,,	1,299	,,	,,	234	,,	1,533
Findhorn,	,,	,,	565	12,613	5,936	371	1,158	,,	20,643
Banff,	,,	,,	2,524	14,840	4,253	322	196	8,468	30,603
Fraserburgh,	,,	,,	3,448½	11,409½	1,258	,,	444	11,551	28,111
Peterhead,	,,	,,	3,277	9,460	2,644½	1,544½	1,241	521	18,688
Anstruther,	,,	702	,,	1,532	583½	582	,,	300	3,699½
Shetland Isles,	,,	,,	775	3,638	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,413
Total,	60	1,787	23,875½	123,594	29,514½	2,819½	7,839	48,404	237,893½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. VII.

An ACCOUNT, in so far as can be ascertained, of the Total Number of Barrels or Crans of Herrings in SCOTLAND, and the ISLE OF MAN, taken and sold, and otherwise consumed, *and not Cured*, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts and the Quantity Caught.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Herrings caught, *but not cured.*
	Barrels.
Leith,	9,350
Eyemouth,	28,665
Greenock,	1,800
Rothesay,	1,000
Inverary,	3,000
Loch Carron and Skye,	6,500
Loch Shildag,	1,600
Loch Broom,	450
Stornoway,	2,530
Shetland Isles,	900
Orkney Isles,	1,500
Wick,	7,360
Lybster,	3,600
Helmsdale,	3,550
Cromarty,	750
Findhorn,	2,290
Banff,	2,300
Fraserburgh,	3,076
Peterhead,	6,300
Anstruther,	11,468
Isle of Man,	5,800
Total,	*103,789

* *N.B.*—These are altogether unnoticed in the Accounts of the Quantity of Herrings *Cured* by Fish-Curers, as regularly taken and vouched by the Officers, and therefore fall to be added to the Total of these Accounts, in order that a true Estimate may be obtained of the Total produce of the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN for the period in question, which will thus be—

Total Quantity of Herrings Cured as per Account No. IV., . 636,562¼
.....Do.....accounted for as above, . . 103,789

Grand Total, 740,351¼ Barrels.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. VIII.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Cran and Half-Cran Measures in SCOTLAND adjusted and Branded for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings in the British Herring Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts where Branded.

DISTRICTS.	Crans and Half-Crans Branded.	
	Crans.	Half-Crans.
	Number.	*Number.*
Leith,	39	,,
Greenock,	36	,,
Glasgow,	2	,,
Banff,	15	,,
Total,	92	,,

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake which have been taken or purchased by the Crews of Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, under the Act 1st William IV., Cap. 54, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts from which fitted out, the Number of Vessels, Men, and Tonnage, and the Total Quantity of said Fish Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	Total quantity Cured Dried.
	No.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	8	31	249¼	56,979	2,614
Glasgow,	2	10	54½	24,500	985
Rothesay,	1	5	10	1,000	45½
Loch Shildag,	1	6	14	2,700	100
Stornoway,	8	75	413	26,529	685½
Shetland Isles,	42	414	902¼	224,069	7,182
Orkney Isles,	17	153	804¾	109,199	2,917¼
Fraserburgh,	4	25	44	8,269	331
Total,	83	719	2,491¾	453245	14,860¼

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake which have been taken or purchased by the Crews of Open Boats engaged in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, under the Act 1st William IV., Cap. 54, in the year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts, and the Total Quantity of said Fish Cured, whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	25,166	616¼	60
Rothesay,	55,232	2,188¾	,,
Inverary,	49,391	1,857	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	77,657	3,166	,,
Loch Shildag,	14,690	575	,,
Loch Broom,	117,194	2,449	,,
Stornoway,	364,237	14,996	,,
Shetland Isles,	1,161,630	37,283	,,
Orkney Isles,	381,399	10,643¾	10
Wick,	107,084	3,546¼	72
Lybster,	19,600	450	190
Helmsdale,	34,262	885	142
Cromarty,	18,508	105	365
Findhorn,	23,218	209	401
Banff,	253,812	8,875½	300
Fraserburgh,	127,081	3,596	512
Peterhead,	154,633	2,293½	2,234
Anstruther,	84,855	1,089	1,865½
Isle of Man,	375	,,	15
Total,	3,070,024	94,824	6,166½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. III.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, which have been taken or purchased by the Crews of Vessels and of Open Boats engaged in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts, the Total Quantity of said Fish Cured, whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	25,166	616¼	60
Greenock,	56,979	2,614	,,
Glasgow,	24,500	985	,,
Rothesay,	56,232	2,234¼	,,
Inverary,	49,391	1,857	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	77,657	3,166	,,
Loch Shildag,	17,390	675	,,
Loch Broom,	117,194	2,449	,,
Stornoway,	390,766	15,681½	,,
Shetland Isles,	1,385,699	44,465	,,
Orkney Isles,	490,598	13,561	10
Wick,	107,084	3,546¼	72
Lybster,	19,600	450	190
Helmsdale,	34,262	885	142
Cromarty,	18,508	105	365
Findhorn,	23,218	209	401
Banff,	253,812	8,875½	300
Fraserburgh,	135,350	3,927	512
Peterhead,	154,633	2,293½	2,234
Anstruther,	84,855	1,089	1,865½
Isle of Man,	375	,,	15
Total,	3,523,269	109,684¼	6,166½

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake in Scotland and the Isle of Man which have been Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts from which Exported, the Quantity Exported to Ireland, to other Places in Europe, and to Places out of Europe; and distinguishing also whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Exported to Ireland.	Exported to Foreign places in Europe.	Exported to places out of Europe.	Total Exported.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	286	,,	491½	777½
Glasgow,	861	,,	2,076	2,937
Rothesay,	868	,,	,,	868
Stornoway,	620	,,	,,	620
Shetland Isles,	7,855	5,630	,,	13,485
Orkney Isles,	534	,,	,,	534
Wick,	336	,,	,,	336
Total,	11,360	5,630	2,567½	19,557½

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

No. V.

An ACCOUNT, in so far as can be ascertained, of the Quantity of COD, LING, or HAKE, in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, taken and sold, and otherwise consumed, *and not Cured*, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; distinguishing the Districts, and the Quantity taken.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken, *but not Cured.*
	Cwts.
Leith,	5,900
Eyemouth,	3,500
Greenock,	7,500
Rothesay,	800
Inverary,	450
Loch Carron and Skye,	1,260
Loch Shildag,	1,650
Loch Broom,	990
Stornoway,	9,250
Shetland Isles,	700
Orkney Isles,	850
Wick,	4,650
Lybster,	380
Helmsdale,	175
Cromarty,	1,500
Findhorn,	320
Banff,	425
Fraserburgh,	492
Peterhead,	510
Anstruther,	9,950
Isle of Man,	6,700
Total,	*58,042

**N.B.*—These are altogether unnoticed in the Accounts of the quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* by Fish-Curers, as regularly taken and vouched by the Officers, and therefore fall to be added to the Total of these Accounts, in order that a true estimate of the total produce of the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the period in question, may be obtained, which will be—

	Cwts.	*Barrels.*
Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, as per Account No. III.,	109,684½	6,166½
.....Do.....Do.....accounted for as above,	58,042	,,
Grand Total,	167,726¼	6,166½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT.

RACT of the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, *in so far as the same have been brought under he cognizance of the Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, when the system hitherto in force for the Encouragemen nd Improvement of the British Herring Fishery took place, to the 31st of December 1854; distinguishing each Year as under, and ne Countries to which they have been Exported.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To other places in Europe.	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
l extending from 1st June to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
ended 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
ended 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587½	153,488¼	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
ended 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
ended 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
ended 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¾	379,233¾	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
ended 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
ended 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100¼	57,941½	217,499¾
ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,359½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
ended 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
od extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 845, . . .	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194
ended 5th January 1847,	414,915¼	192,535¾	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340,256¼
ended 5th January 851, for Scotland and the le of Man only, .	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
ended 5th January 852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
ended 31st December 852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
ended 31st December 853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342,630¾
ended 31st December 854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361,696¾

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June ; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel ; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

ABSTRACT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, *in so far as the same have been brought under the cognizance of the Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System hitherto in force for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery took place, to the 31st of December 1854, distinguishing each Year as under.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822,	,,	,,	,,	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1823,	,,	,,	,,	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1824,	,,	,,	,,	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	,,
Year ended 5th April 1825,	,,	,,	,,	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	,,
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	,,
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	,,
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726½	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	,,
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	,,
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	,,	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	,,
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	,,	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	,,	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	,,	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	,,	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	,,
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	,,	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	,,
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	,,	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	,,	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	,,	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	,,	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	,,	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	,,	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	,,	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	,,	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845,	83,919	,,	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	,,	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	,,	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	,,	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	,,	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	,,	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, ...	90,658¾	,,	5,032	* ,,	,,	22,304	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	92,083¼	,,	7,019¾	,,	,,	17,141	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	,,	6,886	,,	,,	18,994½	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	,,	5,122½	,,	,,	22,650	3	,,	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do do.	109,684¼	,,	6,166½	,,	,,	19,557	2	,,	,,

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 182[illegible] The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fis[illegible] cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Lin[illegible] Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40[illegible] to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1850, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

manned,—the Number of Coopers,—and of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Repacking, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish,—and of other Labourers;—with the Total Number of all these Persons,—and the Separate Number of Fish Curers.

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
								Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
District of Leith—														
West Wemyss,	5	15	,,	,,	4	19	...							
Dysart,	6	21	1	4	4	30	1							
Kirkcaldy,	7	28	2	6	10	46	2							
Burntisland,	11	27	28	150	12	217	5							
Inverkeithing,	5	15	,,	,,	4	19	,,							
North and South Queensferry,	24	96	3	5	20	124	1							
Newhaven,	155	465	3	40	50	558	1							
Leith,	,,	,,	53	240	34	327	7							
Fisherrow,	50	225	4	14	30	273	3							
Prestonpans,	34	150	,,	,,	22	172	,,							
Cockenzie,	42	84	1	6	30	121	1							
North-Berwick,	15	40	5	24	4	73	4							
								354	1,166	100	489	224	1,979	25
District of Eyemouth—														
Canty Bay,	2	6	1	10	,,	17	2							
Dunbar,	33	128	24	195	40	387	30							
Cove,	8	37	1	19	1	58	,,							
Coldingham,	24	103	3	38	3	147	1							
Eyemouth,	71	305	24	176	16	521	9							
Burnmouth,	32	152	4	40	3	199	2							
Berwick,	55	220	13	75	15	323	3							
								225	951	70	553	78	1,652	47
District of Greenock—														
Annan,	,,	19	2	3	4	28	1							
Priestside and Caerlaverock,	8	110	,,	20	,,	130	,,							
Glencaple and Dumfries,	,,	10	8	8	9	35	2							
Carsethorn and Colvend,	,,	37	1	12	5	55	1							
Kirkcudbright,	7	22	2	10	3	37	,,							
Garlieston,	14	32	2	11	2	47	,,							
Whithorn Isle,	9	25	,,	9	2	36	,,							
Monreath and Port-William,	23	50	,,	17	2	69	,,							
Glenluce,	8	32	,,	10	2	44	,,							
Sandhead,	13	26	,,	9	1	36	,,							
Drumore,	15	45	,,	15	2	62	,,							
Carry Forward,	97	408	15	124	32	579	4	579	2,117	170	1,042	302	3,631	72

THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
								Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Brought forward,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	2,117	170	1,042	302	3,631	72
District of Greenock—continued—Brought forward,	97	408	15	124	32	579	4							
Clanyard Bay and Port-Logan,	7	25	,,	9	1	35	,,							
Port-Patrick,	21	63	1	3	,,	67	,,							
Portmore and Stewarton,	15	45	,,	10	,,	55	,,							
Stranraer,	48	160	2	25	5	192	1							
Cairnryan,	10	30	,,	,,	,,	30	,,							
Ballantrae,	37	160	1	25	15	201	,,							
Carlton,	15	30	,,	10	,,	40	,,							
Girvan and Turnberry,	40	148	2	20	5	175	2							
Colzean,	17	36	,,	17	,,	53	,,							
Dunure,	24	50	,,	33	,,	83	,,							
Ayr,	20	60	5	65	5	135	5							
Troon,	8	18	,,	10	,,	28	,,							
Irvine,	32	100	1	10	3	114	,,							
Saltcoats,	11	36	3	6	2	47	4							
Ardrossan,	3	9	3	3	3	18	2							
Portincross,	17	44	,,	8	,,	52	,,							
The Cumbraes,	29	62	3	20	5	90	5							
Fairlie and Largs,	65	195	1	10	3	209	2							
Inverkip and Vicinity,	25	55	,,	5	,,	60	,,							
Gourock,	17	40	,,	10	,,	50	,,							
Greenock and Port-Glasgow,	33	54	40	50	40	184	8	591	1,828	77	473	119	2,497	33
District of Glasgow—														
Glasgow,	,,	,,	28	48	48	124	16							
Dumbarton and Helensburgh,	18	36	4	6	,,	46	3							
Gareloch and Roseneath,	23	46	2	6	,,	54	1	41	82	34	60	48	224	20
District of Rothesay—														
Coast from Roseneath to Dunoon, including the Lochs and Creeks,	34	92	1	,,	4	97	,,							
Kyles of Bute and Loch Ridden,	38	94	,,	4	2	100	1							
Bute, Rothesay,	19	60	14	8	3	85	14							
Port Bannatyne,	25	60	1	3	8	72	4							
St. Ninian's Bay and west side of Bute,	15	35	,,	10	4	49	4							
Killchatten Bay and Schoolack	10	19	,,	,,	,,	19	,,							

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Whiting Bay and Lamlash,	64	240	2	20	6	268	1						
Brodick and Corrie,	23	84	,,	6	5	95	,,						
Gigha,	33	116	,,	60	15	191	16						
Islay, Loch Groinard,	10	25	,,	,,	,,	25	,,						
Portnahaven and Port Wemyss,	78	200	,,	100	19	319	18						
Port Charlotte and Bowmore,	39	90	1	20	3	114	7						
Port Ellen and Coast to Port Askaig,	41	123	,,	,,	3	126	,,						
Colonsay,	39	88	,,	15	4	107	,,	561	1,624	21	302	95	2,042	76
District of Inverary—													
Coast from Aird-Lamont Point to Kilfinan,	42	106	,,	20	1	127	2						
Coast from East Otter to Newton, inclusive,	14	36	,,	6	,,	42	1						
Leachk, Balure, Strachur, Poll, Cairndhu, and Dunderaan,	40	120	1	18	3	142	1						
Inverary,	20	60	2	25	3	90	2						
Coast from Kenmore to Douglas Water, inclusive,	15	45	,,	6	,,	51	,,						
Crarae, Sandhole, and Furnace,	32	96	2	18	4	120	2						
Inverae and Sheep-point,	26	78	1	10	3	92	2						
Lochgair,	20	60	1	10	4	75	3						
West Otter and Silvercraigs,	28	82	,,	12	4	98	,,						
Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig, and Inverneil,	80	151	4	75	8	238	11						
East and West Tarbert,	112	310	3	85	30	428	7						
Culendrach, Skipness, and Clunaig,	31	100	1	48	2	151	4						
Coast from Crosaig to Saddle, inclusive,	38	130	2	40	3	175	9						
Campbeltown,	79	332	3	50	4	389	5						
West Coast of Kintyre,	30	62	,,	30	20	112	1						
Kilberry and Loch Caolisport,	12	30	,,	12	6	48	1						
Knap Point and Loch Swein,	10	30	,,	10	2	42	,,						
Keils, Carsaig, and Tayvalloch,	12	30	1	10	3	44	1						
Crinan,	6	15	,,	,,	,,	15	,,						
Loch Craignish,	10	20	,,	12	8	40	,,						
Loch Melford,	9	20	,,	12	8	40	,,						
Luing,	9	18	,,	,,	,,	18	,,						
Seil,	6	14	,,	,,	,,	14	,,						
Loch Feochan,	6	14	,,	,,	,,	14	,,						
Oban,	6	24	,,	,,	,,	24	,,						
Dunstaffnage Bay and South Connel Ferry,	5	15	,,	8	,,	23	,,						
Loch Etive,	17	34	,,	4	,,	38	,,						
North Connel Ferry and south side of Loch Creran,	16	50	,,	,,	,,	50	,,						
Lismore,	20	60	,,	20	2	82	1						
North side of Loch Creran, Port Appin, and Portnacroish,	12	25	,,	,,	,,	25	,,						
Keil, Coul, and Kintalen,	14	42	,,	18	6	66	,,						
Loch Leven,	32	90	,,	6	,,	96	,,						
Bonree and Corran Ferry,	16	48	,,	,,	,,	48	,,						
Coast from Corran Ferry to Fort William,	11	23	,,	23	5	51	,,						
Fort William,	10	20	1	18	3	42	,,						
Coast from Fort William to the Head of Loch Eil,	25	52	,,	50	8	110	,,						
Loch Sunart,	14	42	1	40	4	87	,,						
Carry forward,	885	2,484	23	696	144	3,347	53	1,772	5,651	302	1,877	564	8,394	201

THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.
Brought forward,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Inverary—continued—Brought forward,	885	2,484	23	696	144	3,347	53
Mull, Tobermory, and Salen,	9	45	2	3	3	53	1
Loch Speliv and Crogan,	5	20	,,	10	3	33	,,
Carsaig,	1	4	,,	,,	,,	4	,,
Port Uskin,	5	20	,,	,,	,,	20	,,
Kintra,	11	45	,,	30	6	81	,,
Loch Lach and Loch Scriden,	25	100	1	75	28	204	2
Loch-na-Kael and Loch Tua,	17	68	,,	,,	,,	68	,,
Iona,	17	68	,,	,,	,,	68	,,
Tyree,	72	290	,,	70	20	380	9
Coll,	15	45	,,	,,	,,	45	,,
District of Loch Carron and Skye—							
Ardnamurchan, Loch Moidart, Loch Ailort, and Coast to and including Loch Nevis,	110	385	,,	290	,,	675	,,
Coast of Knoydart, Loch Hourn, and Glenelg,	50	160	,,	210	,,	370	,,
Loch Duich, Dornie, and Loch Long,	82	308	3	505	,,	816	,,
Coast from Dornie to Kyle, Plockton, Croig, and Strome,	35	126	7	250	,,	383	4
Loch Carron,	63	218	4	212	,,	434	4
Islands of Rona, Raasa, and Scalpa,	13	48	,,	52	,,	100	,,
Skye, Kyleakin, Breaknish, Broadford, and Coast to the Head of Loch Eynort,	38	130	5	455	3	593	9
Coast from Loch Eynort, Loch Sligichan, and to Portree, inclusive,	40	138	6	200	6	350	6
Coast from Portree to Duntulen, including Loch Uig,	7	24	,,	53	,,	77	,,
Coast from Loch Uig to Vaternish Point, and to Dunvegan, inclusive,	43	144	,,	81	4	229	4
Coast from Dunvegan to and including Loch Bracadale,	40	136	,,	50	,,	186	,,
Coast from Loch Bracadale to and including Loch Brittle,	4	14	,,	13	,,	27	,,
Coast from Loch Brittle to Strathaird, Loch Slappen, Torran, Loch Eyshort, and to the west side of the Point of Sleat,	36	120	,,	120	,,	240	,,
Coast from the Point of Sleat, including the Islands of Canna, Rum, Muck, and Eig, to Isle Ornsay, Lochindaal, and Kylerhea,	46	160	1	100	,,	261	3
	51	170	,,	120	4	294	2

Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1,772	5,651	302	1,877	564	8,394	201
1,062	3,189	26	884	204	4,303	65

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

District of Loch Shildag—														
Strome,	3	12	"	"	"	12	1							
Ardniskan and Aird,	10	40	1	8	6	55	6							
Coast from Camustrole to Ardoch, inclusive,	11	44	"	8	4	56	7							
Ardarroch and Kishorn,	8	32	2	6	3	43	8							
Island of Croulin,	8	24	"	"	"	24	4							
Coast from Uaginn to Applecross, inclusive,	36	98	2	"	"	100	11							
Coast from Lonebane to Ardnagreenock, inclusive,	19	67	"	"	"	67	"							
Kenmore and Ardhislake,	15	53	"	"	"	53	12							
Loch Shildag,—Coast from Inverbane to Aird, inclusive,	26	91	2	"	"	93	12							
Loch Torridon,—Coast from Derachclagan to Alligan, inclusive,	39	136	"	"	"	136	3							
Ardglas and Diebeg,	19	48	"	"	"	48	2							
Gairloch,—Coast from Point to Shildag, inclusive,	36	88	4	10	7	109	8							
" Coast from Flowerdale to Melvig, inclusive,	24	106	4	22	14	146	6							
Loch Ewe,—Coast from Poolewe to Ormiscaig, inclusive,	18	86	"	"	"	86	3							
Loch Groinard,—Coast from Opinon to Groinard, inclusive,	35	160	"	"	"	160	4							
								307	1,085	15	54	34	1,188	87
District of Loch Broom—														
Badluarack,	14	56	"	"	"	56	"							
Durnamuck, Badcaul, and Badbee,	12	48	"	"	"	48	"							
Ardessie, Camusnagoul, and Achdaskielt,	6	24	"	"	"	24	"							
Keppoch, Kildonan, and Badralach,	6	24	"	"	"	24	"							
Ruchash, Skerrog, and Annat,	14	56	"	"	"	56	"							
Achmore, Aultnaherry, and New Loggie,	9	36	"	"	"	36	"							
Reroy, Old Loggie, and Ardindrean,	8	32	"	"	"	32	"							
Letter, Inverlawl, and Ardchamuck,	13	50	"	"	"	50	"							
Leckmelin,	8	30	"	"	"	30	"							
Ullapool,	64	192	4	130	"	326	3							
Caunchrean and Murfield,	15	56	"	"	"	56	"							
Rhue and Islemartin,	11	44	1	"	"	45	1							
Ardmair and Glutten,	10	40	"	"	"	40	"							
South and North Caunchilish,	2	8	"	"	"	8	"							
Culnacraig and Achenduard,	6	27	"	"	"	27	"							
Acheninver, and Badinscally Portglass,	20	56	"	"	"	56	"							
Achiltibuy and Badintarbert,	20	69	"	"	"	69	"							
Island Tanera,	9	36	"	"	"	36	"							
Pollan and Dornie,	7	24	"	"	"	24	"							
Old Dornie, Isle Ristol, and Auldandoo,	9	36	"	35	"	71	"							
Reef, Caunscally, and Auchnschard,	19	77	"	"	"	77	"							
Inverkirkag and Badinaban,	16	59	"	36	"	95	"							
Strahan, Culaig, and Feilin,	10	33	"	"	"	33	1							
Baddidarroch, Ardro, Achmelvich,	28	110	"	"	"	110	"							
Clachtoll, Store, and Ballochladoch,	35	140	"	"	"	140	"							
Clashmore and Raffin,	9	36	"	"	"	36	"							
Culkeen, Achnacharnin,	12	40	"	"	"	40	"							
Achnacharnin and Clashnessie,	25	91	"	"	"	91	"							
Carry forward,	417	1,530	5	201	"	1,736	5	3,892	12,514	369	5,696	819	19,398	389

THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNT—*continued.*

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
								Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Brought forward,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,892	12,514	369	5,696	819	19,398	389
District of Loch Broom—continued—Brought forward,	417	1,530	5	201	„	1,736	5							
Oldney and Culkeen Drumbeg,	18	68	„	15	„	83	1							
Drumbeg and Loch Ned,	21	84	„	„	„	84	„							
Ardvar, Unapool, and Glenul,	8	32	„	„	„	32	„							
Kylestrom and Glendhu,	7	28	„	55	„	83	„							
Badcoll and Scourie,	26	103	1	5	„	109	1							
Tarbet and Fanagmore,	11	41	„	„	„	41	2							
Finlaymore and Finlaybeg,	7	28	„	„	„	28	„							
Ardinreve and Portlaverachu,	6	24	„	„		24	„							
Scharachot and Kinsalie,	3	12	„	„		12	„							
Remechie and Achrisgill,	13	52	„	„	„	52	„							
Badcoll, Inchard,	2	8	„	„	„	8	„							
Caunlochbervie,	7	25	1	„	„	26	2							
Olshoremore and Olshorebeg,	17	60	1	10	„	71	„							
Foulin and Shaggera,	7	25	„	„	„	25	„	570	2,120	8	286	„	2,414	11
District of Stornoway—														
Coast from Stornoway to Broadbay,	91	521	43	718	48	1,330	23							
Coast from Broadbay to Loch Roag,	115	688	„	74	18	780	„							
Coast from Loch Roag to Harris,	11	68	„	9	1	78	1							
West Coast of Harris,	10	60	„	8	2	70	„							
East Coast of Harris,	38	230	„	35	5	270	2							
Coast from Harris to Loch Shell,	14	86	„	10	„	96	„							
Coast from Loch Shell to Stornoway,	139	525	9	160	6	700	2	418	2,178	52	1,014	80	3,324	28
District of Shetland Isles—														
Islands of Unst and Fetlar,	65	380	10	81	6	477	12							
Island of Yell,	29	164	4	94	3	265	9							
North Mavine and Delting,	84	472	„	101	„	573	12							
Lunnasting and Nesting, Whalsey and Skerries,	62	342	5	109	3	459	2							
Lerwick, with Bressay and Noss,	40	177	13	87	9	286	12							
Cunningsbsrgh, Sandwick, and Mousa,	47	261	5	125	5	396	3							
Dunrossnesu,	135	457	1	85	„	543	3							
Quarff, and Islands of Haverra and Burra,	38	137	3	148	„	288	„							
Tingwall and Isles, Whiteness and Weisdale,	63	276	4	103	4	387	1							
Sandsting and Aithsting,	28	127	2	43	„	172	2							
Walls, Sandness, Foula, and Papa,	74	369	„	53	„	422	5	665	3,162	47	1,029	30	4,268	61

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Fair Isle,	23	70	„	13	„	83	„							
North Ronaldshay,	12	60	„	4	„	64	„							
Sanday,	6	36	„	6	„	42	1							
Stronsay,	20	100	12	320	4	436	2							
Edey,	34	142	1	24	1	168	4							
North Faray,	4	20	„	„	„	20	„							
Westray and Papa,	52	164	„	32	2	198	4							
Rousay,	43	142	„	6	„	148	„							
Wire,	2	8	„	„	„	8	„							
Egalshay,	21	64	„	„	„	64	„							
Shapinshay,	15	71	„	4	„	75	„							
Pomona or Mainland,—Birsay,	8	32	1	8	„	41	„							
Evie,	8	32	„	„	„	32	„							
Kirkwall,	7	27	3	„	„	30	1							
Tankerness,	15	71	3	39	1	114	1							
Merkidy,	26	120	5	63	2	190	1							
Sandside,	14	62	2	30	1	95	„							
Holm,	18	84	5	45	1	135	3							
Orphir,	11	41	„	2	„	43	„							
Stromness,	14	54	2	10	2	68	3							
Graemsay,	7	32	„	„	„	32	„							
Hoy and Walls,	55	215	„	6	„	221	„							
Cava,	3	13	„	„	„	13	„							
South Faray,	3	13	„	„	„	13	„							
Flotta,	24	100	3	30	„	133	6							
Burray,	42	210	16	204	3	433	4							
Copinshay,	1	4	„	„	„	4	„							
South Ronaldshay,—Grimness,	43	185	13	111	5	314	5							
St. Margaret's Hope,	23	100	4	60	2	166	8							
Herston,	25	105	6	93	2	206	1							
Burwick,	19	70	„	2	„	72	1							
Swenna,	8	24	„	5	„	29	3							
								606	2,471	76	1,122	26	3,695	48
District of Wick—														
Smoo,	6	16	„	„	„	16	„							
Rispond,	8	25	„	2	6	33	2							
Erribol,	8	20	„	„	„	20	„							
Portvasgo,	8	28	„	5	6	39	1							
Talmin,	11	50	„	3	6	59	2							
Coldibacky,	1	5	„	„	„	5	„							
Scullomy,	6	30	„	3	1	34	1							
Skerray,	6	22	„	3	2	27	„							
Isle Roan,	2	5	„	„	„	5	„							
Torriesdale,	2	5	„	„	„	5	„							
Farr,	2	7	„	„	„	7	„							
Kirtomy,	13	36	„	2	2	40	1							
Armadale,	13	40	„	1	2	43	1							
Strathyhead,	4	10	„	„	„	10	„							
Carry forward,	90	299	„	19	25	343	8	6,151	22,445	552	9,147	955	33,099	537

THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNT—*continued.*

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
								Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Brought forward,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,151	22,445	552	9,147	955	33,099	537
District of Wick—continued—Brought forward,	90	299	„	19	25	343	8							
Portskerry,	26	86	„	9	14	109	4							
Sandside,	7	20	„	3	2	25	1							
Crosskirk,	8	20	„	„	3	23	„							
Thurso,	18	80	„	„	8	88	2							
Murkle,	11	40	„	„	„	40	„							
Castlehill,	6	20	„	„	„	20	„							
Dunnet,	11	46	„	„	8	54	„							
Brough,	4	8	„	„	„	8	„							
Ham,	5	25	„	„	5	30	„							
Scarfskerry,	15	45	„	„	6	51	„							
Mey,	24	85	„	„	12	97	„							
Gills,	17	75	„	„	4	79	„							
Huna,	18	59	„	„	6	65	„							
Stroma,	18	45	„	„	2	47	„							
Duncansbay,	16	50	„	„	4	54	„							
Freswick,	37	130	„	„	10	140	„							
Auckingall and Nybster,	21	89	2	39	9	139	„							
Keiss,	53	207	7	114	20	348	21							
Ackergill,	6	15	„	„	„	15	„							
Staxigoe,	33	110	18	111	16	255	10							
Elzie,	3	10	3	24	2	39	1							
Uttergoe,	4	15	3	18	7	43	1							
Greenegoe,	6	30	3	20	2	55	1							
Broadhaven,	13	50	17	121	19	207	3							
Ramsgoe,	4	15	1	18	3	37	1							
Wick,	94	357	74	581	79	1,091	32							
Pulteney,	177	810	215	1,474	191	2,690	87							
Brough, Iresgoe, and Sarclet,	74	255	9	90	18	372	17							
Whaligoe,	34	131	6	52	9	198	8							
								853	3,227	358	2,693	484	6,762	197
District of Lybster—														
Clyth, East Clyth, and Occumster,	75	375	20	145	6	546	3							
Lybster,	72	360	66	465	11	902	27							
Sweney,	36	180	3	13	1	197	2							
Forse,	39	195	14	73	2	284	8							
Latheronwheel,	38	190	10	90	„	290	6							
								260	1,300	113	786	20	2,219	46

Dunbeath, Houstry, Ramscraigs, and Borgue,	52	313	10	156	2	481	10							
Berriedale, Newport, and Badbay,	15	38	„	„	„	38	„							
Navidale, Helmsdale, Gartymore, and Marl,	27	95	74	435	6	610	10							
Portgower,	9	30	„	„	„	30	„							
Brora,	11	25	6	60	„	91	3							
Golspie,	12	30	„	„	„	30	„							
Embo,	15	36	„	„	„	36	„							
								181	597	106	754	7	1,464	21
District of Cromarty—														
Inver,	13	64	„	94	51	209	„							
Portmahomack,	31	126	30	215	110	481	9							
Rockfield,	22	88	4	87	40	219	1							
Hilton,	36	148	„	157	120	425	„							
Balintore,	16	70	10	180	54	314	„							
Shandwick,	17	72	„	61	102	235	1							
Pitculzin,	22	96	„	40	10	146	„							
Cromarty,	47	188	18	360	54	620	5							
Fortrose,	4	20	„	15	7	42	„							
Avoch,	46	168	„	127	70	365	„							
Craigtown,	17	85	2	50	12	149	1							
								271	1,125	64	1,386	630	3,205	17
District of Findhorn—														
Clachnaharry and Inverness,	7	20	8	20	2	50	2							
Petty,	19	26	„	„	„	26	„							
Campbeltown,	11	23	„	„	„	23	„							
Delness,	6	14	„	„	„	14	„							
Nairn,	100	250	6	25	1	282	1							
Findhorn,	19	76	4	70	1	151	2							
Burghead,	42	126	27	197	4	354	11							
Hopeman,	43	119	14	141	2	276	4							
Lossiemouth,	70	126	30	256	7	419	7							
								317	780	89	709	17	1,595	27
District of Banff—														
Port Gordon,	54	235	22	123	5	385	5							
Buckie,	188	785	30	164	„	979	14							
Port Essie,	73	265	8	60	1	334	3							
Findochty,	74	220	3	33	2	258	1							
Port Knockie,	115	535	5	51	„	591	4							
Cullen,	50	150	13	86	2	251	5							
Sandend and Portsoy,	42	135	10	70	1	216	2							
Whitehills,	45	144	8	88	16	256	4							
Banff,	17	44	7	60	12	123	4							
Macduff,	57	160	19	240	50	469	9							
Gardenstown,	33	100	25	170	40	335	5							
Crovie,	28	80	„	30	„	110	„							
								776	2,853	150	1,175	129	4,307	56
District of Fraserburgh—														
Pennan,	39	124	2	57	3	186	2							
Carry forward,	39	124	2	57	3	186	2	8,809	32,327	1,432	16,650	2,242	52,651	901

THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong.	Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked.	Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom the said Boats were Manned.	Number of Coopers employed.	Number of Persons employed in Gutting, Packing, Re-packing, Cleaning, or Drying the Fish.	Number of Labourers employed.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Number of Fish Curers.
Brought forward,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Fraserburgh—continued—Brought forward,	39	124	2	57	3	196	2
Rosehearty,	66	232	20	127	28	407	6
Pitullie,	51	170	12	76	13	271	3
Fraserburgh and Broadsea,	81	285	77	633	98	1,093	26
Cairnbulg,	50	165	„	158	„	323	1
Inveralochy,	74	250	„	190	„	440	1
Charlestown,	10	33	„	16	„	49	„
St. Combs,	68	207	„	124	„	331	„
District of Peterhead—							
Buchanhaven,	34	80	„	95	5	180	1
Peterhead,	62	280	132	1,140	120	1,672	27
Burnhaven,	18	58	„	68	2	128	1
Boddom,	98	278	20	320	54	672	3
Bullers of Buchan,	8	27	„	36	2	65	1
Ward of Cruden,	13	43	„	58	5	106	1
Whinnefold,	14	45	„	60	5	110	1
Old Castle,	4	14	„	18	2	34	„
Collieston,	38	64	2	114	8	188	2
Aberdeen,	16	68	9	20	1	98	3
Torry,	7	28	„	„	„	28	„
Burnbank,	2	8	„	„	„	8	„
Cove,	16	53	„	„	„	53	„
Findon,	13	50	„	„	„	50	„
Portleithen,	13	65	„	„	„	65	„
Doness,	14	38	„	„	„	38	„
Skateraw,	20	59	„	„	„	59	„
Stranathra,	10	29	„	„	„	29	„
Cowie,	20	62	„	„	„	62	„
Stonehaven,	6	20	16	131	4	171	8
Cratton,	9	25	„	2	„	27	1
Caterline,	7	21	1	12	1	35	1
Shieldhill,	4	16	„	2	„	18	1
Gourdon,	35	105	19	117	4	245	9
Johnshaven,	17	50	2	12	1	65	2
Montrose,	6	22	41	48	5	116	5
Ferryden,	58	168	1	5	1	175	1

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total Persons.	Fish Curers.
Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
8,809	32,327	1,432	16,650	2,242	52,651	901
439	1,466	111	1,381	142	3,100	39

Arbroath,	22	78	1	7	„	86	1						
Westhaven,	8	24	„	„	„	24	„						
Easthaven,	4	10	1	4	„	15	1						
Broughty-Ferry,	19	72	1	4	„	77	1						
Dundee,	„	„	13	19	2	34	3						
								656	2,095	261	2,302	222	4,880	76
District of Anstruther—														
St. Andrews,	11	60	6	98	24	188	2						
Crail,	10	40	3	210	19	272	5						
Cellardyke,	140	630	13	230	280	1,153	5						
Anstruther,	2	10	36	350	29	425	30						
Pittenweem,	52	208	10	144	90	452	12						
St. Monance,	90	369	7	210	208	794	6						
Elie,	2	10	4	20	5	39	3						
Largo,	8	25	1	10	10	46	„						
Leven,	2	12	4	12	2	30	„						
Methel,	3	15	3	30	6	54	1						
Buckhaven,	180	720	10	130	390	1,250	4						
								500	2,099	97	1,444	1,063	4,703	68
District of Isle of Man—														
Douglas,	109	436	12	55	24	527	15						
Port St. Mary,	137	685	„	„	19	704	16						
Peel,	151	839	„	„	18	857	12						
Ramsay,	90	412	„	„	„	412	„						
								487	2,372	12	55	61	2,500	43
							Total,	10,891	40,359	1,913	21,832	3,730	67,834	1,127

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the preceding BOAT ACCOUNT for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, arranged by Districts *only*.

Districts to which the Boats belong.	Boats.	Fishermen.	Coopers.	Gutters, Packers, &c.	Labourers.	Total of all such Persons.	Fishcurers.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith, . . .	354	1,166	100	489	224	1,979	25
Eyemouth, . .	225	951	70	553	78	1,652	47
Greenock, . .	591	1,828	77	473	119	2,497	33
Glasgow, . .	41	82	34	60	48	224	20
Rothesay, . .	561	1,624	21	302	95	2,042	76
Inverary, . .	1,062	3,189	26	884	204	4,303	65
Loch Carron and Skye,	751	2,589	26	2,881	17	5,513	36
Loch Shildag, . .	307	1,085	15	54	34	1,188	87
Loch Broom, . .	570	2,120	8	286	...	2,414	11
Stornoway, . .	418	2,178	52	1,014	80	3,324	28
Shetland Isles, .	665	3,162	47	1,029	30	4,268	61
Orkney Isles, . .	606	2,471	76	1,122	26	3,695	48
Wick, ...	853	3,227	358	2,693	484	6,762	197
Lybster, . . .	260	1,300	113	786	20	2,219	46
Helmsdale, . .	181	597	106	754	7	1,464	21
Cromarty, . .	271	1,125	64	1,386	630	3,205	17
Findhorn, . .	317	780	89	709	17	1,595	27
Banff, ...	776	2,853	150	1,175	129	4,307	56
Fraserburgh, . .	439	1,466	111	1,381	142	3,100	39
Peterhead, . .	656	2,095	261	2,302	222	4,880	76
Anstruther, . .	500	2,099	97	1,444	1,063	4,703	68
Isle of Man, . .	487	2,372	12	55	61	2,500	43
Total,	10,891	40,359	1,913	21,832	3,730	67,834	1,127

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

BOAT ACCOUNT—*continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Boats in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, whether Decked or Undecked, irrespective of the places to which they belong, which were employed in the Herring Fishery in the Season of 1854, in one selected Week of each District; distinguishing the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom they were Manned,—and the Number of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and Labourers employed at the Fisheries—in each District in the Week so selected,—and the total Number of all such persons.

Districts where the Boats were employed in the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons Employed.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith,	87	391	56	113	...	560
Eyemouth,	514	2,307	133	946	...	3,386
Greenock,	125	552	17	66	...	635
Rothesay,	100	400	4	...	10	414
Inverary,	550	1,975	14	220	...	2,209
Loch Carron and Skye,	450	1,800	60	1,350	...	3,210
Loch Shildag,	263	949	6	32	18	1,005
Loch Broom,	720	2,846	59	442	...	3,347
Stornoway,	225	1,140	52	737	32	1,961
Shetland Isles,	250	1,033	47	497	11	1,588
Orkney Isles,	371	1,855	78	961	21	2,915
Wick,	936	4,732	358	2,662	427	8,179
Lybster,	300	1,500	113	786	...	2,399
Helmsdale,	243	1,207	106	754	7	2,074
Cromarty,	179	909	65	666	37	1,677
Findhorn,	200	1,000	89	709	...	1,798
Banff,	334	1,670	150	1,175	129	3,124
Fraserburgh,	252	1,260	111	858	142	2,371
Peterhead,	409	2,101	190	1,218	170	3,679
Anstruther,	340	1,870	155	1,060	182	3,267
Isle of Man,	236	2,088	12	55	...	2,155
Total,	7,084	33,585	1,875	15,307	1,186	51,953

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

An ACCOUNT, in so far as the same can be ascertained, of the Tonnage and Number of Men employed in carrying Salt for the Fisheries direct from Liverpool and from Foreign Parts; the Tonnage and Number of Men employed in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN in Exporting Herrings and Cod and Ling Fish; together with a Return for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN of the Tonnage of Fishing Boats, Number of Square Yards of Netting, and Length of Lines used in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1854; with the value of the said Fishing Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Tonnage and Number of Men employed in carrying Salt for the Fisheries direct from Liverpool or from Foreign parts.		Tonnage and Number of Men employed in Exporting Herrings or Cod and Ling Fish.		Tonnage of Boats employed in the Herring or Cod and Ling Fisheries.	Square Yards of Netting used in the Herring Fisheries.	Yards of Long Lines, Hand Lines, and Buoy Ropes used in the Fisheries.	Value of Boats employed in the Fisheries.	Value of Nets employed in the Fisheries.	Value of Lines employed in the Fisheries.	Total Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Fisheries.
	Tonnage.	*Men.*	*Tonnage.*	*Men.*	*Tons.*	*Square Yards.*	*Yards.*				
Leith,	1,600	160	1,900	190	3,540	3,336,360	450,000	£10,620	£10,089	£1,062	£21,771
Eyemouth, . .	2,600	162	318	36	2,200	1,980,000	1,175,000	7,700	7,900	2,640	18,240
Greenock, . .	935	71	158	13	1,667	2,752,920	1,075,240	6,556	10,348	1,849	18,753
Glasgow, . .	300	20	1,366	112	100	100,000	14,000	300	500	35	835
Rothesay, . .	155	13	123	82	2,284	2,495,000	650,300	7,300	8,350	1,500	17,150
Inverary, . .	698	56	97	22	3,638	5,382,700	1,171,200	12,566	22,735	1,451	36,752
Loch Carron and Skye,	750	76	38	5	4,200	3,960,000	480,200	8,200	15,000	1,200	24,400
Loch Shildag, . .	240	30	...	...	1,563	3,056,000	404,140	4,173	12,621	619	17,413
Loch Broom, . .	210	21	...	...	3,426	4,203,839	165,074	8,330	13,898	1,142	23,370
Stornoway, . .	698	64	1,441	163	3,312	1,312,950	2,525,750	5,615	5,560	5,725	16,900
Shetland Isles, .	1,264	102	1,610	133	2,192	943,750	2,507,850	6,285	4,710	4,310	15,305
Orkney Isles, . .	1,106	87	2,558	247	3,681	5,881,560	337,960	9,670	12,607	1,103	23,380
Wick, . .	6,705	521	14,018	1,012	7,996	9,104,400	1,198,000	22,840	31,615	2,370	56,825
Lybster, . . .	1,872	124	2,181	170	2,084	2,506,070	74,980	7,170	9,950	263	17,383
Helmsdale, . .	1,645	75	2,524	190	1,578	1,421,364	592,184	3,320	4,400	750	8,470
Cromarty, . .	1,027	53	1,187	107	1,893	3,021,084	1,078,400	4,800	13,300	500	18,600
Findhorn, . .	1,048	86	2,540	190	2,249	3,247,500	2,688,500	4,800	9,850	1,560	16,210
Banff, . . .	2,270	170	3,455	279	5,890	8,609,000	5,060,204	27,417	29,584	7,804	64,805
Fraserburgh, . .	1,471	105	3,424	239	2,527	2,895,000	1,743,830	6,923	14,580	3,695	25,198
Peterhead, . .	3,020	190	2,846	201	7,834	2,356,760	2,542,380	18,855	16,228	5,910	40,993
Anstruther, . .	2,567	171	793	52	4,750	4,898,620	3,077,792	22,500	30,567	8,924	61,991
Isle of Man, . .	468	47	377	56	3,810	3,745,694	1,506,680	19,890	19,274	3,512	42,676
Total,	32,649	2,404	42,954	3,499	72,414	77,210,571	30,519,664	£225,830	£303,666	£57,924	£587,420

Note.—Besides the above, the following Vessels, Men, and Tonnage, were employed at the undermentioned Districts, in Importing Stave Wood and Hoops for the Fisheries, viz.:—

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Men.	Tons.
Wick, . . .	145	703	7,605
Banff, . . .	17	81	882
Fraserburgh, . .	22	105	1,156
Peterhead, . .	16	63	858
Leith, . . .	35	170	2,493
Orkney, . . .	1	4	42
Total,	236	1,126	13,036

Board of Fisheries,

R. E. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

REPORT by the ENGINEERS of the State of the HARBOUR WORKS under the charge of the BOARD OF FISHERIES.

Agreeably to the Regulations of the Board, we now beg leave respectfully to submit the following Report on the Works which have been in progress during the year 1854.

Lybster.—In last Report, all the works were stated to have been finished, excepting some excavation at the entrance, and the Weir for intercepting the gravel which is brought down by the mountain stream, which discharges into the Harbour. This Weir has since been completed, but the clearing away of rocks and stones at the mouth of the Harbour has not been finished this season as we had contemplated. This delay was occasioned by the Cautioner for the Contractor being unable to procure the necessary implements, or to carry on the Works with sufficient vigour. After the best part of the season had passed without much having been effected, the Cautioner was at length obliged, on the 25th of July, to abandon the works. The operations were thereafter carried on for the Board, during what little remained of the working season, by the resident Inspector; but, although every exertion was used, the dark mossy flood-waters of the stream due to heavy rains, together with the roughness of the sea, prevented the blasting operations from being completed.

Craignure.—The new Pier and Slip at Craignure, in Mull, were completed in the month of July last. This Pier is about three hundred and fourteen feet in length, and is connected with the shore by a road of about one hundred and seventy yards.

In addition to these works, the end of the Rhuban rock, on which the pier is built, was removed to the level of low water, and a considerable portion of the Beach was cleared of boulders, so as to allow boats to approach the Pier in safety.

Sandsair.—The works of Sandsair Slip, in the Sound of Mouza, Zetland, were commenced in April last, and were continued till the month of September, when the building crane gave way; and, owing to the great distance of Sandsair from any Foundry or Workshop where repairs of the kind could be made, it was judged safest to close in the works for the season.

Scalisaig.—The extensive repairs of the Harbour Works at Scalisaig were brought to a close in the month of April; and, although this was noticed in the last Report, we mention it again as belonging in strictness to this year's works.

D. & T. STEVENSON,
Engineers to the Board.

EDINBURGH,
11*th January* 1855.

A true Copy.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT

An Account of the Sums Received and Paid by the Commissioners for the British
5th Geo. IV., Cap. 64, in the

Dr.

1854.				
	To Balance remaining at 31st December 1853, . .	£6800	18	2
February 25.	To cash from Robert Gordon, Esq., Letterfourie, being a deposit on Estimate for one-half of the Engineering charges for a preliminary Survey for Buckie Harbour, . .	26	5	0
„ 27.	To cash from John Campbell, Esq. of Possil, being his proportion of the expense of excavating Rock at the end of Craignure Pier, being extra Work, . . .	17	10	0
March 1.	To cash from John Bruce, Esq. of Sandlodge, being a payment from him to meet the expense of constructing a Pier at Sandsair, in the Shetland Isles, . . .	150	0	0
„ 31.	To cash—being Bank Interest for the year ended 31st March 1854, ...	160	3	2
April 10.	To cash from Messrs. Dundas & Wilson, W.S., Edinburgh, Agents for Mrs. Ferguson of Dirleton, being her proportion of additional deposit to meet one-half of the Balance due upon Engineer's Account for Survey of Skateraw Harbour, ...	2	14	9
„ 21.	To cash—being repayment by the Inspector of Scalisaig Harbour of the outstanding Balance of Monies in his hands after completing the Works, ...	27	0	5
May 22.	To cash from the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, London, being the Parliamentary Grant for Building Piers or Quays in Scotland, for the year ended 31st March 1854, ...	3000	0	0
July 1.	To cash—being the price of Engineering Plant (Tools and Gear) remaining over from the Works at Scalisaig Harbour, as purchased by the Board on valuation, .	184	17	10
August 31.	To cash from James Brown, Esq., Accountant, Edinburgh, for the Trustees of Lord Macdonald, being a Deposit on Estimate for one-half of Engineering Charges for a preliminary Survey of Portree Harbour, . . .	26	5	0
September 14.	To Cash from Sir James Matheson, Bart., being a Deposit on Estimate for one-half of Engineering Charges for a preliminary Survey of Ullapool Harbour, . .	10	10	0
November 14.	To cash from Robert Gordon, Esq., Letterfourie, being a Deposit on Estimate for one-third of the Engineering Charges for making out Working Plans for Buckie Harbour, and Specifications for Contract, and for constructing the Works to completion, ...	93	6	8
		£10,499	11	0

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

PIERS OR QUAYS

FISHERIES for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS in SCOTLAND under the Act
Year ended 31st December 1854.

Cr.

1854.			
By Interest, as per Contra, transferred to Herring Fishery Account,	£160	3	2
By payments, being further to account of the Repairs at Scalisaig Harbour,	1059	17	1
By payments, being further to account of the Contract Price for Extending and Improving the Harbour at Buckhaven,	1902	5	0
By payments, being further to account of the Contract Price for Craignure Pier,	1138	1	7
By payments to account of the Contract Price for Sandsair Pier, Shetland,	325	2	1
By payments to the Engineers, being Fees for the Works at Buckhaven Harbour, year ended 31st March 1854,	57	9	9
By do. do. for Latheron Wheel Harbour, do.	33	17	3
By do. do. for Scalisaig Harbour, do.	42	10	6
By do. do. for Craignure Pier, do.	31	13	11
By do. do. for Port-William Harbour, do.	40	0	0
By do. do. for Portmahomack Harbour, do.	20	0	0
By do. do. for Keiss Harbour, do.	30	0	0
By do. do. for Sandsair Pier, do.	30	0	0
By do. do. for Skateraw Harbour, do.	20	9	6
By do. do. for Buckie Harbour, do.	50	8	0
	£4,941	17	10
By balance remaining at 31st December 1854,	5,557	13	2
	£10,499	11	0

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT shewing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying

Dr.

BUCKHAVEN HARBOUR.

1854.	To balance remaining from last Abstract,	£1404	19	4
	To sum allowed for providing Roman Cement for the Works as Extra Work,	45	0	0
	To sum allowed to the Contractor under agreement, to make good deficiency of materials found in taking down Old Harbour,	255	0	0
	To do. in full of his claim for excavating and removing Rock unexpectedly found in taking down Old Pier,	100	0	0
	To do. for sundry Jobbings ordered by the Engineers and authorized as Extra Work,	69	15	10
	To Interest allowed the Contractor on unpaid balance of contract price,	27	9	10
		£1902	5	0

SCALISAIG HARBOUR.

1854.	To balance remaining from last Abstract,	£1060	3	4
	To cash, being the price of Engineering Plant (Tools and Gear) remaining over from the Works, purchased by the Board on valuation,	184	17	10
	To cash, being repayment by the Inspector of the outstanding balance of monies in his hands after completing the Works,	27	0	5
		£1272	1	7

LATHERON WHEEL HARBOUR.

1854.	To balance remaining from last Abstract,	£63	13	4

CRAIGNURE PIER—ISLAND OF MULL.

1854.	To balance remaining from last Abstract,	£1121	6	9
	To further contribution from Mr. Campbell of Possil, for Extra Work at the Pier,	17	10	0
	To further do. from the Board of Fisheries, do.,	17	10	0
		£1156	6	9

SANDSAIR PIER—SHETLAND ISLES.

1854.	To contribution from John Bruce, Esq. of Sandlodge, towards the expense of constructing a Pier at Sandsair, in Shetland,	£150	0	0
	To do. from the Board of Fisheries for do.,	450	0	0
		£600	0	0

Board of Fisheries,
dinburgh, 1st June 185 5.

on by the Board of Fisheries, in the year ended 31st December 1854.

Cr.

FISHERMEN OF BUCKHAVEN.

1854.	By payments further to account of the contract price for Extending and Improving the Harbour, and *in full for the Works*, .			£1902	5 0
				£1902	5 0

THE HONBLE. LORD COLONSAY.

1854.	By payments to account of the Works, ...			£1191	8 4
	By outstanding balance of the money contributed for Carsaig Pier, belonging to the Board, and now returned to Pier or Quay Account, ...			0	8 0
	By repaid the Proprietor, being his proportion of the unexpended balance of his contributions for the Work, . .	£20	1 4		
	By retained by the Board, being do. do. of its contribution for the Work, and forming part of the general monies in the Pier or Quay Account, . . .	60	3 11		
				80	5 3
				£1272	1 7

THE HONBLE. CAPTAIN DUNBAR.

1854.	By balance kept in hand, ...			£63	13 4

JOHN CAMPBELL, ESQ. OF POSSIL.

1854.	By payments further to account of the contract price for Craignure Pier, ...			£1119	16 5
	By repaid the Proprietor, being the unexpended balance of his contribution for the Work, ...	£18	5 2		
	By retained by the Board, being do. of its contribution for the Work, and forming part of the general monies in the Pier or Quay Account, . .	18	5 2		
				36	10 4
				£1156	6 9

JOHN BRUCE, ESQ. OF SANDLODGE.

1854.	By payments to account of the Works, ...			£325	2 1
	By balance remaining, ...			274	17 11
				£600	0 0

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT of the EXPENDITURE of the SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of

Dr.

1854.	To balance remaining from last year's account, . .	£1088	4	2
	To Bank Interest for the year to 31st March 1854, . .	28	5	0
		£1116	9	2

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1855.

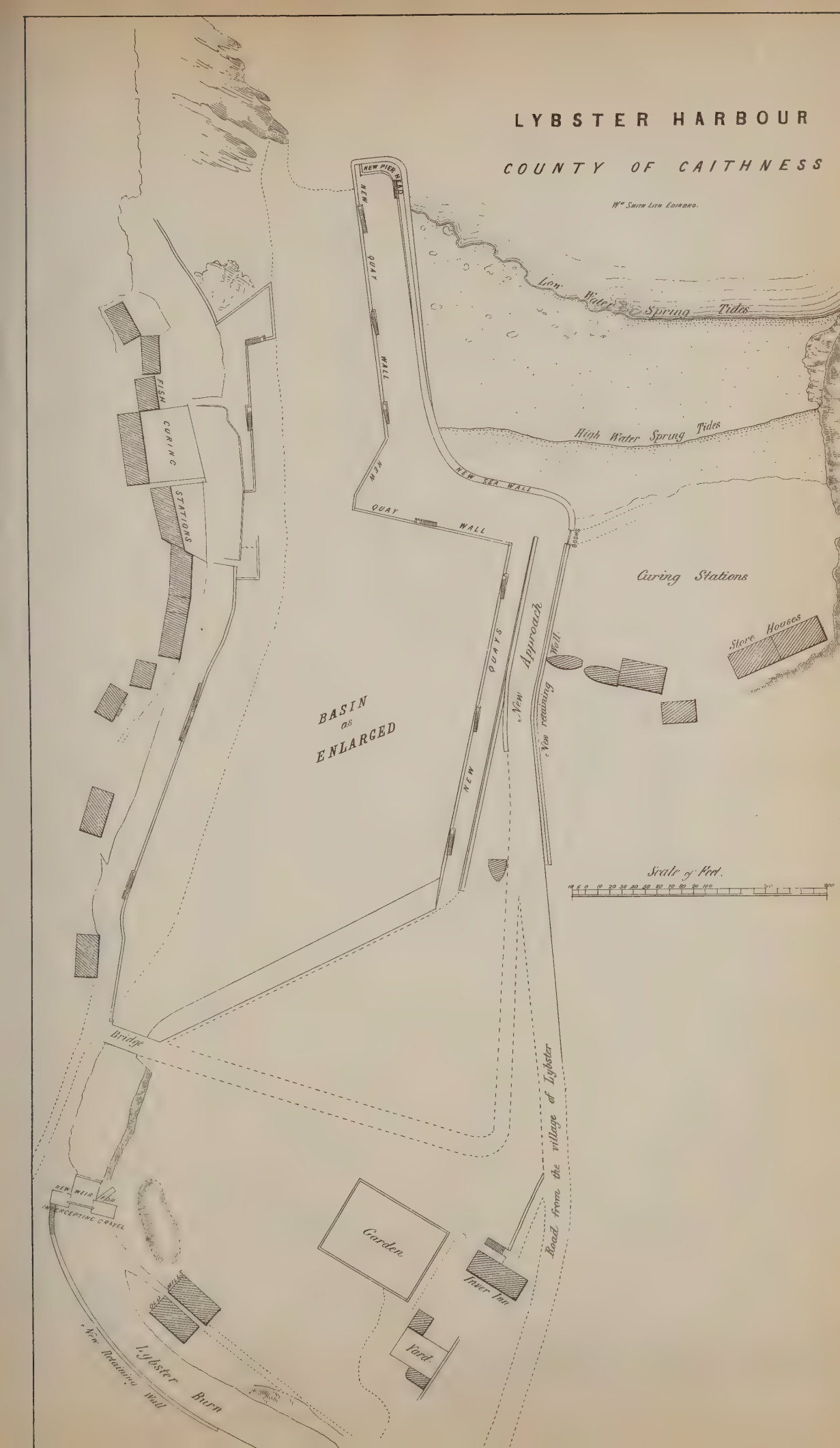
LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

£6000 for the IMPROVEMENT of LYBSTER HARBOUR, for the Year ended 31st December 1854.

Cr.

1854.	By payments further to account of the Works, ...	£338	1	0
	By payments further to account of Inspector's Wages, for superintending the Works, ...	190	3	6
		£528	4	6
	By balance remaining at 31st December 1854, . . .	588	4	8
		£1116	9	2

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*


LYBSTER HARBOUR
COUNTY OF CAITHNESS
Wm Smith Lith Edinbro.
NEW PIER HEAD
NEW QUAY WALL
Low Water Spring Tides
High Water Spring Tides
FISH CURING STATIONS
NEW SEA WALL
QUAY WALL
BOOMS
Curing Stations
Store Houses
New Approach Wall
New retaining Wall
NEW QUAYS
BASIN as ENLARGED
Scale of Feet.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200
Bridge
NEW WEIR
INTERCEPTING GRAVEL
Garden
Tower Pier
Road from the village of Lybster
Yard
New Retaining Wall
Lybster Burn

CRAIGNURE PIER

ISLAND OF MULL.

W. Smith, Lithog. Edinburgh

Scale.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Feet

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS,

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1854,

BEING FISHING 1854.

Highland Roads and Bridges.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

Appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 59th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "AN ACT to repeal Two Acts, made in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of His present Majesty, for maintaining and keeping in REPAIR certain Roads and Bridges in *Scotland*; to provide more effectually for that Purpose, and for Regulation of Ferries in *Scotland*."

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *June* 1855

THE Commissioners were this year prevented by circumstances beyond their control from making their annual Report to Parliament in time to be forwarded to the several counties before the stated quarterly meetings of the Heritors and Commissioners of Supply on the 30th April. It is a subject of regret to them rather from their reluctance to depart from the prescribed and ordinary practice, than from any injurious consequences that could result from the omission.

Their operations during the year 1854 afford little occasion for remark. The Report of their principal Inspector states, that up to the middle of February in the present year, the Roads had been preserved in their ordinary state of repair, that the casualties from floods had been unimportant, and that the communications, save in the instance of Caithness, and there only to a trifling extent, had suffered no interruption from snow. The real winter appears, however, to have commenced subsequently to the middle of February, and to have been both severe and protracted, so that the thaw on setting in has materially affected some of the Roads of lighter construction.

The extraordinary expenditure has included a few restorations of unavoidable necessity, and some improvements which were pointed out in the last Report, but none which involve any very serious outlay. Among these may be enumerated the replacing of a Bridge at Achdalew, near Fort William, in Argyllshire, at a cost of 259 *l.*: the repair of Ballater Bridge, in Aberdeenshire, at a cost of 216 *l.*, and that of the Approaches to Craig Ellachie Bridge, in the County of Moray, by the substitution of a stone arch of 18 feet span, with embankment for the former timber structure, at an expense of 355 *l.*: in Inverness-shire the

Tarff Bridge, at Fort Augustus, has been repaired; and from the produce of the Improvement Tolls on the Invermorriston Road, the sum of 109 *l.* has been applied in widening the Road for about half a mile between Drumnadrochit and Temple House, the shipping place of Glen Urquhart. Two desirable improvements have been effected on the Highland Road, by widening the Bridge at the west end of Kingussie, and by making a small detour to avoid the very steep ascent at the Inn of Pitmain. To the expense of this alteration, Mr. Baillie, of Kingussie, has contributed 50 *l.* Of the less important works which fall under the same head with the preceding, the particulars will be found in the annexed Report of Mr. Mitchell.

Of the repairs which will demand the early attention of the Commissioners and the Counties, the most important are that of the Bridge over the River Oich, at Fort Augustus, and that of the Poll Bridge on the Ardno Road in Argyllshire. In the latter county no provision has been attempted for meeting the difficulty in which the Commissioners (as formerly mentioned) are placed by the limitation of assessment.

A considerable falling off in the tolls in Inverness-shire has arisen in consequence of the withholding of payment by the proprietors of the "Defiance" coach between Inverness and Nairn, under a plea of exemption, by reason of conveying the mail bags from Aberdeen to Inverness. The Commissioners anticipate an amicable arrangement in the course of the present year; but the necessary recourse to legal advice has in the meantime entailed upon them some expense.

The Commissioners are glad to learn, that by a stipulation entered into with the Inverness and Nairn Railway Company, the Trustees of the Inverness and Nairn Road will be enabled to meet a considerable portion (2,000 *l.*) of the debt which was incurred in making their line.

INVERNESS BRIDGE.

The whole of the grant of 7,700 *l.*, and of the advance (by way of loan) of 10,700 *l.* for the purposes of this Bridge, had been issued by the Treasury by the 22d September last. As, therefore, the first instalment of the repayment may be called for in the current year, the Commissioners transmitted to the four northern Counties a statement of the sums which will fall to be assessed upon each, according to the proportions of their respective allowances under the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, s. 5.

These are as follows:

	£.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Inverness Allowance, under Act 5 Geo. 4 -	1,066	Further assessment, under Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 66	402	14	4
Ross-shire - - -	438	,, ,,	165	9	5
Sutherland - - -	222	,, ,,	83	17	4
Caithness - - -	115	,, ,,	43	8	11
	£. 1,841	£.	695	10	-

being at the rate of 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. on the amount of the loan.

This statement was laid before the several stated meetings of the Heritors and Commissioners of Supply on the 30th April last, and has been acted upon by them.

Early in the present year, in anticipation of the usual meeting of the Commissioners in March, application was made to the Chief Engineer for his Report on the progress of the Bridge at Inverness, and for a statement of the accounts. The following Report was received in answer, which, save in so far as it announces the satisfactory completion of the work at an early period, disclosed to the Commissioners a state of affairs utterly unexpected by them, and greatly to their regret.

"INVERNESS

"INVERNESS BRIDGE.

"8, Great George-street, Westminster,
"Sir, 12 March 1855.

"SINCE my last year's Report to you on the state of the works at the New Suspension Bridge at Inverness (dated 21 March), Mr. Leather, in whose charge I then reported they had been placed, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the contractor, Mr. Hendrie, has had to encounter very unexpected and unusual difficulties in respect of the foundations of the works.

"You are aware that to render the new Bridge safe, beyond all doubt, from being undermined and washed down like the old Bridge, it was deemed necessary to lay its foundations so much below the level of the bed of the river, that the intended deepening of the Harbour on the one hand, and the violence of the floods from Loch Ness on the other, should not scour the river at the new Bridge to such a depth as to undermine the Bridge works.

"Now, whilst the gravelly nature of the soil showed the propriety of the original intention of laying the foundations deep, the loose and porous character of the strata presented unexpected and very unusual difficulties in the way of making the necessary coffer-dams, in clearing the water for setting masonry, and generally in the execution of all the works below the level of the river, which in this case was 23 feet below high flood and spring-tide level.

"The consequence has been not only to greatly increase the cost of the permanent part of the works, but to render necessary considerable additional expense in the provision of steam-engine power for pumping the water, and for more costly dams than was expected by Mr. Leather would be required.

"These causes have operated to delay the progress of the works, and have also further added to the cost by the salaries of those in charge of them.

"It is gratifying to me to be able to add to the foregoing brief account of the difficulties which have occurred on this work since I made my last Report, that now all of them have been overcome, and that had not the winter been unusually severe, the whole work would have been completed by this time.

"The state of the work is as follows: the main tower for the suspending chains and all its adjunct works and river walls on the east side of the river are complete, and the works are excellent as regards stability and quality.

"The works on the west side are all founded and brought to such an advanced state, that they may be completed in a few weeks after the frost is gone, and the masons can resume their labours; whilst, as respects the iron work, a portion is fixed on the east side, and the whole of it is delivered at Inverness, and the scaffolding is now being erected across the river preparatory to the fixing in place the main suspension chains and roadway.

"Thus I am now not only in a condition to say that the bridge will be very shortly opened to the public, but also to enclose a financial statement, showing the probable deficiency in the present available funds to meet the liabilities of the complete work.

"The deficiency to be provided, as shown by the enclosed statement, is 5,957*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, or say 6,000*l.* This deficiency assumes that the steam-engines, pumps, and others machinery provided for the works, will not sell at Inverness for more than 1,400*l.*, which is not half the first cost. It also assumes that the property held by the Commissioners as security for the losses they have sustained by Mr. Hendrie's bankruptcy, will not realise on its sale more than 1,300*l.*; and further, that there will be no part of the losses sustained by Messrs. Hutchings' bankruptcy recoverable from the assignees.

"I presume the 6,000*l.* deficiency thus remaining will have to be provided by a Parliamentary vote, and, in that case, it should be included in the Miscellaneous Estimates of this Session.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*James M. Rendel.*"

"FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS.

		£.	s.	d.
Masonry, &c.	By payments to Messrs. Hutchings & Co. to time of their failure in October 1852	—		
	By payments to Mr. Hendrie at time of his failure in January 1854	2,900	–	–
	By works executed by Mr. Leather, as per his Account	11,109	18	1
Iron work.	By payments to Messrs. Armstrong & Co.	4,000	–	–
	TOTAL for masonry and iron work	18,009	18	1
	Sums yet required for Completion of Works:			
	Masonry, say £.2,250 – –			
	Iron Work 3,200 – –			
		5,450	–	–
	TOTAL cost of works	23,459	18	1
	INCIDENTAL CHARGES:			
	Paid expenses in collecting materials, &c., consequent on Messrs. Hutchings' failure £.157 19 7			
	Purchase of property for works of approaches, &c. 635 10 2			
	Resident Engineer's salary and expenses for three years; Foreman's wages and legal expenses 1,553 15 3			
	J. M. Rendel, as engineer 250 – –			
	2,597 5 –			
	Yet required to time of completion; resident Engineer's salary and expenses; legal charges; outstanding debts, &c. 1,000 – –			
		3,597	5	–
	TOTAL amount expended and to be expended to complete the Bridge £.	27,057	3	1
	AVAILABLE FUNDS:			
	To Parliamentary Vote	7,700	–	–
	Treasury advance	10,700	–	–
	Value of Plant, &c., now on the works, say £.1,400 – –			
	Value of property forfeited by Mr. Hendrie, and now in possession of the Commissioners, say 1,300 – –			
		2,700	–	–
	TOTAL funds £.	21,100	–	–
	Total amount expended and to be expended as before	27,057	3	1
	Total funds as before	21,100	–	–
	Deficiency to be provided for £.	5,957	3	1

Or say £.6,000.

(signed) *J. M. Rendel.*"

12 March 1855.

The

The Government in these very embarrassing circumstances, after inquiry instituted, have considered the excess of expenditure as susceptible of explanation, and have consented to propose to Parliament to advance the amount of the deficiency on the same terms as the cost of the Bridge (omitting the Approaches) was advanced under the Act of 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 66.

A grant of 3,000*l.* (or thereabouts), and a further loan of the same amount is therefore anticipated, which will entail upon the four northern Counties an additional charge of rather more than one-fourth part of that imposed by the Act of 1851.

The Bridge will be opened to the public in the course of the next month.

The whole of the assessments for the year 1853, payable in 1854, have been paid. The assessments for the year 1854, payable in 1855, amount to 4,421*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Monthly accounts for the year 1854 have been regularly transmitted, with the vouchers, to the Audit Board in London.

The general expenses have been enhanced by recourse to the advice of counsel in more than one case. Including 98*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, incurred in connexion with the Caithness Roads, they have amounted to 2,322*l.*, exceeding those of the preceding year by 38*l.*

The aggregate of the several toll accounts shows a balance of 1,066*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and the account of the general fund of the Commissioners a balance of 667*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* (together 1,734*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*) to the credit of the Commissioners.

The Appendix to this Report contains,—

No. I. The General Report by Mr. Mitchell, the principal Inspector, dated the 14th May 1855.

No. II. The Account of the Monies received and disbursed by the Commissioners for the service of the year 1854, except for the Caithness District Roads.

No. III. The Account of the Sums payable by the Counties for the same year.

No. IV. The Statement of the Sums received and disbursed by the Commissioners in respect of the Caithness District Roads for the same year.

By order of the Commissioners.

SAMUEL SMITH,

Secretary.

21 *June* 1855.

APPENDIX.

(No. I.)

MR. MITCHELL'S REPORT.

Sir, Inverness, 14 May 1855.

The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners being very limited, there have been few improvements made on the Roads under their charge during the past year; still the whole Roads have been preserved in their usual good condition, and some small progress has been made in the way of improvement.

The casualties from floods and storms have been slight; and up to the 9th February last there had been no interruption to any of the communications by snow storms, worth recording. In fact the mails and other public conveyances have scarcely in any case except in Caithness, for a few hours, been behind time.

Since then, however, this Northern District has been visited by snow storms of unusual severity, and the Highland coach was stopped from the 17th of February to the 7th March, and again, for about a week from the 12th March; by great exertion it was opened for the mails, and might have been used at an earlier period. The winter has been unusually protracted, and the frosts particularly severe, so that the roads, where weak and subjected to heavy traffic, suffered a good deal when the thaw set in. The whole have now been restored to their usual good condition, but I fear we shall not escape from a heavy expenditure for snow cutting, which at the date of my former Report to you (the 9th February) I had anticipated.

In my Report of last year, I mentioned that a Bridge of 21 feet span, on the Lochnagaul Road in Argyllshire, near Fort William, had been carried away by a flood in October 1853. This Bridge has now been substantially rebuilt, and the approaches to it improved. The contract price amounted to 259 *l.* 15 *s.*, for which sum the work has been completed.

In that Report I alluded to the necessity of repairing thoroughly the Timber Bridge across the Dee at Ballater. In Spring last I had all the timbers of this Bridge examined, and was glad to find that most of the principal timbers were sound; some, however, had to be renewed, as well as the whole of the railway planking, and part of the lining of the piers. In fact it has undergone a thorough repair, and is now as sound as ever, and the whole structure will be repainted in the course of this summer. The expense of this repair amounted to 216 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*

A timber structure erected on the east end of Craig Ellachie Iron Bridge, after the flood of 1829, had also so far decayed, as to become very unsafe, and I considered it best to replace it by a stone arch of 18 feet span, with proper embankments, and a new protecting railing. This work has been satisfactorily completed by Mr. John Sime, the contractor, at an expense of 355 *l.* This was a most necessary work, for the traffic at this Bridge is increasing greatly, and is becoming yearly of more importance. Mr. Sime has also pointed and repaired the masonry of the Iron Bridge.

The Timber Bridge across the Tarff at Fort Augustus has likewise been repaired, by renewing the beams, planking, and railing. The cost of this work amounted to 93 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* At Fort Augustus, the Bridge across the Oich, which is at present a temporary one, will very shortly have to be reconstructed in a more permanent form.

On the Invermorriston Road a very useful improvement has been made between Drumnadrochit and Templehouse, the shipping place of the Glen, where there is a considerable traffic. The Road has been widened from an average of 10 feet to 18 feet clear, for a distance of fully 1,000 yards, and there has also been a retaining wall constructed on the upper side for 884 yards, besides widening two small Bridges, in this improvement. The cost of this work is 109 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*

At the last meeting of the County of Inverness, the Laird of Mackintosh and others remarked on the unprotected state of this road, for want of parapets, and it was recommended that as much protection of this sort should be provided as possible. Following up that recommendation, I have caused 167 yards of additional parapet, at two very dangerous points on this Road, to be built during the last summer.

In terms of the recommendation of the County of Inverness, the toll-bar at Drumnadrochit has been removed to Borlum Bridge, and I am glad the revenue has not decreased so much as was anticipated, there being only a falling off of about 10 *l.* This is mainly attributable to the local authorities shutting up all Bye-roads, by which evasion took place.

On the Badenoch Road two very useful small improvements have been made. The one, widening the Bridge at the west end of the Village of Kingussie for six feet, turning out the wing-wall and rebuilding the parapet for a sufficient height, at a cost of 66 *l.*; and the other

other, an alteration of the Road at Pitmain, by which a very awkward and steep ascent and declivity are entirely avoided. Mr. Baillie, of Kingussie, contributes 50 *l.* towards this improvement, the contract price for which is 128 *l.* The work has now been completed in a satisfactory manner. On this Road, also, the Commissioners are urged by the County to make improvements, particularly towards Inverness, by the construction of additional parapets.

I drew your attention in my last Report to the dangerous state of the Bridge of Poll, on the Ardnoe Road in Argyllshire, and also the very defective condition of that great thoroughfare in the County of Argyll. Nothing has yet been done to improve this Road, and it is very desirable that the attention of the County should be directed to it.

You are, perhaps, aware that a Company has been formed for constructing a Railway between the towns of Nairn and Inverness, a distance of 15 miles. The line runs parallel, and in some cases close to the Parliamentary Road, which it crosses in four different places, at Raigmore, by a Bridge over the Railway; at Milton of Culloden by a Bridge under the Railway, and a diversion of the Road; at Newton of Petty also by a diversion of the Road and a Bridge under the Railway, and at Gollanfield by a level crossing, with a lodge and gates. The Bridges and diversions are to be constructed in a substantial and efficient manner, so that no injury will arise to the Road by the formation of this important work.

As there is a considerable debt on this Road, the County of Inverness have stipulated that the Railway Company shall sustain 2,000 *l.* of that debt, as a diminution of toll revenue is calculated to arise on the Road, equivalent to that sum. The remaining debt amounts to 2,405 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* Perhaps the proper course would now be to appropriate out of the toll revenue a sum, say of 300 *l.* annually, in payment of principal and interest, until the whole outlay is liquidated, charging any deficiency which may arise on account of repairs to the general assessment for the repair of the roads within the County.

Nothing in the shape of casualty has occurred to any of the Roads under the charge of the Commissioners during the present winter, if I except some damage done on the Fort William Road at Letterfinlay and Loch Lochyside; and also on the Glengarry Road at Glenquoich, where the floods have destroyed the Roads at various places.

The assessments on the Counties of Inverness, Ross, and Argyll were made at the annual 30th of April meetings without comment; so also was that on the County of Caithness. At that meeting, which I attended, a discussion arose as to the weak condition of certain of the District Roads, where subjected to heavy traffic, they having broken up in some instances, after the very severe and protracted frosts of last winter. I explained, that that condition arose very much from the County disregarding my frequent recommendations to provide additional funds to meet the yearly increasing traffic.

You may recollect when the District Roads were placed under the charge of the Commissioners in 1838 they were in many places weak, and merely formed with a slight coating of metal; and before undertaking the charge of these Roads the Board stipulated that there should be placed at their disposal a sum of 4,438 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for strengthening and completing them, and an annual sum of 678 *l.* to meet the ordinary repairs. The sums placed at the disposal of the Board have been, year by year, economically expended; and to the credit of the local superintendents the Roads have been maintained in a condition inferior to no District Roads in the Highlands. The late very severe frosts, however, as I have said, and the increasing traffic, have developed their weakness in many points, and the propriety of our recommendations to provide additional funds for the increasing traffic is now being felt. Indeed, in 1845, the County acknowledged this, by placing the revenue of two additional tolls, and the increased revenue from the other tolls on these Roads, at the disposal of the Commissioners. This would amount in all to about 1,700 *l.*, but as yet only about 500 *l.* have been paid over to Mr. M'Neill. A Committee has been appointed, therefore, to consider this subject, and to inspect the Roads, where they require strengthening.

In the Appendix I have detailed the whole extra cost of works beyond ordinary repairs; and although no improvements of any consequence have been carried out during the past year, the Roads have, as I already said, been preserved throughout in their usual good character, and I believe afford satisfaction to the public.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Jos. Mitchell.*

Samuel Smith, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, London.

STATEMENT of the Expense of Extra Works performed on the Roads and Bridges under Charge of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1854.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lochnagaul Road:—Repairing damages by floods at Twentieth mile-stone	-	-	-	2	16	10
Lochyside Road:—Rebuilding a bridge of 4 feet span, east of Gairlochy, which fell in February 1853	-	-	-	19	4	9
Laggan Road:—Rebuilding breast-wall and repairing railings, and erecting 1,130 yards additional near Cluny Castle	18	19	3			
Erecting 75 lineal yards of railing east of Cluny Castle, and repairing ditto south of Laggan Bridge	9	19	5	28	18	8
Macleod Road:—Rebuilding portion of breast-wall adjoining Bridge of Drynoch, which fell in January 1854	-	-	-	10	7	6
Inverness and Nairn Road:—To account of preparing curb-stones for footpath	-	-	-	10	-	-
Speyside Road:—Rebuilding south-east abutment of Congash Bridge water-walls and pitching, destroyed by floods, and making pass-road	-	-	-	32	1	7
Fort William Road:—Repairing damages in February and March at Letterfinlay	17	17	5			
Rebuilding a breast-wall and pitching along the side of Loch Lochy, destroyed by storm	18	3	8			
Repairing damages at Letterfinlay, by flood of October, and making pass-road over rubbish carried down by flood	10	16	1	46	17	2
Boleskine Road:—Repairing roadway, planking railing and main beams of timber bridge over the Tarff, at Fort Augustus	-	-	-	93	16	6
Fort George Road:—Cutting snow	-	-	-	4	6	-
Badenoch Road:—Cutting snow	27	5	9			
Renewing woodwork of snow plough	5	2	9			
Repairing timber bridge south of Freeburn	13	8	9			
Harling Dalwhinnie toll-house	2	1	3			
Repairing pitching of bridge south of Dalwhinnie	4	16	-			
Widening bridge west of Kingussie	66	-	-			
To account of alteration of road at Pitmain	50	-	-			
Portion of the expense of building a breast-wall and parapet at Kingussie	7	-	-			
Replacing snow poles, and fencing in garden at Aviemore toll-bar	5	10	4	181	4	10
Carried forward	-	-	£.	429	13	10

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	429 13 10
COUNTY OF ROSS:		
Contin Road:—Cutting snow - - - - - -	1 7 6	
Fearn Road:—Cutting snow - - - - - -	3 5 6	
Tain Road:—Constructing recess for storing materials -	1 2 –	
Invergordon Road:—Cutting snow - - - - -	6 18 4	
Fortrose Road:—Cutting snow - - - - - -	1 17 5	
	14 10 9	
Kessock Branch Road:—Cutting snow - - £. 1 9 6		
Four toll gate stone pillars, and four ditto, with iron gates for wickets - - - 17 13 9		
	19 3 3	
Rhaebuie Road:—Repairing damage by a flood near Cluny Inn - - - - - - - - - - -	7 8 –	
Glenshiel and Glenelg Road:—Half expense of new caravan, and carriage of ditto, the contractor paying a like sum - - - - £. 14 2 6		
Rebuilding bulwarks, waterfalls, and pitching of Maligan Burn - - - - 10 8 –		
Clearing Channel of Burn of rubbish - 6 2 –		
	30 12 6	
Lochcarron Road:—Cutting snow on eastern division - - - - - - - - £. 4 8 6		
Removing rubbish east of Craig Inn - 1 16 8		
	6 5 2	
Strome Ferry Pier:—Removing gravel - - - -	2 – –	
		79 19 8
COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND:		
Sutherland Coast Road:—Cutting snow - - £. 14 5 10		
Repairing breast-wall at Helmsdale - - 8 16 4		
	- - -	23 2 2
COUNTY OF CAITHNESS:		
Thurso Road:—Cutting snow - - - £. 29 15 4		
Repairing streets of Thurso - - - 9 11 10		
	39 7 2	
Dunbeath Road:—Cutting snow - - - £. 33 16 11		
Repairing Wick streets - - - - 34 14 6		
	68 11 5	
		107 18 7
Ballater Bridge:—Renewing principal timbers and planking of roadway - - - - - - - - - - -	216 8 5	
Potarch Bridge:—Repairing slip in embankment at South Wingwall - - - - - - - - - - -	1 15 –	
		218 3 5
COUNTY OF MORAY:		
Duthell Road:—Erecting parapet at Lynlish - - -	14 5 3	
Speyside Road:—Cutting snow - - - - -	1 13 10	
		15 19 1
COUNTIES OF MORAY AND BANFF:		
Craig Ellachie Bridge and Approaches;—Repairing timber and metal bridges - - - - - - - -	12 13 –	
Building a new stone bridge, and constructing an embankment, in lieu of the old wooden bridge which had decayed - - - - - - - - -	355 – –	
		367 13 –
Carried forward - - £.		1,242 9 9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	1,242	9	9
COUNTY OF ARGYLL:						
Strachur Road :—Rebuilding parts of abutments, and causewaying inverts of two bridges - - - - - - -	2	3	9			
Glendaruel Road :—Building drain to replace fallen bridge and rebuilding a crop drain - - - - - - -	11	6	7			
Lochnagaul Road :—Repairing damage caused by a flood at Kinlocheil - - - - £. 2 1 4						
Rebuilding Bridge at Achdalew - - 259 15 -						
	261	16	4			
Glenco Road :—Removing rubbish off road at Auchbraes -	2	14	2			
Glencro Road :—Repairing damage caused by encroachment of Loch Fyne - - - - - - - - -	14	11	2			
				292	12	-
			£.	1,535	1	9

Improvements specially provided for by Tolls established in 1842, in the County of Inverness.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Invermorriston and Fort Augustus Roads :—Rebuilding breast-wall and parapet at Lennie - - - - -	4	9	11			
Erecting a new toll-house at Borlum - - - -	19	16	2			
Widening and improving road between Templehouse and Drumnadrochit, and building 884 lineal yards of retaining wall; also widening carriage-way of two bridges, between Templehouse and Drumnadrochit -	109	11	9			
Building additional breast-wall and parapet at the 19th mile stone - - - - - - - - - - -	25	17	9			
				159	15	7
Beauly and Strathglass Roads :—Constructing sloped pitching west of Clachnaharry - - - - - - - -	28	15	11			
Tarring post and rail fence at Dream - - - -	3	16	-			
				32	11	11
Boleskine Road :—Constructing cross drain at top of Haugh Brae - - - - - - - - - - -	2	3	8			
Ditto, causewayed channel at ditto - - - -	9	-	2			
Rebuilding breast-wall and parapet, east of Inverfarigaig	17	15	10			
				28	19	8
			£.	221	7	2

(No. II.)

ACCOUNT of all MONIES RECEIVED and EXPENDED under the Authority of the Act of Parliament (59 Geo. 3, c. 135), for the maintaining and keeping in REPAIR certain ROADS and BRIDGES made in *Scotland* for the purpose of MILITARY COMMUNICATION, and for making more effectual Provision for maintaining and repairing ROADS made and BRIDGES built in *Scotland*, under the Authority of the PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS for HIGHLAND ROADS and BRIDGES;—from 31 December 1853 to 31 December 1854.

1854: CHARGE:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Amount of Assessments received in full from the following Counties for the Repair of Roads and Bridges executed in the year 1853, and payable in 1854; viz.		
1. Aberdeen, in full of Assessment - - - -	125 12 6	
2. Argyll - ditto - ditto - - - -	929 8 11	
3. Banff - ditto - ditto - - - -	15 8 9	
4. Bute - ditto - ditto - - - -	33 – –	
5. Caithness - ditto - ditto - - - -	438 2 1	
6. Inverness - ditto - ditto - - - -	1,295 8 7	
7. Moray - ditto - ditto - - - -	230 10 1	
8. Nairn - ditto - ditto - - - -	56 17 3	
9. Ross - ditto - ditto - - - -	359 7 3	
10. Sutherland - ditto - ditto - - - -	439 16 4	
		3,923 11 9
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues levied in the Counties of Inverness, Ross, and Caithness, under the Acts 4 Geo. 4, c. 56, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 33, which are applicable to the Repair of the Roads on which they are respectively collected; viz.		
TOLLS levied in the County of *Inverness*:		
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Fort George Road, at the Milltow of Connage Bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said Period, and other small incidents - -	95 14 –	
From which falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland, on account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854 - - - - - - - - -	1 2 9	
		94 11 3
Carried forward - - - - £.		4,018 3 –

1854: CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	- - -	4,018 3 –
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Fort George Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - -	164 14 6	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	94 11 3	
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	70 3 3	
To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County.		
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Inverness and Nairn Road, at the Midcoul and Raigmore Toll-bars, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - - -	320 11 5	
To Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854 - -	3 8 11	324 – 4
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Inverness and Nairn Road is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - -	211 17 10	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	324 – 4	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	112 2 6	
Which is lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Inverness and Nairn Road: *vide* end of Discharge.		
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Highland (or Moy and Badenoch) Roads, at the eight Bars thereon, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for the said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - - -	839 1 4	
To Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland, on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854 - -	6 17 9	845 19 1
The Sums expended in the Repair of the Highland Roads in 1854 are, per Discharge side hereof:		
Badenoch Road - - - - - - - -	561 19 10	
Moy Road - - - - - - - - -	179 – –	
	740 19 10	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - -	845 19 1	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	104 19 3	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the said Bank for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Highland Roads: *vide* end of Discharge.		
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Beauly Road - - - -	115 11 11	
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Beauly Road at Muirton Toll-bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - -	293 10 1	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854 - - - - -	5 16 9	414 18 9
Carried forward - - - £.		5,603 1 2

1854: CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,603 1 2
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Beauly Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - - - -	247 10 –	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - -	414 18 9	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	167 8 9	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Beauly Road: *vide* end of Discharge.		
Tolls levied in the County of Inverness, which are applicable to the Improvement of the Roads, by widening and erecting parapets, on which they are respectively collected, in terms of the Commissioners' Minutes of the 16th March 1842; viz.		
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Beauly Road at Beauly Bridge Bar - - - - - - - - - - - - -	315 11 11	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854 - - -	8 1 10	
		323 13 9
The Sum expended on Improvements on the Beauly and Strathglass Roads in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof -	32 11 11	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - -	323 13 9	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	291 1 10	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues collected at the Beauly Bridge Bar; *vide* end of Discharge.		
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Fort William Road - - -	– 16 5	
		– 16 5
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Invermorriston Road - - -	96 18 8	
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Invermorriston Road at Drumnadrochit, Tomnaheurich, and Fort Augustus Check Toll-bars from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - -	186 19 9	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854 - - -	3 5 8	
		287 4 1
The Sum expended on Improvements on the Invermorriston Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - -	159 15 7	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - -	287 4 1	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - - £.	127 8 6	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Invermorriston Road: *vide* end of Discharge.		
Carried forward - - - £.		6,214 15 5

1854 : CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	6,214 15 5
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Boleskine Road - - - -	81 16 9	
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the North Boleskine Road at Scaniport and Drummond Toll-bars, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - -	36 17 8	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854 - - -	2 13 5	
		121 7 10
The Sum expended on Improvements on the North Boleskine Road in 1854, is, per Discharge side hereof - - - -	28 19 8	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - -	121 7 10	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	92 8 2	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Boleskine Road ; *vide* end of Discharge.		
Note.—The proportion of Toll Dues collected in the County of Inverness, which has been applied towards the Repair and Improvements of Roads, as above,—		
1st. REPAIRS.		
1. Fort George Road - - - - - - - -	94 11 3	
2. Highland Road - - - - - - - - -	740 10 10	
3. Inverness and Nairn Road - - - - - -	211 17 10	
4. Beauly Road - - - - - - - - - -	247 10 –	
£.	1,294 9 11	
2d. IMPROVEMENTS. £. s. d.		
5. Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - - 32 11 11		
6. Fortwilliam Road - - - - - —		
7. Invermorriston Road - - - - 159 15 7		
8. Boleskine Road - - - - - 28 19 8		
	221 7 2	
£.	1,515 17 1	
TOLLS levied in the County of *Ross:*		
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Kessock Branch Roads - -	165 18 –	
Carried forward - - - £.	165 18 –	6,336 3 3

1854: CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	165 18 –	6,336 3 3
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Kessock Branch Roads at Kessock Toll-bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - -	105 8 1	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1853 - - -	5 9 7	
		276 15 8
The Sum expended on Repairs on the Kessock Road Branch in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - -	116 12 10	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	276 15 8	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	160 2 10	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Kessock Branch Road: *vide* end of Discharge.		
To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Dingwall and Fortrose Roads -	54 14 1	
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Dingwall, Fortrose and Fearn Roads at Conon Bridge, Avoch and Nova Toll-bars, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - -	569 – 9	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854, after deducting 1*s.* of interest due to the said Bank on the Fearn Account, previous to the amalgamation in March last - - - -	9 1 9	
		632 16 7
The Sums expended on Repairs on the Dingwall, Fortrose and Fearn Roads in 1854, are, per Discharge side hereof,		
Dingwall Road - - - - - - - - - -	193 4 6	
Fortrose Road - - - - - - - - - -	152 16 6	
Fearn Road - - - - - - - - - -	276 11 6	
	622 12 6	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	632 16 7	
Leaving a Surplus of - - - £.	10 4 1	
Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues on Dingwall, Fortrose and Fearn Roads: *vide* end of Discharge.		
Carried forward - - - £.		7,245 15 6

1854: CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	7,245 15 6
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Contin Road, at Strathpeffer Toll-bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for the said period, and other small incidents - - - - - -	121 9 7	
To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854 - - -	- 14 4	
		122 3 11
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Contin Road in 1854 is, per the Discharge side hereof - - - - - -	129 12 -	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	122 3 11	
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	7 8 1	
To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County.		
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Invergordon Road at Tain Toll-bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - -	141 10 7	
To Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854 - -	1 5 10	
		142 16 5
The sum expended in the Repair of the Invergordon Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - -	155 18 4	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	142 16 5	
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	13 1 11	
To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County.		
Note.—The proportion of Toll Dues collected in the County of Ross, which has been applied towards the Repair and Improvements of Roads, is—		
1. Kessock Branch Roads - - - - - - - - -	116 12 10	
2. Dingwall, Fortrose and Fearn Roads - - - - -	622 12 6	
3. Contin Road - - - - - - - - - -	122 3 11	
4. Invergordon Road - - - - - - - - -	142 16 5	
£.	1,004 5 8	
TOLLS levied in the County of *Caithness.*		
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Thurso Road at the Toll-bars of (North) Wick and Thurso, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - -	220 2 8	
But from this Sum deduct Interest due to the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1854	1 17 5	
		218 5 3
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Thurso Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - - - -	382 5 1	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	218 5 3	
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	163 19 10	
To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County.		
Carried forward - - - £.		7,729 1 1

1854: CHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	7,729 1 1
To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Dunbeath Road, at (South) Wick Toll-bar, from 25 November 1853 to 25 November 1854, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for the said period, and other small incidents - - - - -	130 9 10	
But from this Sum there falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1854 - - - - - - -	6 6 8	
		124 3 2
The Sum expended in the Repair of the Dunbeath Road in 1854 is, per Discharge side hereof - - - - - - -	510 10 1	
The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - -	124 3 2	
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	386 6 11	
To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County.		
Note.—The Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected in Caithness-shire, as above, is,—		
1. Thurso Road - - - - - - - - - -	218 5 3	
2. Dunbeath Road - - - - - - - - - -	124 3 2	
£.	342 8 5	
To Sum received from the Exchequer in terms of directions from the Lords of the Treasury, under the 8th Section of the Act 59 Geo. 3, for the Expenditure of the year 1854 - - -	5,000 - -	
		5,000 - -
The said Accountant charges himself with the Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in General Account with the Bank of Scotland - - -	1,186 11 7	
To Interest due by the Bank of Scotland upon the General Account kept in Name of the said Commissioners, from 31 December 1853 to 31 December 1854 - - - - -	89 4 8	
		1,275 16 3
AMOUNT of CHARGE - - - - £.		14,129 - 6

STATEMENT OF THE INVERNESS BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

By Act of Parliament passed on 2d August 1851, intituled, "An Act for rebuilding the Bridge over the River Ness, at the Town of Inverness, and improving the Approaches thereto, and for other Purposes," it is provided by the 2d Section of said Act that the sum of 7,700*l.* granted to Her Majesty by Resolution of the House of Commons towards the expense of a new Bridge at Inverness, shall be applied by the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges towards the expense of erecting and constructing the said Bridge, in such manner as should be approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and to no other purposes whatever; and by the 3d section of said Act it is declared lawful for said Lords of the Treasury to advance by way of Loan to the said Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, for the purposes of the said Act, any further Sum not exceeding 10,700*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid, with Interest, in the manner set forth in the said Act.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	The Account stands as follows; viz.:						
	Balance at the Credit of this Account as at 31 December 1854 - -				4,195	19	–
	By Cash from the Treasury on 22 September 1854, being Balance of the Loan voted for assisting in erecting this Bridge - - -				5,350	–	–
	Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on Account up to 31 December 1854 - - - - - - - - - - -				63	8	5
					9,609	7	5
1854:							
April	4. Paid Mr. Alexander M'Tavish, Solicitor, Inverness, amount of his account for Law Business, &c., connected with this Bridge, ending the 23 September 1853, as the same was audited by the Auditor of the Court of Session - - -	119	12	2			
„	5. Paid Mr. W. H. Leather, Contractor, to account of expense of completion of Bridge, conformable to arrangement with Mr. James M. Rendel, Engineer of said Bridge - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–			
„	9. Paid Mr. Hector Morrison, Land Surveyor, making Valuation of certain Houses and other Property consequent on the erection of the New Bridge at Inverness - - - - - - - -	34	9	6			
May	1. Paid Mr. John Rendel, Civil Engineer, Quarter's Salary, and other Disbursements, as resident Engineer of this Bridge, due at 31 March last -	159	1	6			
„	3. Paid Mr. W. H. Leather further to account of erecting ditto - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–			
June	17. Paid him further to account of ditto ditto - -	1,000	–	–			
July	5. Paid him further to account of ditto ditto - -	900	–	–			
Sept.	11. Paid him further to account of ditto ditto - -	1,500	–	–			
Oct.	2. Paid Mr. John Rendel, Resident Engineer, Quarter's Salary, &c. as Engineer of this Bridge, due at 30 June last - - - - - - - -	126	1	4			
„	10. Paid Mr. W. H. Leather, further to account of erecting Bridge - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–			
Nov.	2. Paid Mr. John Rendel, Civil Engineer, Quarter's Salary, &c., due to him at 30 September last -	125	6	4			
Dec.	30. Paid Mr. John Rendel, Civil Engineer, Quarter's Salary, &c. due to him at 30 December current -	129	3	4			
„	„ Paid Mr. W. H. Leather, further to account of the expense of erecting this Bridge - - - -	2,000	–	–			
					9,093	14	2
	Leaving at the Credit of the Commissioners with the Bank of Scotland, at 30 December 1854 - - - £.				515	13	3

1854: DISCHARGE:

Miles.	Yds.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		SUMS advanced for the REPAIR of ROADS and BRIDGES in the Highlands of *Scotland*, originally made by the Commissioners under the Act 43 Geo. 3, c. 80.		
		I. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Inverness*:		
14½		1. Moy Road - - - - - - - -	179 – –	
19		2. Inverfarigaig Road - - - - -	83 7 6	
5		3. Ballichernoch Road - - - - -	16 – –	
26½		4. Invermorriston Road - - - - -	249 15 –	
29½		5. Fort Augustus and Glenmorriston Road -	99 7 5	
31	1,113	6. Glengarry Road - - - - - - -	120 6 9	
21½		7. Lochnagaul Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - -	71 12 10	
8½		8. Lochyside Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - -	54 1 9	
16		9. Laggan Road (Western portion) - - -	93 6 8	
20		10. Laggan Road (Eastern portion) - - -	114 18 8	
27½		11. Ashiek and Sconser Roads - - - -	166 19 2	
15½		12. Broadford Road - - - - - - -	79 15 1	
41½		13. Stein (10), Macleod (19), and Portree (12¼) Roads - - - - - - - -	290 8 2	
33		14. Trotternish (14) and Snizort (19) Roads -	240 – 9	
		15. Dunvegan Harbour Approach Roads - -	31 17 1	
22¼		16. Strathglass Road - - - - - -	95 4 3	
15¾		17. Beauly Road - - - - - - -	247 10 –	
12		18. Inverness and Nairn Road - - - -	211 17 10	
10¾		19. Glenelg (7¾) and Rheabuie (3) Roads, part thereof in this County - - - - -	42 13 3	
6	200	20. Speyside Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - -	62 9 1	
6½		21. Moidart Road (3d Section), part thereof situated in this County - - - - -	14 11 10	
		22. Kylehaken and Kylerhea Piers - - -	11 11 10	
		23. Corran Ferry (South) Pier.—No Expense.	—	
382¾	1,313	Total Expense of Parliamentary Roads in Invernss-shire - - - - -		2,576 14 11
		24. Improvements on the Invermorriston Road by widening, improving, &c. - - - - -	159 15 7	
		25. Improvements on the Beauly and Strathglass Roads, by widening and improving, &c. -	32 11 11	
				192 7 6
		II. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Ross*:		
16½		1. Lochalsh and Ardelve Roads - - -	73 3 –	
7¾		2. Contin Road - - - - - - -	129 12 –	
23		3. Fearn Road - - - - - - -	276 11 6	
15		4. Tain Road - - - - - - - -	100 17 –	
17		5. Invergordon Road - - - - - -	155 18 4	
14½		6. Fortrose or Black Isle Road - - -	152 16 6	
8		7. Kessock Branch Roads - - - -	116 12 10	
6¾		8. Kessock Branch Roads - - - -	193 4 6	
37¾		9. Glenshiel (16½) and Kintail (10) Roads, and parts of the Glenelg (4½) and Rheabuie (7) Roads, situated in this County - - -	182 9 4	
49		10. Lochcarron Road - - - - - -	211 18 9	
		11. Extra Parapets in this County - - -	—	
15		12. Kishorn Road - - - - - - -	45 – –	
		13. Strome and Dornie Ferry Piers - - -	11 12 –	
		14 Chanonry Ferry Pier - - - - - -	4 13 –	
210¼		Total Expense of Repairs in Ross-shire -		1,654 8 9
		Carried forward - - - £.		4,423 11 2

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

Miles.	Yds.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	- - -	4,423 11 2
		III. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Sutherland:*		
47		1. Criech (2), Skibo (16), and Dunrobin (22) Roads and Fleet Mound Approaches (7) -	469 12 2	
		2. Fleet Mound - - - - - - -	—	
49½		3. Tongue Road - - - - - - -	150 8 -	
		4. Bonar Bridge - - - - - - -	- 10 -	
96½		Total Expense of Repairs in Sutherlandshire		620 10 2
		IV. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Caithness:*		
21		1. Thurso Road - - - - - - -	382 5 1	
33		2. Dunbeath Road - - - - - - -	510 10 1	
54		Total Expense of Repairs in Caithness-shire		892 15 2
		V. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Aberdeen:*		
13½		1. Alford Road - - - - - - -	141 6 6	
2	971	2. Ballater Bridge and Approaches - - -	239 - 2	
		3. Potarch Bridge - - - - - - -	1 15 -	
15½	971	Total Expense of Repairs in Aberdeenshire -		382 1 8
		VI. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Nairn:*		
11⅛		1. Findhorn Road and Approaches to Fairness Bridge, part thereof in this County - -	61 10 10	
11⅛		Total Expense of Repairs in Nairnshire -		61 10 10
		VII. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Moray:*		
3		1. Findhorn Road, part thereof in this County -	14 13 -	
5	1,615	2. Speyside Road, ditto - - ditto -	30 19 4	
8	1,615	Total Expense of Repairs in Morayshire -		45 12 4
		VIII. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Banff:*		
1⅔		1. Speyside Road, part thereof in this County -	8 2 6	
1⅔		Total Expense of Repairs in Banffshire -		8 2 6
		IX. ROADS and BRIDGES in the Counties of *Moray* and *Banff:*		
1		1. Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - -	372 17 -	
1		Total Expense of Repairs in the Counties of Moray and Banff - - - - -		372 17 -
		X. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Bute:*		
17		1. Arran Road - - - - - - -	144 - -	
17		Total Expense of Repairs in Buteshire -		144 - -
		Carried forward - - - £.		6,951 - 10

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

Miles.	Yds.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	6,951	–	10
		XI. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Argyll:*						
8½		1. Kilmelford Road - - - - - - -	23	18	2			
28½		2 Moidart Road, part thereof situated in this County, 1st Section (9¼) 36 *l.* 17 *s.* 6*d.*, and 2d Section (19¼) 43 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* - - -	80	1	8			
33		3. Strachur and Glendaruel Roads - - -	151	8	8			
14¼		4. Lochnagaul Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - -	308	4	4			
3½		5. Lochyside Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - -	14	7	–			
4½		6. Crinan Road and Kiells Road - - -	23	9	3			
6½		7. Ardnoe Road - - - - - - -	49	18	8			
31¾		8. Islay Road (14¾) 90 *l.* 15 *s.*, and Jura Road (17) 96 *l.* - - - - - - - -	186	15	–			
		9. North Corran Ferry Pier - - - -	—					
130¾		Total Expense of Parliamentary Roads in Argyllshire - - - - - - -				838	2	9
		SUMS advanced for the REPAIR of the MILITARY ROADS in the Counties of *Inverness*, *Argyll*, and *Moray*.						
		I. *Inverness-shire.*						
45		1. Road from Fort Augustus, by Fort William, to Ballachulish Ferry, called the *Fort William* Road - - - - - - -	309	12	2			
32½		2. Road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, called the *North* and *South Boleskine* Roads - -	239	18	3			
13		3. Road from Inverness to Fort George, called the *Fort George* Road - - - - -	164	14	6			
50		4. Road from Inverness by Freeburn, Aviemore, Pitmain, and Dalwhinnie, to the confines of Perthshire, called the *Badenoch* Road -	561	19	10			
8		5. Road from Fort Augustus to Corryarrick, called the *Corryarrick* Road, being that part of said Road from Laggan Inn to the Guide-post, east of Dalwhinnie - - - -	21	–	–			
		6. North Ballachulish Ferry Pier.	—					
148½		Total Expense of Military Roads in Inverness-shire - - - - - - - -				1,297	4	9
		7. Improvements of Fort William Road, by widening, improving, &c. - - - - -	—					
		8. Improvements of North Boleskine Road, by widening, improving, &c. - - - - -	28	19	8			
						28	19	8
		II. *Argyllshire;*						
31		1. Road from Ballachulish to Tyndrum, called the *Glenco* Road - - - - - -	224	12	8			
27		2. Road from Tyndrum to Inverary, called the *Dalmally* Road - - - - - -	202	2	10			
22		3. Road from Inverary to Tarbert, called the *Glencro* Road - - - - - - -	114	7	11			
80		Total Expense of Military Roads in Argyllshire - - - - - - - -				541	3	5
		Carried forward - - - £.				9,656	11	5

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

Miles.	Yds.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	9,656	11	5
		III. *Morayshire:*						
20		1. Road from Altnachmore through Grantown, and thence through Strathspey to the Junction of the Military Road from Perthshire, called the *Grantown* Road - - - -	165	15	3			
6½		2. Road from Carr Bridge to the Junction with the Grantown Road, called the *Duthel* Road						
26½		Total Expense of Military Roads in Morayshire -				165	15	3
		Total Expense of Repairs in 1854, to which the Assessment is applicable - - - - - - - - - - -	9,600	19	6			
		Expended in Improvements by widening and building Parapets, to defray the Expense of which Tolls were erected in terms of Minutes of Meeting of the Board of 16 March 1842; viz.						
		On Invermorriston Road - - - - £. 159 15 7						
		On Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - 32 11 11						
		On Boleskine Road - - - - 28 19 8						
			221	7	2			
		£.	9,822	6	8	9,822	6	8
		SUPERANNUATION FUND:						
		Payment made into the Superannuation Fund Account with the Bank of Scotland, for behoof of the Inspectors employed by the Commissioners, per Minutes of March 1822 and 20 March 1828, for the period from Michaelmas 1853 to Michaelmas 1854; viz.						
		Head Inspector - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–			
		Sub-Inspectors - - - - - - - - -	200	–	–			
						250	–	–
		Memorandum:—The Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in the said Account, was - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,310	3	3			
		Memorandum:—*Vide* Memorandum in Account 1841, as to Payment of the Sub-Inspector's Pony Allowance.						
		Add the Sum paid in to the said Account for behoof of Inspectors	250	–	–			
		And the Interest due by the said Bank upon the said Account as at the 31 December 1854 - - - - - -	240	–	9			
		Making - - -	6,800	4	–			
		Which stands at the credit of Account at 31 December 1854.						
		GENERAL EXPENSES:						
		Remitted Samuel Smith, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners payment of his Salary for the year ended the 18th current -	100	–	–			
		Ditto, ditto, Payment of Disbursements, as follows; viz.						
		Vacher & Co., for engrossing Reports - - - £. – 8 –						
		Davis & Co., for Waterproof Cloth, for Sub-inspectors' Great Coats - - - - - 34 13 7						
		Copying Documents for year 1853–54 - - - – 4 10						
		Postages, Messengers, &c. - - - - - 1 17 –						
			37	3	5			
		Carried forward - - - £.	137	3	5	10,072	6	8

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				137	3	5	10,072	6	8
GENERAL EXPENSES—*continued.*									
Paid Mr. Joseph Mitchell, General Inspector of the Commissioners, in full of his Account for Salary and other Charges and Disbursements by him, for the Year from 1 October 1853, to 1 October 1854; viz.									
Salary for superintending the Repairs and Improvements of the Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, under charge of the Commissioners - - - - - - -	250	–	–						
Expense of Conveyance along the different Roads during that period; say 7,033 miles, at 8*d.* -	234	8	8						
192 Days' Travelling Allowance for Personal Expenses, at 15*s.* - - - - - -	144	–	–						
Expense of crossing and re-crossing Ferries; Tolls paid by him on Turnpike-Roads; Postages of Letters and Carriage of Parcels, conform to Accounts transmitted to the Audit Board in London, along with Monthly Account for January - - - - - - - - -	9	12	1						
Mr. Hay's Account for Post-office Box and Delivery - - - - - - - - - -	–	10	6						
Stationery, &c., as per Account - - -	11	9	3						
Office Rent and Expenses - - - - -	20	–	–						
				670	–	6			
Add Accounts for Sundries paid by Mr. Mitchell; viz.									
	£.	s.	d.						
Inverness Courier for Advertisements - -	3	1	–						
Inverness Advertiser for ditto - - - -	2	17	6						
Northern Ensign for ditto - - - -	1	19	6						
				7	18	–			
Paid Mr. William Paterson's Allowance for Writings and Drawings in the service of the Commissioners, for said period, per Receipt - - - - - - - - - - - -				40	10	–			
Paid the Wages and Travelling Allowances of the Sub-Inspectors in the service of the Commissioners, for the year from 1 October 1853 to 1 October 1854; viz.									
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1. John Dallas, Badenoch District, per Account and Receipt -	120	15	7						
Allowance for Pony - - -	20	–	–						
				140	15	7			
2. Lewis Russell, Ross District, per ditto - - - - - -	111	10	1						
Allowance for Pony - - -	20	–	–						
				131	10	1			
3. Sueton Grant, Skye District, per ditto - - - - - -	110	11	2						
Allowance for Pony - - -	20	–	–						
				130	11	2			
4. Henry Burrell, Lochaber District, per ditto - - - - -	114	5	5						
Allowance for Pony - - -	20	–	–						
				134	5	5			
5. James Garrow, Argyll District, per ditto - - - - -	119	14	7						
Allowance for Pony - - -	20	–	–						
				139	14	7			
Carried forward - - - £.				676	16	10	855	11	11	10,072	6	8

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	676 16 10	855 11 11	10,072 6 8
GENERAL EXPENSES—*continued.*			
6. Alexander Duncan, Sutherland and Caithness District, per Account and Receipt £. s. d. - 163 14 8			
Deduct portion thereof, applicable to the Caithness District Roads, to be apportioned between the Commission and the County of Caithness 90 – –			
	73 14 8		
Allowance for Pony - - -	20 – –		
	93 14 8		
7. Mr. William Paterson, Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - - - - - - -	50 – –		
8. Paid to the Caithness District Roads Account (*see* Appendix) the Sums paid to the following Sub-Inspectors, being the proportion of their Wages for the year, as above, chargeable against the Commissioners, corresponding to 74 miles 1,678 yards of Road, of which the Commissioners, by their Minutes of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole expense of management; viz.			
£. s. d.			
1. Alexander Duncan - - - 49 4 11½			
2. Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-inspector - - - - 27 7 2½			
	76 12 2		
		897 3 8	
Paid Farquharson Minto, Road Inspector, Alford, the Amount of his Wages for superintending the repair of the Alford Road, for 3½ months from 1 January 1854 - - - -		1 10 7	
Paid Bank of Scotland Check Clerks the amount of their fee for certifying monthly balance of accounts with said Bank, for the year 1854 - - - - - - - - - -		6 6 –	
Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill, w.s., the Amount of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent of the Commissioners, from 31 December 1853 to 31 December 1854, including Stamps and Postages for the said £. s. d. period - - - - - - - - - 500 6 –			
Paid Duncan Stevenson, printer, for printing, binding, and furnishing cash-books, and forms for monthly accounts, as required by the Audit Board, London - - - - - - -	9 – –		
Paid Mr. M'Neill the Amount of Allowance due to him as Cashier to the said Commissioners, for said period - - - - - - - -	30 – –		
	539 6 –		
Paid the Caithness District Road Account (*see* Appendix) the proportion of the Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to ditto for said period, applicable to that portion of the Roads in Caithness-shire (extending to 74 miles and 1,678 yards) of which the Commissioners, by their Minutes of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole expense of management - - -	22 3 6		
		561 9 6	
			2,322 1 8
AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE—carried forward - - - £.			12,394 8 4

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
AMOUNT of DISCHARGE, brought forward - - -				12,394	8	4
BALANCES in the hands of the Commissioners, lodged in the Bank of Scotland, as follows:—viz.						
1. General Account - - - - - - - - -	667	19	10			
2. Account of Tolls of Inverness and Nairn Roads - -	112	2	6			
3. Ditto of Highland Road Tolls - - - - - - -	104	19	3			
4. Ditto of Kessock Branch Road Tolls - - - -	160	2	10			
5. Ditto of Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Road Tolls - -	10	4	1			
6. Ditto of Beauly Road Tolls - - - - - - -	167	8	9			
7. Ditto of Beauly Road Parapet - - - - - - -	291	1	10			
8. Ditto of Fort William Road Parapet - - - -	–	16	5			
9. Ditto of Invermorriston, &c. Road, ditto - - - -	127	8	6			
10. Ditto of Boleskine Road Parapet - - - - -	92	8	2			
				1,734	12	2
SUM - - - £.				14,129	–	6

8 March 1855.

Arch^d M^Neill, W.S.,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

(No. III.)

STATEMENT of the SUMS which the several Counties of *Scotland* have to Pay, under the Operation of the Road Repair Acts, to the Parliamentary Commissioners, as their Proportion of the Expense of Repair of Roads and Bridges, Disbursed in 1854 and Payable in 1855.

	£. s. d.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £. s. d.	PROPORTION PAID BY THE COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS. £. s. d.	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES. £. s. d.
I.—County of *Inverness:*				
Sum expended on the Parliamentary Roads	2,576 14 11			
Sum expended on the Military Roads	1,297 4 9			
		3,873 19 8		
The sum allotted to this County by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, is	1,066 – –	– – –	1,066 – –	
And the Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected on the respective Roads, per Charge, is	1,294 9 11	– – –	1,294 9 11	
	2,360 9 11			
Which, deducted from the Expense, as above	3,873 19 8			
Leaves to be levied by County Assessment		– – –	– – –	1,513 9 9
II.—County of *Ross:*				
Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads		1,654 8 9		
The Sum allotted to this County by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, is	438 – –	– – –	438 – –	
And the Amount of repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected on the respective Roads, per Charge, is	1,004 5 8	– – –	1,004 5 8	
	1,442 5 8			
Which, deducted from the Expense, as above	1,654 8 9			
Leaves to be levied by County Assessment		– – –	– – –	212 3 1
III.—County of *Sutherland:*				
Sum expended on the Parliamentary Roads	620 10 2	620 10 2		
The Sum allotted to this County by the said Act, is	222 – –	– – –	222 – –	
Leaves to be levied by County Assessment		– – –	– – –	398 10 2
Carried forward £.		6,148 18 7	4,024 15 7	2,124 3 –

Appendix, (No. III.)—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	PROPORTION PAID BY THE COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS.	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES.
Brought forward - - -				6,148 18 7	4,024 15 7	2,124 3 –
IV.—County of *Caithness:*						
m expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - -				892 15 2		
e Sum allotted to this County by the said Act is -	115 – –			- - -	115 – –	
d the Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues per Charge is - - - - - - - - -	342 8 5			- - -	342 8 5	
	457 8 5					
hich, deducted from the Expense, as above - -	892 15 2					
aves to be levied by County Assessment - - - - -				- - -	- - -	435 6 9
V.—County of *Aberdeen:*						
m expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - -				382 1 8		
f which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - -				- - -	- - -	286 11 3
ne Commissionere pay one-fourth - - - - - - -				- - -	95 10 5	
VI.—County of *Nairn:*						
um expended on Parliamentary Roads is - - - - -				61 10 10		
f which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - -				- - -	- - -	46 3 2
he Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - -				- - -	15 7 8	
VII.—County of *Moray:*						
um expended on Parliamentary Roads - - -	45 12 4					
um expended on Military Roads - - - -	165 15 3					
Half of Expense on Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - - - - - - - - - -	186 8 6					
				397 16 1		
Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - -				- - -	- - -	298 7 1
The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - -				- - -	99 9 –	
VIII.—County of *Banff:*						
Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - -	8 2 6					
Half of Expense on Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - - - - - - - - - -	186 8 6					
				194 11 –		
Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - -				- - -	- - -	145 18 3
The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - -				- - -	48 12 9	
Carried forward - - - £.				8,077 13 4	4,741 3 10	3,336 9 6

Appendix, (No. III.)—*continued.*

				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	PROPORTION PAID BY THE COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS.	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				8,077 13 4	4,741 3 10	3,336 9 6
IX.—County of *Bute*:						
Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - -				144 – –		
Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - -				- - -	- - -	108 – –
The Commissioners pay one fourth - - - - - - -				- - -	36 – –	
X.—County of *Argyll*:						
Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - -		£. 838	2 9			
Sum expended on Military Roads - - - -		541	3 5			
				1,379 6 2		
The maximum Assessment leviable in the County of *Argyll*, at the rate of three-fourths of the Expenditure, is the Amount of 1 *d.* per pound on the Rents and Profits assessable to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.), 5th April 1814; which is -	£. 861 4 2	£. - - -		£. 861 4 2		
The Commissioners pay the other one-fourth, or one-third of this Sum	287 1 4⅜	287 1 4⅜				
	£. 1,148 5 6⅜					
Which deducted from the Expense, as above -	1,379 6 2					
Leaves to be equally divided between the Commissioners and County - - -	231 – 7½	115 10 3⅜		115 10 3⅜		
Payable by the Commissioners - -		402 11 8½		- - -	- - -	402 11 8½	
Assessment payable by the County - - - -				976 14 5⅜	- - -	- - -	976 14 5⅜
Total Expenditure of Repairs for 1854 - - - - - -					9,600 19 6		
			Sum - - - £.		9,600 19 6	5,179 15 6½	4,421 3 11⅜
Paid from Funds of the Commissioners in 1854 - - - - - - - - -						2,538 11 6½	
Amount paid from Toll Dues - - - - - - - - - - - -						2,641 4 –	
						5,179 15 6½	
					Sum - - - £.	9,600 19 6	

8 March 1855.

Arch^d M^cNeill,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

(No. IV.)

ACCOUNT of all MONIES RECEIVED and EXPENDED for the maintaining in Repair, &c. the ROADS in the County of *Caithness*, of which the COMMISSIONERS, by their Minutes of the 14th June and 11th July 1838, consented to assume to themselves the Management and Superintendence, by virtue of the Power contained in the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 33, and which were accordingly surrendered to them at a stated General Meeting of the CAITHNESS ROAD TRUSTEES, held at Wick, on 1st October 1838, and that during the Period of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79, viz. 21 years; from 31st December 1853 to 31st December 1854.

1854: CHARGE:

	£.	s.	d.
The said Accountant charges himself with the Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1853, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, intituled, "Caithness Roads Account"	6	7	6
And with the Sum received from the Collector of the County of Caithness, being Amount of the Business Account due by the Caithness District Road Trustees for the year 1852	18	13	6
Also with Sum received from ditto, being to account of Repairs of said Roads for current year	336	–	–
And with a further Sum received from ditto, being on account of ditto	336	–	–
Also with Sum received from ditto, being on account of Expense of Management payable by County	30	–	–
Also with a further Sum received on account of Repairs of ditto	250	–	–
And with the Interest due by the Bank of Scotland, on account kept with them up to 31 December 1854	4	19	3
And with the Amount received from the said Parliamentary Commissioners, being the proportion of the Expense of Management of the aforesaid Roads applicable to 74 miles 1,678 yards, payable by the Commissioners; viz.			
Inspector's Wages £. 76 12 2			
Account for Law Charges, &c. 22 3 6			
	98	15	8
AMOUNT of CHARGE £.	1,080	15	11

SUMS EXPENDED in maintaining in Repair the ROADS in the County of *Caithness*, which were surrendered to the Charge of the Commissioners in 1838; and also in Payment of the Proportion chargeable against the County of *Caithness* of the Expense of Management paid within the Period of this Account.

1854: DISCHARGE:

Miles.	Yards.		£.	s.	d.
20	1,136	1. Kilminster Road	181	5	5
22	347	2. Canisbay Road (20·853), including Huna Branch (1·1254)	58	14	5
17	486	3. Achavanich Road	62	16	5
14	1,469	4. Drumholliston, or Reay Road	59	18	4
10	798	5. Barrock Road	76	7	8
12	526	6. Sibster (10·986), Rougie (1·300), and Hillhead of Watten Roads	48	8	2
2	22	7. Staxigoe Road	43	–	5
2	1,199	8. Sarclet and Ulbster Roads	1	10	6
4	580	9. Tannach Road	5	6	2
8	108	10. Toftingal (5·988) and Deal (2·880) Roads	49	8	3
12	350	11. Calder (6·438), Aimster (3·1672), and Harpsdale (2) Roads	54	10	9
8	1,456	12. Shebster Road	37	16	6
1	280	13. Branch Road from Olrig to Murkle	7	4	8
136	1,653	Carried forward £.	686	7	8

1854: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				686	7	8
GENERAL EXPENSES.						
1. Proportion of the Expense of Management chargeable against the Commissioners, and received from them, per the Charge side of this Account:						
Paid Alexander Duncan, Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for the year from 1 October 1853 to 1 October 1854, chargeable against the Commissioners, in respect of that portion of the aforesaid Roads (extending to 74 miles 1,678 yards), of which the said Commissioners, by their Minutes of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole Expense of Management - -	49	5	–			
Paid Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for said period - - - - - - - -	27	7	2			
Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill, w.s., the proportion of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent of the Commissioners, from 31 December 1853 to 31 December 1854, including Stamps and Postages for the said period - - - - - - - -	22	3	6			
£.	98	15	8			
2. Proportion of the Expense of Management chargeable against the County of Caithness:						
Paid Mr. Joseph Mitchell, Principal Inspector, his salary for the year, from 1 May 1853 to 1 May 1854, chargeable against the County of Caithness, in respect of that portion of said Roads (extending to 62 miles 39 yards), of which the said County, per Minutes of a stated General Meeting of the Caithness Road Trustees, held on 1 October 1838, agreed to bear the whole Expense of Management - -	30	–	–			
Paid Alexander Duncan, Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his Wages for the year, from 1 October 1853 to 1 October 1854 - - - - - - - -	40	15	–			
Paid Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his Wages for said period - -	22	12	10			
Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill, w.s., the proportion of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent for the Commissioners from 31 December 1853 to 31 December 1854, including Stamps and Postages for said period - - - - - -	18	16	11			
	112	4	9			
				211	–	5
AMOUNT of DISCHARGE - - - £.				897	8	1

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Charge - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,080	15	11
Ditto of Discharge - - - - - - - - - - - - -				897	8	1
Balance in the Bank of Scotland at the Credit of Commissioners as at 31 December 1854 - - - - - - - - - -	£.			183	7	10

8 March 1855.

Arch^d M'Neill,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

For Repair of Roads and Bridges in *Scotland.*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1855.

337.

Under 8 *oz.*

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[879]

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward to your Lordship, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed in the 8th and 9th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, c. 118, a General Report of our proceedings, specifying such matters as are therein directed.

The number of applications of all kinds to this office since the passing of the Act has been 1,447.

The proceedings of 727 of these cases, having been completed or otherwise disposed of previously to the last General Annual Report, are not again inserted in the Schedule.

Of the remaining 720, 383 are for inclosure, 1 for conversion into regulated pasture, 302 for the exchange of lands, 13 for partitions, 4 for division of intermixed lands, 8 in respect of proceedings under local Acts, 5 for setting out copyhold and other boundaries, 3 for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, and 1 to apportion fixed rent.

The number of acres comprised in the applications for inclosure and conversion is 440,555.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 262.

Of these, 51 have been inclosures, 191 for the exchange of land, 9 for partitions, 2 for division of intermixed land, 3 in respect of proceedings under local Acts, 2 for setting out copyhold and other boundaries, 3 for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, and 1 to apportion fixed rent.

The quantity of land comprised in the applications for inclosure since the last Annual General Report is 22,332 acres.

Our Schedule contains,—

First, those cases which have already received the sanction of Parliament.

Secondly, those authorized by the Commissioners.

Thirdly, those which have not yet been sanctioned; And,

Lastly, exchanges and all other proceedings under the Inclosure Act.

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which we have severally appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

Kirkland Fell Pasture in the parish of Kirkland containing about 252 acres. This is a stinted pasture. 1. Kirkland, county Cumberland.

North Coats Out Marsh and commonable lands, stinted pastures containing about 535 acres. 2. North Coats, county Lincoln.

The Chase Woods, the Cow Down and Furze or Fuel Dole, containing about 959 acres. 3. Bowerchalke, county Wilts.

These lands are subject to certain defined rights.

Engollan Common, in the parish of Saint Eval, containing about 126 acres. 4. Engollan Common, county Cornwall.

The inclosure will bring into cultivation and improve a tract of useful land.

The Mires, situate in the township of Ulleskelf in the parish of Kirkby Wharfe, containing about 137 acres. 5. Ulleskelf, county York.

This is a gated pasture.

6. Thrandeston, county Suffolk.

The Great Green, in the parish of Thrandeston, containing about 59 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation has not been required, the village green being considered sufficient for these purposes. The value of the land, which is at present in an impoverished and comparatively unproductive state, will be much increased by inclosure.

7. Milburn Fell Pasture, county Westmorland.

Milburn Fell Pasture, in the township of Milburn, in the parish of Kirkby Thore, containing about 166 acres, a stinted pasture.

8. Ilkley Cow Pasture, county York.

Ilkley Cow Pasture, in the township and parish of Ilkley, a stinted pasture, containing about 73 acres.

9. Great Boughton, county Chester.

Boughton Heath and Dee Banks, in the township of Great Boughton, containing about 28 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation has not been thought necessary, as Chester Racecourse is conveniently situated for the purposes, over which the inhabitants of the locality have rights, of which they avail themselves; and as the object the promoters of this inclosure have in view is to sell the land, which is at present a nuisance to the locality, and to apply the proceeds in some public work or otherwise for the general benefit of the township, we have not required an allotment for the labouring poor.

10. Melmerby, county Cumberland.

Melmerby Moor, Twin Moor, Mires Common, and part of the Melmerby Low Field, in the parish of Melmerby, containing about 1,272 acres, there being a town green containing about 12 acres, an allotment has not been required for exercise and recreation, and the land is too far distant from the habitations of the labouring poor to be available for cottage gardens.

Inclosure will reclaim a large extent of land at present almost unproductive.

11. Dymock, county Gloucester.

The commonable lands in the parish of Dymock, containing about 164 acres.

12. Westwick, county Cambridge.

The open fields in the hamlet of Westwick, in the parish of Oakington, being common field land, containing about 205 acres.

13. Pendine, county Carmarthen.

The Pendine Common, in the parish of Pendine, containing about 103 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation has been considered unnecessary, there being a large extent of open land at present resorted to by the parishioners for recreation; moreover, the common is unsuited for the purpose.

Inclosure will put a stop to encroachments and consequent disputes, and will materially increase the value of the land.

14. Barnes, county Surrey.

Windmill Field, and Spriggs Piece, common field land, situate in the parish of Barnes, containing about 21 acres.

15. Ramsden Bellhouse, county Essex.

The waste land of the manor of Ramsden, or Ramsden Barringtons, in the parish of Ramsden Bellhouse, containing about 172 acres. Most of the land is of good quality, and well situated for improving the frontage of the old inclosures which abut upon it.

16. West Lulworth and Winfrith Newburgh, county Dorset.

The waste and common field lands situate in the parishes of West Lulworth and Winfrith Newburgh, containing about 1,188 acres, being common field land, and land subject to stinted rights.

17. Bootle, county Cumberland.

Bootle Common, or Bootle Fell, containing about 1,172 acres.

No part of the land is suitable for exercise or recreation.

By inclosure a considerable improvement in the value of the land will be effected at a moderate expense.

18. Penlline and Langan, county Glamorgan.

Penlline and Langan Commons, containing about 236 acres.

Drainage and inclosure will render profitable land at present of little value.

19. The Wash Common, county Berks.

The Wash Common, situate in the borough and parish of Newbury, containing about 252 acres.

The soil is for the most part of good quality, but in a neglected state, and capable of much improvement upon inclosure.

20. Horsepath and Shotover, county Oxford.

Horsepath, situate in the parish of Horsepath, and Rowe Coppice, situate in the liberty of Shotover, containing about 1,024 acres, open field land and stinted pastures.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the provisional orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 17*l.* 5*s.*

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, in the Cases which have received the Sanction of Parliament, and in those authorized by the Commissioners previously to the Presentation of their last Annual General Report.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of the Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 117	Shinfield	Berks and Wilts	182	0	0	1846 October 18	1847 January 23	1851 October 8		
,,	Obley	Salop	937	0	0	,, December 19	,, February 25	1848 November 1	1851 November 4	1854 August 10
,,	Heswall Hills	Chester	438	0	0	,, September 23	,, June 16	1854 January 28	1855 January 16	
,,	South Down	Devon	112	0	0	,, October 15	1846 October 30	1849 August 8	1851 June 23	1855 January 31
10 Vict. c. 25	Harden Moor	York	848	0	0	1847 June 22	1847 October 11	1850 February 26	1851 October 28	
,,	Wilburton Open Fields	Cambridge	779	0	0	,, June 9	None given	1849 October 3	1850 June 11	1855 January 25
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27	Oreton Common	Salop	315	0	0	1848 September 13	1848 October 18	1854 March 10	1855 January 18	
,,	Tansley Common	Derby	592	0	0	,, September 12	None given	,, August 5	,, January 20	
,,	Caldecot Open Fields	Cambridge	764	0	0	,, August 28	1848 September 18	1852 June 23	1853 August 30	1854 July 10
,,	Hyssington	Montgomery and Salop	484	0	0	,, September 4	,, September 18	1853 June 30	1855 January 5	
,,	Asby Mask	Westmorland	1,248	0	0	,, August 28	,, October 4	1854 January 16	1854 June 15	
,,	Egton	York	7,313	0	0	,, August 31	None given	1853 January 28	1853 August 5	1854 March 30
,,	Antrobus	Chester	310	0	0	,, August 30	None given	1852 July 29	1854 April 11	,, November 9
,,	Itton Moor	Devon	185	0	0	,, August 31	None given			
,,	Chinnor	Oxford	1,053	0	0	,, August 28	1848 November 16	1852 May 10	1853 January 5	1854 September 30
,,	Burstow	Surrey	692	0	0	,, September 6	,, October 4	1854 August 8		
,,	Thornton Moor	York	1,000	0	0	,, September 12	,, December 11	1852 March 29	1853 June 21	
,,	Benwick	Cambridge	57	0	0	,, September 12	,, October 4			
,,	Lyminge	Kent	226	0	0	,, September 13	None given	1854 July 1		
,,	Mid Lavant	Sussex	96	0	0	,, September 14	1848 October 4			
,,	Boxgrove	Sussex	56	0	0	,, September 14	,, October 4			
,,	East Lavant	Sussex	99	0	0	,, September 14	,, October 4			
,,	East Green	Suffolk	46	0	0	,, September 8	,, October 4	1853 October 5	1854 March 11	1854 November 16
,,	Monksoham	Suffolk	35	0	0	,, September 18	,, October 31			
,,	Kingsley	Stafford	287	0	0	,, September 18	,, October 4	1853 September 13		
,,	Great Missenden	Buckingham	838	0	0	,, August 31	,, October 4	1852 October 8	1853 October 27	
,,	Bagley Wood	Berks	300	0	0	,, September 15	None given	1853 August 4	1854 April 19	
,,	The Grange Common	Carmarthen	446	0	0	,, September 19	1848 October 4	,, January 13	1853 June 21	1854 May 25
,,	Hesketh Marsh	Lancaster	494	0	0	,, September 14	None given			
,,	Moorhouse	Nottingham	114	0	0	,, September 19	1848 October 4			
,,	Cottisford	Oxford	1,000	0	0	,, October 17	None given	1853 September 2	1854 February 21	1854 November 30

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 109.	Drinkstone	Suffolk	41	0	0	1848 October 18	None given	1850 July 13	1851 June 10	1854 April 6
„	Hebden Moor	York	2,667	0	0	„ October 18	1848 October 31			
„	Warley	York	2,000	0	0	1849 April 16	1849 April 19			
12 Vict. c. 7.	Bickerton Hills	Chester	674	0	0	„ April 11	1849 April 19	1852 January 26	1852 July 2	1854 April 25
„	Headley	Southampton	1,668	0	0	„ April 25	„ June 22	1854 June 12		
„	Oakworth Common	York	975	0	0	„ April 11	„ June 14	„ May 18	1854 December 15	
„	Buckland Newton	Dorset	275	0	0	„ April 18	None given	1851 June 12	1853 December 13	1854 December 21
„	Abbot's Wood	Southampton	185	0	0	„ April 18	„ May 2	1854 April 22	1854 August 1	1854 November 9
„	Cradley	Hereford	40	0	0	„ April 19	„ May 2	1853 July 11	„ February 1	„ July 13
„	Dent	York, W.R.	20,000	0	0	„ April 10	„ May 10			
„	Mansfield Woodhouse Forest	Nottingham	1,700	0	0	„ April 17	„ April 25	1852 October 14	1853 December 23	1854 June 29
„	Cadishead Moss	Lancaster	100	0	0	„ April 17	„ April 25	1854 November 4		
„	Cefn Ertham	Brecknock	352	0	0	„ June 7	None given	1852 January 30		
„	Saint Harmon	Radnor	2,000	0	0	„ September 4	1849 September 20			
„	St. Ive Down	Cornwall	243	0	0	„ September 13	„ October 9	1852 May 5	1853 August 11	
„	Creigbyther	Radnor	1,700	0	0	„ September 5	1850 March 21			
„	Hailsham, Hellingly, and Arlington	Sussex	139	0	0	„ September 11	1849 September 20	1854 February 27	1854 October 16	
12 & 13 Vict. c. 57.	Binsted	Southampton	1,137	0	0	„ September 8	„ September 20	1853 March 30	1854 March 21	
„	Rotherwick	Southampton	189	0	0	„ September 12	„ September 20			
„	Bradfield St. George	Suffolk	51	0	0	„ September 12	„ October 9	1852 May 5	1852 December 21	1854 March 16
13 Vict. c. 8.	Llanbedr-y-Cenin	Canarvon	388	0	0	1850 June 18	1850 August 6	1854 December 6		
„	Caerhyn	Carnarvon	7,194	0	0	„ June 18	„ August 6	„ December 6		
„	Bewerley Moor and Hardcastle Moor	York	3,020	0	0	„ June 19	„ June 29			
„	Sherwood Forest, part of, in Mansfield	Nottingham	2,360	0	0	„ June 19	1851 January 4	1854 January 5		
„	Weston-sub-Edge	Gloucester	885	0	0	„ June 18	1850 June 20	1853 January 6	1853 April 19	1854 July 21
„	Kewstoke	Somerset	247	0	0	„ June 20	„ July 12	1852 April 30	„ January 18	
„	Bolham Hill	Devon	48	0	0	„ June 17	„ July 12	1853 December 3	1854 July 20	1854 November 9
„	Churchstanton	Devon	150	0	0	„ June 17	„ July 12			
„	Penn	Bucks	1,119	0	0	„ June 29	„ July 5	1853 August 17	1854 January 18	
„	Little Missenden	Bucks	428	0	0	„ June 29	„ December 20	„ May 3	1853 August 15	1854 June 29

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
13 Vict. c. 8.	Swinmore Common	Hereford	9 0 0	1850 June 17	None given			
,,	Storrington	Sussex	246 0 0	,, June 25	1852 April 29			
,,	Nutbourne Common	Sussex	191 0 0	,, June 25	1850 June 29	1854 January 7	1854 April 25	
,,	South Wootton	Norfolk	327 0 0	,, July 10	1851 February 14	1851 October 16	,, February 10	1854 June 29
,,	Alnwick Moor	Northumberland	2,684 0 0	,, June 25	1850 October 11	1852 April 16	1852 September 27	,, March 2
13 & 14 Vict c. 66	Bainbridge	York	853 0 0	,, September 25	,, October 30			
,,	Picton Marsh	Flint	160 0 0	,, October 3	,, October 30	1853 February 4	1854 January 17	1854 October 6
,,	Nantcwnlle	Cardigan	622 0 0	,, October 2	None given			
,,	Over Staveley	Westmorland	1,225 0 0	,, October 3	1850 October 30	1852 July 15	1853 March 1	1854 September 16
,,	Mepal	Cambridge	441 0 0	,, September 25	,, October 30	1853 June 3	1854 January 17	,, August 25
,,	Fountains Earth Moor	York	4,000 0 0	,, October 3	,, October 11	1854 September 27		
,,	Llanycrwys	Carmarthen	1,160 0 0	,, October 3	,, October 30	1853 May 31	1853 October 18	1854 September 2
,,	Garsdale	York	5,000 0 0	,, October 4	,, October 30	1854 January 4	1854 June 13	
,,	Warkworth	Northumberland	217 0 0	,, October 3	,, October 30			
,,	Coven	Stafford	60 0 0	,, October 2	None given	1854 August 3		
,,	Talkin Fell	Cumberland	1,700 0 0	,, October 3	1850 October 11	1852 November 26	1853 September 23	1854 March 9
,,	Hitchenden	Bucks	517 0 0	,, October 3	,, October 11	1854 January 18	1854 May 8	
,,	Farnham Manor	Surrey	3,941 0 0	,, October 2	,, October 11	1853 April 18		
,,	Pencarreg	Carmarthen	3,002 0 0	,, October 9	,, November 25	1854 July 7	1855 January 20	
,,	Salthouse and Kelling	Norfolk	493 0 0	,, September 25	None given	1852 August 16	1853 March 30	1854 August 16
,,	Litcham	Norfolk	47 0 0	1851 January 4	None given	1853 December 13	1854 April 27	,, August 10
14 Vict. c. 2.	Tanworth	Warwick	320 0 0	,, May 13	1851 May 22			
,,	Bromsberrow Heath	Gloucester	29 0 0	,, May 13	,, May 16	1854 December 2		
,,	Abergwilly	Carmarthen	97 0 0	,, May 7	,, June 2	,, October 25		
,,	Cellan Mountain	Cardigan	2,200 0 0	,, May 9	,, May 22	,, January 9		
,,	Kington	Hereford	530 0 0	,, May 13	,, June 18	,, September 5	1854 December 14	
,,	Roggiet and Minutes Common	Monmouth	88 0 0	,, May 14	,, June 2	1855 January 6		
,,	Blaenpenal	Cardigan	1,394 0 0	,, May 16	,, May 22			
,,	Colby Moor	Westmorland	360 0 0	,, May 14	,, May 22	1852 March 26	1852 December 16	1854 March 16
,,	Twyford Down	Southampton	647 0 0	,, May 8	,, June 2	,, May 22	,, October 9	
,,	Owslebury	Southampton	744 0 0	,, May 8	,, May 13			
,,	Lurkenhope Common	Salop	596 0 0	,, May 15	,, June 2	1853 August 22	1854 May 3	1854 October 27
,,	Ash	Surrey	1,151 0 0	,, May 14	,, July 29			
,,	Smallridge	Devon	34 0 0	,, May 13	,, May 16	1853 June 17	1853 November 14	1854 March 2

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
14 Vict. c. 2	Ipplepen	Devon	76	0	0	1851 May 13	1851 May 22	1852 August 10	1852 November 23	
,,	Towednack	Cornwall	43	0	0	,, May 15				
,,	Droxford	Southampton	1,353	0	0	,, May 13	,, May 16	1854 March 25	1855 January 30	
,,	Stourpaine and Ash	Dorset	1,530	0	0	,, May 13	,, May 16			
,,	Whitley	Berks	261	0	0	,, May 15	,, August 21	1855 January 24		
,,	Shinfield Greens	Berks	312	0	0	,, May 14	,, June 12	1853 August 12		
,,	Newton	Cambridge	885	0	0	,, April 28	,, May 7	1852 September 30	1853 March 8	1854 November 9
14 & 15 Vict. c. 54.	Hainsworth and Lees	York	600	0	0	,, September 3	None given			
,,	East Anstey	Devon	560	0	0	,, September 3	None given	1854 June 29		
,,	Rudgwick	Sussex	29	0	0	,, September 4	1852 February 3	1853 December 20	1854 April 10	1854 November 16
,,	Bentley	Southampton	120	0	0	,, September 4	1851 September 11	1854 March 10		
,,	Aylesford	Kent	32	0	0	,, September 5	,, December 6	1853 April 27	1853 December 8	1854 February 2
,,	Edgware	Middlesex	58	0	0	,, September 4	,, September 11	,, March 28	,, August 8	1854 May 4
15 Vict. c. 2.	The wastes of the several Manors of Magor and Redwick, Duram and Ragland, Magor and Green Moor, Salisbury and Magor-le-Green Moor and Redwick	Monmouth	826	0	0	1852 May 19	1852 June 4			
,,	Bromsgrove and Upton Warren	Worcester	123	0	0	,, May 18	,, June 14	1854 December 2		
,,	Fulshaw	Chester	43	0	0	,, May 18	None given	1853 May 21	1854 January 19	1854 November 23
,,	Seal	Surrey	644	0	0	,, May 17	1852 June 14	1854 January 2	,, July 4	
,,	Hartwith High Pasture	York	358	0	0					
,,	Nantglyn	Denbigh	300	0	0	,, June 2	1852 June 4	1853 July 14	1854 April 26	1854 September 2
,,	West End Down	Southampton	201	0	0	,, May 18	,, June 14			
,,	Clewelsey	Salop	900	0	0	,, May 20	,, May 29			
,,	Bettws Hills	Salop	2,521	0	0	,, May 20	,, May 29			
,,	Waunmeirws	Carmarthen	153	0	0	,, May 25	,, June 24	1854 August 8	1854 December 29	
,,	Upham	Southampton	219	0	0	,, May 19	,, May 29			
,,	Asterton	Salop	1,500	0	0	,, May 19	,, May 29			
,,	Eachwick Common	Northumberland	9	0	0	,, May 19	None given	1854 February 9	1854 April 19	1854 July 14
,,	Billinge	Lancaster	150	0	0	,, May 18	None given			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
15 Vict. c. 2.	Thorpe by Water	Rutland	680 0 0	1852 May 18	None given	1853 August 13	1853 December 21	1854 June 9
„	The Waste of the Manor of Ruthin in the Parishes of Llanfairdyffryn, Clwyd, Llanelidan, Derwen, Efenechtyd, Clocaenog, and Gyffylliog	Denbigh	10,180 0 0	1852 May 31	1852 July 29			
„	Urishay Common	Hereford	300 0 0	„ May 27	„ June 4			
16 Vict. c. 3.	Bampton and Shilton	Oxford & Berks	2,746 0 0	1853 January 26	1853 February 17	1854 January 7	1854 July 4	
„	Homanton	Wilts	557 0 0	„ January 27	None given	„ April 29	„ October 3	
„	Hareshaw Common	Northumberland	9,000 0 0	„ February 2	None given.			
„	Beedon Common	Berks	120 0 0	„ January 26	1853 May 12	1854 October 16	1855 January 9	
„	Wigginton	Hertford	295 0 0	„ January 26	„ February 3	1853 November 7	1854 April 22	1854 August 16
„	Broadhalfpenny Down	Southampton	487 0 0	„ January 19	„ January 21			
„	Snetterton	Norfolk	359 0 0	„ January 21	„ February 18	1854 May 6	1854 September 11	1854 November 23
„	Morestead Down	Southampton	95 0 0	„ January 18	None given	1855 January 22		
„	Watford Field	Hertford	74 0 0	„ January 26	1853 February 3	1854 April 10	1854 October 13	1855 January 18
„	Great Marlow	Bucks	608 0 0	„ September 29	1854 February 23	„ November 2	1855 January 16	
„	Osehill Common	Dorset	28 0 0	„ February 22	1853 March 8			
„	Magor	Monmouth	155 0 0	„ January 25	„ March 11	1854 January 24	1854 July 27	1854 September 2
„	Undy	Monmouth	130 0 0	„ January 25	„ February 3	„ January 24	„ May 4	„ June 29
„	Eaton Bray	Bedford	1,729 0 0	„ January 27	„ February 3			
„	Waitby Common	Westmorland	500 0 0	„ February 1	„ February 18	1854 February 13	1854 April 21	
„	Kirkby Stephen Common	Westmorland	1,491 0 0	„ February 1	„ February 18	„ August 18	„ December 27	
„	Llaullugan Manor	Montgomery	1,449 0 0	„ February 1	„ July 8			
„	Clayton	Sussex	103 0 0	„ January 26	„ March 11			
„	Acklam Wold	York	316 0 0	„ January 27	„ February 17	1853 December 2	1854 May 9	
„	Haughton	Chester	42 0 0	„ February 1	„ March 7			
„	Ditton Common	Kent	24 0 0	„ January 27	„ February 3			
„	High Oak Common	Hertford	42 0 0	„ February 15	None given			
„	Musley	Hertford	29 0 0	„ February 15	None given			
„	Auborn	Lincoln	421 0 0	„ February 1	None given			
„	Fradswell Heath	Stafford	45 0 0	„ July 12	None given	1854 June 7		
„	Bensington, Berrick, Salome, and Ewelme	Oxford	2,371 0 0	„ January 31	1853 February 9			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c —*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.					
16 Vict. c. 11.	Tatham	Lancaster	2,046 0 0	1853 April 19	1853 August 16			
„	Lynby Wighay	Nottingham	151 0 0	„ April 26	None given	1854 June 12	1854 December 27	
„	High Callerton	Northumberland	156 0 0	„ April 20	1853 April 28			
„	Ifield	Sussex	93 0 0	„ May 2	„ June 2	1854 August 2		
„	Kentmere	Westmorland	753 0 0	„ April 26	„ May 4	„ January 19	1854 April 18	1854 September 19
„	Norton Common	Southampton	100 0 0	„ April 27	None given			
„	Prestwick Carr	Northumberland	1,100 0 0	„ August 25	1853 December 8			
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Stratfield, Turgiss, &c.	Southampton and Berks	130 0 0	„ September 28	„ September 29			
„	Knighton	Radnor	100 0 0	1854 February 9	1854 February 9			
„	Knaresdale Common	Northumberland	10,000 0 0	1853 November 4	1853 November 21			
„	Hopesay	Salop	199 0 0	„ October 8	„ November 29			
„	Llanfihangel Yeroth	Carmarthen	424 0 0	„ September 30	„ October 6			
„	Beacon Hill	Stafford	7 0 0	„ September 20				
„	Halse	Somerset	60 0 0	„ September 20	None given	1854 October 19	1855 January 9	
„	Farnham	Surrey	1,185 0 0	„ October 19	1853 December 21			
„	Hammerwich	Stafford	700 0 0	„ September 28	None given			
„	Chobham	Surrey	32 0 0	„ September 29	None given	1854 November 3		
„	Stroud Wood Common	Southampton	192 0 0	„ September 22	1853 September 29			
„	Llanfair Mountain	Cardigan	2,076 0 0	„ October 19	„ November 3			
„	Gresham Green	Suffolk	196 0 0	„ September 29	„ October 6	1854 August 10		
„	Dickleburgh	Norfolk	173 0 0	„ September 30				
„	Rawrethshot	Essex	44 0 0	„ September 28	None given	1854 November 20		
„	Chardstock	Dorset	927 0 0	„ October 4	1853 October 6			
„	Chisenbury Farm	Wilts	740 0 0	„ October 29				
„	Church Knowle	Dorset	153 0 0	„ October 25	None given			
„	Aldershot	Southampton	2,715 0 0	„ October 26				
„	Souldern	Oxford	61 0 0	„ September 30	None given			
„	Wormley	Herts	230 0 0	„ September 28	1853 October 6			
„	Cheddington Fields	Bucks	1,228 0 0	„ October 31	„ November 10			
„	Pitstone	Bucks	1,141 0 0	„ October 31	„ November 10			
„	Longframlington	Northumberland	946 0 0	„ September 24	„ October 18			
„	Old Storridge Common	Worcester	84 0 0	„ September 27	„ October 6			
„	Undy and Bishton	Monmouth	232 0 0	„ October 17	„ October 18			
„	Cerrig-y-druidion	Denbigh	5,200 0 0	„ September 22	„ September 29			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
17 Vict. c. 9.	Heavers Wood Common	Surrey	47	0	0	1854 October 6	None given			
,,	Lampeter pont Stephen	Cardigan	62	0	0	,, July 31	1854 August 10			
,,	Iping	Sussex	243	0	0	,, June 13	,, June 22			
,,	Cardigan	Cardigan	206	0	0	,, June 20	,, June 29			
,,	Barlby	York	85	0	0	,, June 13	,, June 21			
,,	Church Brough Intake	Westmorland	81	0	0	,, July 3	,, July 20	1854 November 8	1855 January 2	
,,	Curdridge	Southampton	322	0	0	,, June 17	,, June 22			
,,	Porlock	Somerset	1,866	0	0	,, June 17	,, June 22			
,,	Bursledon	Southampton	226	0	0	,, June 17	,, June 22			
,,	The Oakcutts Woods	Southampton	80	0	0	,, June 19	None given			
,,	Wootton Courtney	Somerset	1,334	0	0	,, June 19	1854 June 22			
,,	Hawkridge	Somerset	2,015	0	0	,, June 27	,, June 29			
,,	Tinhead	Wilts	91	0	0	,, June 17	None given			
17 & 18 Vict. c. 48.	Queenborough Common	Kent	240	0	0	,, August 28	1854 October 4			
,,	Sutton	York	589	0	0	,, August 28	None given			
,,	Chalford	Oxford	238	0	0	,, August 28	1854 October 4			
,,	Wanwood Pasture	Cumberland	205	0	0	,, August 28	None given			
,,	Stanmore	Berks	105	0	0	,, September 18	1854 September 25			
,,	Buriton	Southampton	1,022	0	0					
,,	Snettisham Warren	Norfolk	90	0	0	1854 November 30				
,,	Woodmancote	Gloucester	65	0	0	,, October 4				
,,	Hatfield Forest	Essex	1,096	0	0	,, August 30	1854 September 9			
,,	Haverhill	Suffolk	496	0	0	,, October 6				
,,	South Weston, Wheatfield, and Stoke Talmage	Oxford	459	0	0	,, September 8	1854 December 7			
,,	Hutton	Somerset	227	0	0	,, September 13	,, October 4			
,,	Drungewick	Sussex	27	0	0	,, August 28				
,,	Benhill Wood	Surrey	54	0	0	,, October 4				
,,	Cusop	Hereford	655	0	0	,, September 5	1854 September 9			
,,	Elstead	Surrey	1,439	0	0	,, September 6	,, September 9			
,,	Gamblesby and Biglands	Cumberland	176	0	0	,, August 31	,, September 19			
,,	Cove	Southampton	1,156	0	0	,, September 9	,, September 19			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

—	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.					
Authorized by Commissioners—								
1847 July 19	Isleham	Cambridge	1,360 0 0	1847 September 27	1847 October 11	1851 March 13	1851 November 19	1854 November 16
„ August 31	Thornton Rust	York	275 0 0	„ November 30	1848 December 11	1852 January 9	1853 June 22	
1848 February 25	Roswick Common	Cornwall	136 0 0	1848 May 16	None given	„ July 28	1854 April 14	1854 September 16
„ May 31	Ullingswick	Hereford	248 0 0	„ August 8	None given	1854 May 11		
„ October 31	Hoddesdon	Hertford	878 0 0	1849 February 13	1849 March 15	1853 September 27	1853 November 1	
1849 April 4	Bosbury	Hereford	106 0 0	1849 August 2	1849 August 16	1852 August 6	„ July 5	1854 July 21
„ May 31	Cliffe and Boddymoor	Warwick	118 0 0	„ August 14	„ September 27			
„ May 31	Postling Leaze	Kent	60 0 0	„ August 15	None given	1852 December 3	1854 August 29	1854 October 27
„ July 25	Wengeo Common	Hertford	68 0 0	„ October 9	1849 October 17	„ August 26	1853 February 22	„ April 25
„ August 9	Stevenage	Hertford	529 0 0	„ October 9	„ December 18	„ March 9	1852 June 30	„ August 25
1850 January 29	Charlton Open Fields	Oxon	579 0 0	1850 April 17	1850 April 26			
„ January 29	Newbold Common	Lincoln	74 0 0	„ April 16	„ May 3			
„ February 27	Syleham Green	Suffolk	33 0 0	„ May 7	„ May 17	1852 March 12	1853 February 8	1854 April 12
„ March 12	Findon	Sussex	656 0 0	„ June 20	„ July 17			
„ May 17	Widford	Hertford	315 0 0	„ August 14	„ September 23	1853 August 10	1853 October 25	
„ August 21	Withersfield	Suffolk	503 0 0	„ November 5	„ November 13	1852 February 11	1852 August 31	1854 December 14
„ September 24	Little Hadham	Hertford	204 0 0	„ December 11	„ December 20			
1851 January 4	Askerswell	Dorset	628 0 0	1851 March 20	1851 April 3	1852 May 10	1853 July 22	1854 June 9
„ January 27	Little Ribston	York	180 0 0	„ April 8	„ May 7	1851 November 15	1852 April 6	
„ January 27	Freeholders Wood	York	40 0 0	„ April 10	None given			
„ January 27	Boroughbridge	York	27 0 0	„ April 7	None given			
„ July 4	East Field	Worcester	71 0 0	„ September 16	1851 September 24	1853 September 26	1853 December 28	1854 July 14
1852 February 9	Mosterton	Dorset	44 0 0	1852 April 14	None given	„ August 4	„ December 19	1854 February 16
„ March 24	Purley	Berks and Oxford	305 0 0	„ June 28	1852 July 2	1854 October 10	1854 December 22	
			212,596 0 0					

Applications for Inclosure not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1845			A. R. P.	1853	1853	1853		A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Oct. 1	Farley Heath	Surrey	150 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
Dec. 18	Banstead Downs	Surrey	1,370 0 0	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Dec. 23	1-15th	4 0 0	35 0 0		
Dec. 26	Hadlow Common	Kent	50 0 0								
Dec. 26	Bransbury	Southampton	180 0 0								
1846				1846	1846	1848					
Jan. 24	Cornsay Common	Durham	611 0 0	May 26	June 1						
April 1	Bowes Moor	York	14,000 0 0	Sept. 11	Sept. 29	Jan. 8	1-16th	4 0 0	10 0 0		
April 14	Longvilles Common	Salop	80 0 0								
				1846	1851	1851					
April 20	Tannington Green	Suffolk	100 0 0	May 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	1-16th	- -	3 0 0		
					1846						
May 20	Chippinghall Green	Suffolk	40 0 0	June 17							
June 20	Cotherston Moor	York	5,081 0 0	July 28	Aug. 5						
						1846					
July 9	Greystone Heath and Doe Green	Lancaster	95 0 0	July 28	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	2 0 0	3 0 0		
July 27	Trelow Common	Cornwall	308 0 0	Sept. 8	Sept. 22	Sept. 23	- - - -	2 0 0	3 0 0		
Aug. 10	Sellick Moors	Devon	92 0 0	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	Oct. 30	- - - - -	- -	2 0 0		
Aug. 20	Metfield Common	Suffolk	40 0 0	Oct. 22	Nov. 3						
						1847					
Sept. 17	Hartley Wintney	Southampton	350 0 0	Oct. 27	Nov. 10	June 8	1-16th	4 0 0	6 0 0		
Sept. 19	Florden	Norfolk	71 0 0	Oct. 14	Nov. 3						
				1847	1848						
Sept. 27	Cockfield Fell	Durham	574 0 0	Dec. 11	Dec. 27						
Oct. 22	Gamblesby Fell and Viol Moor	Cumberland	1,268 0 0	Dec. 16	Jan. 10						
				1846	1847						
Dec. 3	Burton Fields	York	1,200 0 0	Dec. 30	Jan. 22						
Dec. 8	Dorking and Capel	Surrey	962 0 0	Dec. 30							
				1847	1847	1850					
Dec. 24	West Bergholt	Essex	277 0 0	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Sept. 23	1-14th	4 0 0	14 0 0		

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1847			A. R. P.	1847	1847			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Jan. 7	Little Rowleth	York	94 0 0	Feb. 16	Mar. 23						
Jan. 7	Ivelet Pasture	York	473 0 0	Feb. 16	Mar. 29						
Jan. 7	Kearton Pasture	York	442 0 0	Feb. 16	Mar. 13						
Jan. 7	Low Row Common Pasture	York	312 0 0	Feb. 16	Mar. 17						
Jan. 7	Gunnerside Pasture	York	866 0 0	Feb. 16	Mar. 25						
						1847					
Feb. 9	Drighlington	York	64 0 0	Mar. 17	May 3	Dec. 10	1-20th	-	3 0 0		
Feb. 15	Ashreiguey	Devon	307 0 0	April 8	April 13	April 21	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Feb. 22	Dundraw	Cumberland	32 0 0	June 22	July 7						
						1847					
April 22	Nazeing	Essex	246 0 0	June 15	June 23	June 24		-	-	-	Withdrawn.
				1850.	1850	1850					
Nov. 30	Llantisilio	Denbigh	2,731 0 0	April 22	May 11	June 20	1-20th, exclusive, &c.	4 0 0	40 0 0		
				1847	1848	1848					
Dec. 7	Fell Lane	Westmorland	82 0 0	Dec. 28	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	2 0 0 and Wrestlers Green.			
				1848							
Dec. 10	Liss	Southampton	695 0 0	Jan. 11	Feb. 3						
Dec. 11	Little Parndon	Essex	56 0 0	Jan. 10							
1848.						1848					
Jan. 19	Larkton Hill	Chester	44 0 0	April 7	April 22	May 11	1-14th	1 0 0			
Jan. 25	Eling	Southampton	48 0 0	May 16	June 10						
Feb. 11	Weythell Common	Radnor	37 0 0	Mar. 22	Mar. 31						
						1848					
Feb. 25	Mellis Green	Suffolk	181 0 0	Mar. 21	June 3	July 5	1-15th	2 0 0	3 0 0		
				1849	1849	1849					
May 18	Snape	Suffolk	269 0 0	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	1-15th	3 0 0	5 0 0		
				1848							
May 31	Moseley Common	Hereford	50 0 0	June 29							
					1848	1848					
June 2	Epsom	Surrey	530 0 0	July 10	July 13	July 15					
Sept. 5	Cleeton	Salop	432 0 0	Oct. 16	Oct. 31						
Sept. 6	Moorsholm	York	1,033 0 0	Oct. 25	Dec. 19						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1848			A. R. P.	1849	1849	1849		A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Dec. 30	Newton Green - - -	Suffolk - -	41 0 0	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	1-15th, exclusive, &c. -	2 0 0	7 0 10		
1849											
Feb. 6	Great Torrington - -	Devon - -	326 0 0	Mar. 16							
April 14	Hamsterley - - -	Durham - -	87 0 0	May 16	June 1						
April 19	Wadley - - - -	Berks - -	625 0 0	May 21	June 5						
May 24	Harkerside Moor - -	York - -	1,508 0 0	June 20	Sept. 29						
June 7	Whitaside Moor - -	York - - -	1,596 0 0	July 13	Sept. 29						
	Stocklinch Ottersey and			1850	1850	1850					
Nov. 21	Stocklinch Magdalen -	Somerset - -	180 0 0	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 7					
				1849							
Nov. 24	Plumstead and Bostol - -	Kent - -	155 0 0	Dec. 24							
					1850						
Nov. 28	Haworth - - -	York - - -	1,130 0 0	Dec. 27	Jan. 1						
				1850		1850					
Dec. 1	South Creake - -	Norfolk - -	700 0 0	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 18	1-15th - - -	4 0 0	20 0 0		
1850											
Feb. 5	Leatherhead - - -	Surrey - -	553 0 0	April 11	April 22	Oct. 11	1-16th - - -	4 0 0	25 0 0		
				1852	1852						
Feb. 14	Spaunton - - -	York, N.R. - -	7,810 0 0	Jan. 3	Jan. 22						
						1853					
April 22	Ruabon - - -	Denbigh - -	6,000 0 0	Aug. 16	Sept. 14	Mar. 3	1-16th, exclusive, &c. -	8 0 0	6 0 0		
				1850	1850	1850					
April 25	Ashwell - - -	Hertford - -	2,625 0 0	May 23	May 30	June 19	1-16th - -	3 0 0	3 0 0		
May 16	Beaford Moor - - -	Devon - -	232 0 0								
May 16	Llanfechell - - -	Anglesea - -	283 0 0	July 25	Sept. 18						
						1854					
June 4	Maulds Meaburn - -	Westmorland -	1,200 0 0	June 27	July 5	Jan. 19	1-15th, exclusive, &c. -				
July 10	Longdon - - -	Worcester - -	125 0 0	Aug. 9	Aug 17						
July 24	Penpont - - -	Cornwall - -	3,756 0 0	Aug. 29							
Aug. 7	Linton-upon-Wharf - -	York, W.R. -	21 0 0	Sept. 17	1850						
Aug. 12	Shiplake - - -	Oxford - -	193 0 0	Sept. 20	Oct. 2						
				1851	1851	1851					
Oct. 18	Llanfrynach - -	Brecon - - -	2,500 0 0	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	June 2	1-15th, exclusive, &c. -	- -	3 0 0	- -	4 acres for school.

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.					A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1850 Nov. 13		Raisbeck	Westmorland	495 0 0	1850 Dec. 4	1850 Dec. 27						
1851 Jan. 10		Small Mead, &c.	Berks	115 0 0	1851 Feb. 3	1851 Feb. 6	1851 Feb. 6					
Feb. 11		Rose Ash	Devon	452 0 0	Mar. 11	April 1	Apr. 24					
Mar. 12		Richmond	York	127 0 0								
April 11	P	The Wash Common	Berks	252 0 0	May 23	June 27	1855 Jan. 4	1-14th	6 0 0	4 0 0		
April 28		Bosvergus	Cornwall	56 0 0	Oct. 8							
May 28		Dymock	Gloucester	164 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
June 23		Hawkdon Green	Suffolk	8 0 0								
June 27		Horse Moor Field	Bucks	31 0 0	July 29	July 30						
July 21		Broadbridge Heath	Sussex	23 0 0	1853 Mar. 12	1853 April 1	1853 June 10	1-16th	2 2 9	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Sept. 10		Henallt Common	Brecon	112 0 0	1851 Oct. 29	1851 Nov. 22						
Oct. 28		Lindrick Common	York	350 0 0	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	1852 Jan. 8	1-15th, exclusive, &c.	3 0 0	2 0 0		
Nov. 19		Trumpfleet Marsh	York	135 0 0	1852 Jan. 5							
1852 Jan. 8		Lake Common	Southampton	52 0 0	Feb. 24	1852 Feb. 26	1852 Mar. 2	1-15th	- -	2 0 0		
Jan. 16		Ilkley Moor	York	2,000 0 0	Feb. 24	Feb. 28						
Jan. 27		Hollacomb Moor	Devon	151 0 0	Apr. 29	May 9						
Feb. 21		Calstock	Cornwall	1,522 0 0	Apr. 27	May 8	1853 June 2	30 acres	5 0 0	5 0 0		
May 17		Meliden	Flint	600 0 0	July 3	Aug. 2						
June 28		Sloothby Ings Lane	Lincoln	36 0 0	Aug. 14	Aug. 21						
Dec. 3	P	Melmerby	Cumberland	1,272 0 0	1853 Jan. 5	1853 Jan. 14	Jan. 14	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	1854 Dec. 9	
1853 Feb. 16		Trawsgoed	Montgomery	1,553 0 0	May 30	June 9	June 19	1-14th, exclusive, &c.	-	- -	- -	3 acres for Turbary, and 10 acres for school.
Feb. 21		Hughenden	Buckingham	134 0 0	Apr. 27	May 2						
Mar. 9		Southwick	Sussex	131 0 0	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	1854 May 26					
Mar. 17		Worth	Sussex	160 0 0	Apr. 19	May 18	Mar. 16	1-14th	4 0 0			
June 7		Bitton Meads	Gloucester	254 0 0	June 28	July 4						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor	Consents to Provisional Order Received.	Remarks.
1853.				A. R. P.	1853	1853	1853		A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Aug. 4		Hexton	Hertford	36 0 0	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	1-16th	-	5 0 0		
					1854	1854						
Oct. 24		Llysfaen	Carnarvon	283 0 0	Oct. 18	Oct. 25						
					1853	1853	1854					
Oct. 27		Aston and Bennington	Hertford	344 0 0	Nov. 26	Dec. 12	Jan. 24					
Nov. 10		Ringlan	Norfolk	363 0 0	Dec. 6	Dec. 9						
					1854	1854						
Dec. 10		Lynton	Devon	262 0 0	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Feb. 3	1-15th.			1855	
Dec. 14	P.	Bootle	Cumberland	1,172 0 0	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	1-14th	-	3 0 0	Jan. 30	
1854												
Jan. 9		Hatherton	Stafford	332 0 0	Feb. 14	Feb. 18	Mar. 2	1-14th			1854	
Jan. 16	P.	Kirkland	Cumberland	252 0 0	Feb. 27	June 13	June 15	-	-	-	July 20	
Jan. 19		Skybury Hill	Salop	500 0 0	Feb. 28	Mar. 13	Mar. 30	1-14th exclusive.				
Feb. 1		Charlton-in-Wantage	Berks	1,345 0 0	Apr. 21	Apr. 29						
Feb. 8		Roydon	Essex	198 0 0	Mar. 6	Mar. 8						
Feb. 22		Challacombe Rawleigh	Devon	480 0 0	May 2	May 8	May 11	1-16th.				
Mar. 7		Yateley	Southampton	1,293 0 0	Apr. 3	Apr. 19						
Mar. 23	P.	Great Boughton	Chester	28 0 0	May 2	May 9	May 18	-	-	-	Dec. 6	
April 8		Boxhead Common	Southampton	450 0 0								
April 21		Bottenden Hill	Buckingham	43 0 0	May 17	May 23	May 25	1-16th	4 0 0			
May 4	P.	Bowerchalke	Wilts	959 0 0	June 16	June 22	June 22	1-16th	-	-	July 26	
May 5		Millbanks	Cumberland	11 0 0								
May 5	P.	Milburn Fell Pasture	Westmorland	166 0 0	May 29	June 7	June 8	-	-	-	Nov. 18	
						1855	1855				1855	
May 6	P.	Pendine	Carmarthen	103 0 0	Dec. 28	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	1-16th, exclusive, &c.	-	3 2 0	Jan. 18	
						1854	1854				1854	
May 11	P.	North Coats	Lincoln	535 0 0	June 13	June 16	June 22	1-20th	-	-	July 20	
May 23		Seaton Open Fields	Rutland	1,335 0 0	June 19	June 24	June 24	1-16th	2 0 0	4 0 0		
May 27		Stamford	Lincoln	47 0 0	June 20	June 26						
May 30	P.	Engollan Common	Cornwall	126 0 0	June 29	July 5	July 13	1-16th	1 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 22	
June 7		Huntley Common	Gloucester	76 0 0	July 25	July 31	Aug. 10	1-15th	4 0 0	2 0 0		
											1855	
June 7	P.	Westwick	Cambridge	205 0 0	July 22	July 25	July 27	-	-	-	Jan. 12	
June 15		Bryn Hill	Montgomery	200 0 0	July 21	July 27	July 27	1-14th, exclusive, &c.				
							1855				1855	
June 24	P.	Barnes	Surrey	21 0 0	Aug. 3	Aug. 9	Jan. 3	-	-	-	Jan. 25	
June 26		Llangurrig	Montgomery	183 0 0	July 22	Aug. 3						
							1854					
June 26		St. Mary, Guildford	Surrey	2 0 0	Aug. 4	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	1-15th.			1854	
July 15	P.	Thrandeston	Suffolk	59 0 0	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	1-18th	-	1 2 0	Oct. 23	
July 24	P.	Ilkley Cowpasture	York	73 0 0	Aug. 25	Aug. 29	Oct. 4	-	-	-	Nov. 29	

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1854				A. R. P.	1854	1854	1854		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1854	
July 25	P.	Ulleskelf	York	137 0 0	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Oct. 4		- -	- -	Oct. 14	
Aug. 17	P.	West Lulworth and Winfrith, Newburgh	Dorset	1,188 0 0	1855 Jan. 15	1855 Jan. 17	1855 Jan. 18	1-16th	- -	- -	1855 Jan. 29	
Aug. 31		Marsh Chapel and Grainthorpe Outmarsh	Lincoln	404 0 0	1854 Sept. 30	1854 Oct. 4						
Aug. 31		Dymock	Gloucester	164 0 0	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	1854 Oct. 27		- -	- -	1854 Dec. 13	
Oct. 28		Nazeing	Essex	454 0 0	Nov. 28	Dec. 1	Dec. 14	1-16th	2 3 31	1 0 0		
Nov. 6		Loddiswell	Devon	126 0 0	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	1-20th.				
Nov. 13		Northweald Bassett	Essex	296 0 0	Dec. 23	Dec. 28	1855 Jan. 3	1-15th	4 0 0	8 0 0		
Dec. 2		Sheet	Southampton	312 0 0	1855 Jan. 11	1855 Jan. 17						
Dec. 6		Farley Heath	Surrey	200 0 0	Jan. 13	Jan. 16					1855	
Dec. 14	P.	Ramsden Bellhouse	Essex	172 0 0	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	1-16 h	2 0 0	3 0 0	Jan. 25	
Dec. 18		Skirwith Common	Cumberland	900 0 0	Jan. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	1-16th, exclusive, &c.				
Dec. 18		Petersfield Heath	Southampton	45 0 0	Jan. 11	Jan. 17						
Dec. 21	P.	Penlline and Langan	Glamorgan	236 0 0	Jan. 23	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	1-15th, exclusive, &c.	2 0 0	10 0 0	Jan. 30	
Dec. 28	P.	Horsepath and Shotover	Oxford	1,024 0 0	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	1-18th	- -	- -	Jan. 30	
Dec. 30		Rhosygarth	Cardigan	116 0 0								
1855												
Jan. 10		Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	1,900 0 0								
Jan. 19		Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead	Hertford	90 0 0								
Jan. 20		Streatley Open Fields and Sharpenhoe Field	Bedford	1,800 0 0								
Jan. 22		Berrow	Worcester	308 0 0								
Jan. 27		Myarth Hill	Brecon	221 0 0								
Jan. 27		Conisbrough	York	313 0 0								
1852					1852	1852						
Aug. 28		Highside Pasture	York	600 0 0	Oct. 16	Nov. 3						
				100,242 0 0								

Other Applications.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1849 Sept. 1	For exchange	Wilts	-	-	Abandoned.
1850 Aug. 20	„	Somerset	-	-	Abandoned.
1851 Jan. 2	„	York	1851 Feb. 1	-	Withdrawn.
„ Aug. 15	„	Salop	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 18	„	Anglesey, Denbigh, and Flint	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Dec. 17	„	Cumberland	-	-	Abandoned.
1852 March 3	„	Norfolk	1852 Mar. 11	-	Abandoned.
„ May 10	„	Derby	„ June 9	-	Withdrawn.
„ June 2	„	Gloucester	„ June 8	-	Withdrawn.
„ June 23	„	Devon	-	-	Abandoned.
„ June 26	„	Lincoln.			
„ June 26	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 15	„	Norfolk	1853 July 19	1854 May 11	
„ Aug. 16	„	Warwick	1852 Aug. 19	„ March 9	
„ Sept. 1	„	Warwick	„ Oct. 4	„ June 29	
„ Sept. 21	„	Gloucester	1853 July 26	„ May 4	
„ Oct. 12	„	Dorset	-	-	Withdrawn.
„ Oct. 12	„	Dorset	-	-	Withdrawn.
„ Oct. 28	„	Nottingham	1852 Nov. 23	-	Withdrawn.
„ Oct. 28	„	Lancaster	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 8	„	Oxford	1854 Jan. 26	1854 June 1	
„ Nov. 24	„	Wilts	1853 July 21	„ March 21	
„ Nov. 29	„	Bucks	„ June 1	„ March 2	
„ Nov. 30	„	Bucks	„ June 1	„ March 2	
„ Dec. 2	„	Wilts	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Dec. 11	„	Devon	1854 Jan. 30	1854 June 1	
1853 Feb. 1	„	Worcester	1853 Sept. 7	„ March 30	
„ Feb. 1	„	Essex	„ Feb. 9	„ Feb. 9	
„ Feb. 21	„	Sussex	1854 Jan. 31	„ June 15	
„ Feb. 22	„	Wilts and Derby	-	-	Abandoned.
„ March 5	„	Hertford	1853 Dec. 21	„ June 29	
„ March 15	„	Southampton	„ Aug. 24	„ March 9	
„ April 2	„	Somerset	„ April 12	„ Oct. 12	
„ April 2	„	Wilts	„ July 22	„ Feb. 23	
„ April 5	„	Surrey	„ Sept. 21	„ July 27	
„ April 8	„	Warwick	1854 July 13	1855 Jan. 3	
„ April 8	„	Warwick	„ March 9	1854 Aug. 16	
1853 May 5	For exchange	Stafford	1853 Oct. 11	1854 Feb. 23	
„ May 20	„	Stafford	„ July 14	„ Oct. 6	
„ May 20	„	Stafford	„ July 14	„ Oct. 6	
„ May 25	„	Southampton	-	-	Withdrawn.
„ May 25	„	Kent	1854 Apr. 13	„ Sept. 2	
„ May 25	„	Suffolk	-	-	Abandoned.
„ June 17	„	Berks & Oxford	1853 July 26	„ March 30	
„ June 22	„	Essex	„ Oct. 6	„ March 21	
„ June 23	„	Hertford	„ Aug. 24	„ March 23	
„ June 27	„	Essex	„ Sept. 10	„ June 22	
„ June 30	„	Lancaster			
„ June 30	„	Kent	„ Aug. 16	„ Feb. 23	
„ July 8	„	Kent	„ July 14	„ May 11	
„ July 16	„	Northamton	„ Oct. 11	„ March 21	
„ July 20	„	Middlesex	„ July 26	„ Feb. 23	
„ July 26	„	Carnarvon	1854 July 20		
„ July 30	„	Kent	1853 Aug. 15	„ Feb. 16	
„ Aug. 2	„	Bristol	„ Oct. 6	„ March 30	
„ Aug. 15	„	Lincoln	„ Aug. 22	„ Feb. 9	
„ Aug. 20	„	Durham	„ Nov. 16	„ Mar. 30	
„ Aug. 20	„	Derby	1854 Jan. 19	„ May 25	
„ Aug. 22	„	York	„ Jan. 5	„ May 4	
„ Aug. 22	„	Kent	1853 Nov. 28	„ April 6	
„ Aug. 27	„	Nottingham	1852 Nov. 23	„ Feb. 16	
„ Aug. 31	„	Kent	1853 Sept. 22	„ Feb. 9	
„ Aug. 31	„	Sussex	„ Sept. 6	„ Feb. 16	
„ Sept. 3	„	Salop	„ Dec. 15	„ April 5	
„ Sept. 5	„	Stafford	„ Dec. 16	„ June 29	
„ Sept. 12	„	Chester	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 12	„	Bristol	1853 Oct. 22	„ Feb. 23	
„ Sept. 23	„	Wilts	-	-	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 23	„	Cornwall	1854 Jan. 26	„ July 14	
„ Sept. 23	„	Cornwall	„ Jan. 31	„ July 14	
„ Sept. 24	„	Gloucester	1853 Oct. 24	„ Feb. 16	
„ Sept. 30	„	Salop and Denbigh	1854 March 2	„ Sept. 9	
„ Oct. 5	„	Hertford	1853 Oct. 6	„ Feb. 9	
„ Oct. 11	„	Chester	1854 Jan. 19	„ May 18	
„ Oct. 14	„	Norfolk	1853 Dec. 21	„ April 25	
„ Oct. 14	„	Essex	„ Dec. 8	„ Mar. 23	
„ Oct. 15	„	Middlesex	„ Oct. 18	„ Mar. 2	
„ Oct. 19	„	Lancaster	„ Dec. 8	„ Mar. 30	
„ Oct. 19	„	Wilts	1854 Feb. 9		
„ Oct. 20	„	Lancaster	1853 Nov. 24	„ Mar. 16	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1853 Nov. 8	For exchange	Stafford -	1854 March 9	1854 July 13	
„ Nov. 8	„	Salop - -	1853 Dec. 15	1854 April 21	
„ Nov. 8	„	Lancaster.			
„ Nov. 11	„	Surrey - -	1854 Jan. 19	1854 Nov. 30	
„ Nov. 12	„	Kent - -	„ Jan. 5	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Nov. 18	„	Gloucester -	1853 Dec. 15	1854 May 4	
„ Nov. 22	„	Berks -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 30	„	Cumberland -	1854 Jan. 26	1854 June 15	
„ Nov. 30	„	Glamorgan -	„ Jan. 26	„ June 8	
„ Dec. 1	„	Cumberland -	1853 Dec. 15	„ April 21	
„ Dec. 3	„	Sussex - -	1854 July 1	„ Nov. 9	
„ Dec. 5	„	Kent - -	„ March 9	„ July 14	
„ Dec. 7	„	Northumberland	„ Jan. 19	„ May 11	
„ Dec. 7	„	Berks - -	„ Jan. 5	„ May 4	
„ Dec. 10	„	York - -	„ Jan. 26	„ May 18	
„ Dec. 12	„	Norfolk and Dorset.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Derby and Nottingham	1854 Jan. 19	1854 June 1	
„ Dec. 15	„	Kent - -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Dec. 20	„	Stafford -	1854 Jan. 4	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Dec. 24	„	Essex -	„ Jan. 12	1854 May 25	
„ Dec. 26	„	Lincoln -	„ Feb. 20	„ June 22	
„ Dec. 30	„	York - -	„ Feb. 9	„ June 8	
1854 Jan. 9	„	Devon -	„ Jan. 31	„ June 14	
„ Jan. 9	„	Derby -	„ Jan. 26	„ May 25	
„ Jan. 14	„	Cambridge -	„ Dec. 7		
„ Jan. 14	„	Somerset -	„ Jan. 19	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Jan. 19	„	Sussex -	„ Jan. 19	1854 May 25	
„ Jan. 20	„	Middlesex -	„ July 20		
„ Jan. 20	„	Northumberland			
„ Jan. 25	„	York -	„ March 16	„ Aug. 10	
„ Jan. 28	„	Warwick -	„ Feb. 23	„ June 22	
„ Feb. 1	„	Gloucester -	„ Feb. 9	„ June 1	
„ Feb. 3	„	Monmouth -	„ March 9	„ Aug. 27	
„ Feb. 4	„	Kent -	„ July 20		
„ Feb. 6	„	Hereford -	„ March 30	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 6	„	Hereford -	„ March 30	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 6	„	Hereford -	„ Aug. 16	„ Dec. 21	
„ Feb. 6	„	Hereford -	„ April 6	„ Aug. 3	
„ Feb. 6	„	Hereford -	„ April 6	„ Aug. 3	
„ Feb. 6	„	Wilts -	„ Feb. 23	„ July 13	
„ Feb. 6	„	Wilts -	„ Feb. 23	„ July 13	
1854 Feb. 11	For exchange	Hants -	1854 Feb. 16	1854 May 18	
„ Feb. 11	„	Hants -	„ Feb. 16	„ May 18	
„ Feb. 15	„	Chester -	„ Feb. 16	„ Aug. 10	
„ Feb. 17	„	Nottingham -	„ May 4	„ Sept. 15	
„ Feb. 20	„	Cardigan -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 20	„	Berks -	„ June 8	„ Nov. 9	
„ Feb. 20	„	Kent -	„ March 9	„ Aug. 10	
„ Feb. 21	„	Dorset -	„ March 17	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 28	„	Hereford -	„ March 30	„ Sept. 9	
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 4		
„ March 4	„	Kent -	„ May 4	„ Dec. 21	
„ March 4	„	Bucks -	„ March 16	„ July 27	
„ March 8	„	York -	„ March 30	„ July 27	
„ March 8	„	York -	„ March 30	„ July 27	
„ March 8	„	Suffolk -	„ March 30		
„ March 16	„	Bedford -	„ April 12	„ Sept. 9	
„ March 17	„	Devon -	„ April 6	„ July 27	
„ March 17	„	Hereford -	„ July 20	„ Nov. 16	
„ March 18	„	Bucks -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ March 21	„	Hants & Wilts.			
„ March 22	„	York -	1854 April 6	„ Aug. 3	
„ March 25	„	Suffolk -	„ April 6	- -	Abandoned.
„ March 31	„	Essex -	„ May 11	„ Oct. 12	
„ March 31	„	Middlesex and Kent - -	„ May 11	„ Sept. 2	
„ April 3	„	York.			
„ April 3	„	Denbigh.			
„ April 7	„	Cambridge -	„ June 8	„ Sept. 30	
„ April 7	„	Essex -	„ May 4	„ Sept. 2	
„ April 8	„	Hants -	„ June 8	„ Nov. 9	
„ April 8	„	Kent -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ April 11	„	Middlesex -	„ June 8		
„ April 19	„	Notts -	„ May 4	„ Sept. 9	
„ April 19	„	Montgomery	„ Aug. 25		
„ April 19	„	Montgomery	„ Aug. 25		
„ April 19	„	Montgomery	„ Aug. 25		
„ April 19	„	Montgomery	„ Aug. 25		
„ April 20	„	Northampton	„ Sept. 25		
„ April 20	„	Surrey -	„ May 4	„ Sept. 30	
„ April 25	„	Hants -	„ June 22	„ Nov. 3	
„ April 28	„	Carnarvon -	„ May 16	„ Sept. 15	
„ April 29	„	Lincoln and Notts -	„ June 8	„ Nov. 3	
„ Apr. 29	„	York -	„ June 13	„ Nov. 16	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1854 May 3	For exchange	Kent - -	1854 May 11	1854 Sept. 2	
„ May 3	„	Kent - -	„ May 11	„ Sept. 2	
„ May 3	„	Bucks - -	„ May 11	„ Aug. 25	
„ May 15	„	Salop - -	„ Oct. 4		
„ May 19	„	Southampton -	„ July 13		
„ May 19	„	Southampton -	„ July 13		
„ May 19	„	Southampton -	„ July 13		
„ May 19	„	Southampton.			
„ May 19	„	Southampton.			
„ May 19	„	Southampton.	1854 July 13		
„ May 22	„	Dorset - -	„ June 8	1854 Nov. 23	
„ May 26	„	Denbigh -	„ June 8	„ Oct. 6	
„ May 29	„	Gloucester -	„ July 27	„ Nov. 23	
„ May 29	„	Stafford -	„ June 8	„ Oct. 12	
„ May 31	„	Middlesex.			
„ May 31	„	Oxford.			
„ June 1	„	Middlesex -	1854 Aug. 10		
„ June 2	„	Carnarvon -	„ Nov. 3		
„ June 2	„	Essex - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ June 7	„	York - -	1854 Aug. 3	1854 Nov. 23	
„ June 7	„	Merioneth -	„ July 13	„ Nov. 16	
„ June 7	„	Montgomery -	„ June 29	„ Oct. 17	
„ June 7	„	Cambridge -	„ June 8	„ Sept. 30	
„ June 14	„	Cumberland -	„ June 22	„ Nov. 9	
„ June 14	„	Notts - -	„ July 13	„ Nov. 16	
„ June 16	„	Dorset - -	„ Aug. 25		
„ June 16	„	Hants - -	„ July 27	„ Nov. 30	
„ June 16	„	Hants - -	„ Dec. 7		
„ June 21	„	Lincoln -	„ July 20	„ Nov. 23	
„ June 21	„	Hants.			
„ June 21	„	Hants.			
„ June 21	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 23	„	Kent - -	1854 July 1	1854 Nov. 16	
„ June 24	„	Bucks - -	„ Nov. 30		
„ June 26	„	Northampton	„ Aug. 25		
„ June 28	„	Oxford -	„ July 20		
„ June 28	„	York - -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ June 28	„	York - -			
„ June 29	„	Suffolk - -	1854 July 20	1854 Dec. 21	
„ June 29	„	Herts - -	„ Aug. 25	1855 Jan. 3	
„ June 29	„	Suffolk - -	„ July 20	1854 Dec. 21	
„ June 30	„	Sussex - -	„ July 13	„ Nov. 16	
„ July 5	„	Devon - -	„ July 20	„ Nov. 30	
„ July 7	„	York - -	„ Sept. 2		
1854 July 11	For exchange	Essex - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 11	„	Wilts - -	1854 Aug. 25	1855 Jan. 18	
„ July 11	„	Wilts - -	„ Aug. 25	„ Jan. 18	
„ July 13	„	Derby - -	„ July 27		
„ July 18	„	Notts - -	„ Aug. 10	„ Jan. 3	
„ July 18	„	Hereford -	„ July 27	1854 Nov. 23	
„ July 18	„	Wilts and Devon -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ July 19	„	Middlesex -	1854 July 27	„ Nov. 30	
„ July 19	„	Worcester.			
„ July 19	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 20	„	Salop - -	1854 Aug. 25		
„ July 21	„	Oxford -	„ Aug. 3		
„ July 22	„	Lancaster.			
„ Aug. 5	„	Notts - -	1854 Aug. 10	1854 Dec. 7	
„ Aug. 7	„	Devon and Somerset.			
„ Aug. 7	„	Notts - -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ Aug. 10	„	Sussex -	1854 Aug. 25	1855 Jan. 3	
„ Aug. 10	„	Sussex -	„ Aug. 25		
„ Aug. 11	„	Kent - -	„ Aug. 25		
„ Aug. 11	„	Devon -	„ Sept. 25		
„ Aug. 11	„	Bucks -	„ Oct. 10		
„ Aug. 14	„	Somerset -	„ Dec. 14		
„ Aug. 14	„	Notts - -	„ Nov. 3		
„ Aug. 17	„	Hants - -	„ Nov. 23		
„ Aug. 17	„	Surrey.			
„ Aug. 21	„	Cornwall -	1854 Oct. 11		
„ Aug. 24	„	Hants and Wilts	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Aug. 24	„	Hereford -	1854 Aug. 25		
„ Aug. 29	„	Suffolk -	„ Oct. 4		
„ Aug. 31	„	Notts -	„ Sept. 9		
„ Sept. 2	„	City of London	„ Nov. 10		
„ Sept. 5	„	Southampton	„ Dec. 14		
„ Sept. 5	„	Southampton	„ Dec. 14		
„ Sept. 5	„	Southampton	„ Dec. 14		
„ Sept. 7	„	Anglesey -	„ Oct. 18		
„ Sept. 7	„	Wilts - -			
„ Sept. 11	„	Chester -	„ Sept. 25		
„ Sept. 12	„	Kent - -	„ Sept. 25		
„ Sept. 14	„	Suffolk -	„ Oct. 18		
„ Sept. 14	„	Suffolk -	„ Oct. 18		
„ Sept. 14	„	Herts -	„ Oct. 18		
„ Sept. 21	„	Wilts - -	„ Sept. 25		

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1854 Sept. 23	For exchange	Suffolk -	1854 Nov. 23		
„ Sept. 25	„	Gloucester -	„ Oct. 19		
„ Sept. 30	„	Worcester -	„ Oct. 6		
„ Oct. 6	„	Lancaster.			
„ Oct. 7	„	Hereford -	1854 Nov. 25		
„ Oct. 7	„	Wilts - -	„ Oct. 10		
„ Oct. 13	„	Flint.			
„ Oct. 21	„	Derby -	1854 Dec. 29		
„ Oct. 24	„	Merioneth -	„ Dec. 7		
„ Oct. 24	„	Leicester -	„ Nov. 9		
„ Oct. 30	„	Lancaster -	„ Nov. 23		
„ Oct. 30	„	Essex.			
„ Oct. 30	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 1	„	Gloucester -	1854 Nov. 16		
„ Nov. 6	„	Wilts -	„ Dec. 21		
„ Nov. 6	„	Wilts -	„ Dec. 21		
„ Nov. 6	„	Wilts -	„ Dec. 21		
„ Nov. 8	„	Flint -	„ Nov. 16		
„ Nov. 13	„	York -	„ Dec. 7		
„ Nov. 16	„	Salop -	1855 Jan. 11		
„ Nov. 18	„	Stafford -	1854 Dec. 14		
„ Nov. 18	„	Stafford -	„ Dec. 14		
„ Nov. 18	„	Stafford -	„ Dec. 14		
„ Nov. 20	„	Norfolk			
„ Nov. 22	„	Devon - -	1855 Jan. 11		
„ Nov. 27	„	Kent - -	1854 Dec. 14		
„ Nov. 29	„	Westmorland	„ Dec. 14		
„ Nov. 29	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 1	„	Hants and Dorset -	1855 Jan. 3		
„ Dec. 1	„	Stafford.			
„ Dec. 4	„	Worcester.			
„ Dec. 4	„	York - -	1854 Dec. 29		
„ Dec. 7	„	Chester.			
„ Dec. 9	„	Middlesex -	1854 Dec. 14		
„ Dec. 9	„	Somerset -	„ Dec. 14		
„ Dec. 19	„	Leicester -	„ Dec. 21		
„ Dec. 28	„	Gloucester.			
1855 Jan. 1	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 4	„	Notts.			
„ Jan. 5	„	Hants.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Lincoln. -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ Jan. 12	„	Wilts.			

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1855 Jan. 12	For exchange	Montgomery.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Montgomery.			
„ Jan. 12	„	York.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Chester.			
„ Jan. 17	„	Hertford.			
„ Jan. 20	„	Hereford.			
„ Jan. 22	„	Durham.			
„ Jan. 22	„	Notts.			
„ Jan. 25	„	York.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Norfolk.			
1852 Aug. 2	For partition	Bedford -	1852 Aug. 5	1852 Dec. 31	
1853 Jan. 1	„	Devon - -	1853 March 3		
„ Aug. 17	„	Hereford -	„ Oct. 6	1854 Feb. 9	
„ Nov. 10	„	Buckingham -	„ Nov. 24	„ March 30	
1854 Jan. 4	„	Derby.			
„ May 11	„	Carmarthen -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ July 26	„	Durham and Middlesex.			
„ Aug. 19	„	Glamorgan -	1854 Dec. 7		
„ Oct. 5	„	York - -	„ Nov. 30		
„ Dec. 2	„	Surrey -	1855 Jan. 25		
„ Dec. 6	„	Wilts.			
„ Dec. 7	„	Cumberland.			
„ Dec. 11	„	Lincoln -	1854 Dec. 21		
1851 Aug. 6	For division of intermixed lands -	Huntingdon -	1851 Aug. 20		
1853 July 20	„	Middlesex -	1853 July 26	1854 Feb. 23	
1854 Feb. 18	„	Cumberland -	1854 May 16	1854 Dec. 21	
„ March 14	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 23		
1847 March 22	Wallasey -	Chester - -	1847 Apr. 21	(Abandoned.)	To amend Award under Local Inclosure Act.
1852 April 3	Borough Fen	Northampton-	1852 Apr. 23	1853 Feb. 17	„
„ April 3	„	Northampton-	„ Apr. 23	„ Feb. 17	„
1853 March 17	Northleigh -	Oxford - -	1853 May 10	(Abandoned.)	„

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1854 March 24	Chesterton -	Cambridge -	1854 Apr. 20	1854 June 8	To amend award under Local Inclosure Act
„ Dec. 6	Brigstock and Stanion -	Northampton-	„ Dec. 12		„
„ Dec. 11	Oakham -	Rutland -	„ Dec. 23		„
1850 Feb. 18	Llanfihangel, &c. - -	Carmarthen -	- - -	- - -	To appoint Commissioners to complete proceedings under Local Inclosure Acts.
1851 Aug. 6	To define lost boundaries -	Huntingdon -	1851 Aug. 20		
1851 Aug. 6	„	Huntingdon -	1851 Aug. 20		

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1851 Aug. 6	To define lost boundaries -	Huntingdon -	1851 Aug. 20		
1854 June 13	„	Middlesex -	1854 Sept. 9		
„ June 13	„	Middlesex -	„ Sept. 15		
„ May 11	Tottenham -	Middlesex -	1854 Aug. 4	1854 Nov. 16	For application of Money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.
„ May 27	Leyton -	Essex - -	- - -	„ July 27	„
1855 Jan. 11	Ash - -	Surrey.			„
1854 Nov. 7	Hiniton -	Wilts - -	- - -	1854 Nov. 30	To apportion fixed rents.

(Signed) WM. BLAMIRE,
G. DARBY,
H. C. MULES,
} Inclosure Commissioners.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's Square.

C 4

ABSTRACT OF INCLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

	Acres.
Aggregate acreage of the several Inclosures confirmed	144,187
Aggregate acreage of the several Inclosures now in course of progress	278,601

Exchanges confirmed	552
Do. now in progress	130
Partitions confirmed	20
Do. now in progress	10
Orders of division of intermixed lands confirmed	7
Do. now in progress	2
Orders of amendment of proceedings under local Acts confirmed	22
Do. Do. now in progress	2
Orders to define boundaries confirmed	6
Do. now in progress	6
Order for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts confirmed	3
Do. now in progress	1
Order to apportion fixed rent confirmed	1

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report, the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed Inclosures. Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, or for labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

The East Black Down and West Black Down in Loddiswell, containing about 126 acres. 1. Loddiswell, county Devon.

The land is too distant from the village to be available for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor.

The land is capable of being cultivated to advantage.

Skirwith Common, containing about 900 acres. 2. Skirwith, coun Cumberland.

We have not required allotments for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, there being sufficient land in the village applicable for exercise and recreation and the cottages in the village have gardens attached to them.

Inclosure and drainage, and will much improve the productiveness of the land.

The waste lands in the parish of Northweald Bassett, containing about 296 acres. 3. Northweald Bassett, county Esse

Inclosure will lead to the cultivation, and greatly increase the value of a large tract of superior land.

Huntley Common, containing about 76 acres. 4. Huntley Common, county Glo cester.

The land is at present comparatively unproductive, but capable of great improvement.

The Marsh Chapel, and Grainthorpe Outmarsh or Fitty Land, containing about 404 acres, subject to stinted rights. 5. Marshchapel a Grainthorpe, county Lincoln.

Bamford Moor, containing about 1000 acres. 6. Bamford, coun Derby.

No part of the land is fit for exercise and recreation.

The improvement of the pasturage and settlement of disputes will follow inclosure.

The waste and commonable lands in the parish of Seaton, containing about 1335 acres. 7. Seaton, county Rutland.

Upon inclosure the produce of the land will be greatly increased.

Volca Common Meadow in the parish of Stoke Prior, containing about 70 acres. 8. Volca Commo Meadow, county Hereford.

Myarth Hill, in the hamlets of Tretower and Cilwych, in the parish of Saint Michael Cwmdû, containing about 242 acres. 9. Myarth Hill, county Brecon.

The land is too far distant from the village to be available for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, and moreover gardens are attached to the cottages in the village.

Cultivation and planting will follow inclosure.

Cammers Green, Long Meadow, Whitefield, Howhook, Berrow Meadow, Cindersfield, Portridge Field, Newland, Pucknell, Standall Field, Windmill Field, Gold Field, Linch Meadow, Coombfield, Graffendie Intack, West Field, Red Hill, Berrowfield, and Poors Hill, in the parish of Berrow, containing about 302 acres. 10. Berrow, coun Worcester.

The only part of the land from which allotments for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor could be required contains only about 4 acres, and is situate at a considerable distance from the population.

This small piece of land is entirely unproductive, but will improve the frontages of the adjoining landowners.

11. Nazeing, county Essex. The commonable and waste land in the parish of Nazeing, containing about 454 acres.

Great improvement will be effected by drainage, and the division of the land into convenient parcels.

12. Sheet, county Southampton. Sheet Common, part of Petersfield Heath, and small strips of waste in the tithing of Sheet, containing about 280 acres.

Nearly the whole of the land may be advantageously cultivated as arable; it is at present comparatively unproductive.

13. Petersfield Heath, county Southampton. So much of Petersfield Heath as lies in the parish of Buriton, containing about 35 acres.

We consider it expedient that 4 acres should be awarded for exercise and recreation, and have therefore, considering the small extent of land to be inclosed, dispensed with cottage garden allotments.

Inclosure will improve the value of the property.

14. Bryn Postig Hill, county Montgomery. Bryn Postig Hill, in the parish of Llangurrig, containing about 200 acres.

The land is too elevated and remote from the population to be fit for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor.

Upon inclosure the greater portion of the land will be planted.

15. Caversham, county Oxford. Gallows Free Common, Emmer Green, Caven Common, The Moor, and other commons and waste land in the parish of Caversham, containing about 204 acres.

By inclosure, encroachments will be put a stop to and an extensive tract of excellent land brought into cultivation.

16. Lee Common, county Bucks. Lee Common, containing about 59 acres.

No allotment for labouring poor is to be set out.

The cottages in the parish are well supplied with garden ground.

The land is susceptible of great improvement, and the value will be materially increased upon inclosure.

17. Frilsham, county Berks. Frilsham Common and Marsh, containing about 135 acres.

The quality of the soil is excellent, and when drained the land will be valuable.

18. Bottenden Hill, county Berks. Bottenden Hill, in the parishes of Halton and Wendover, containing about 43 acres.

An allotment for the labouring poor is not required, the labourers being well supplied with land for cottage gardens.

The land may be profitably used for planting.

19. Conisbrough Open Fields, county York. The open and commonable fields in the parish of Conisbrough, containing about 601 acres.

20. Streatley, county Bedford. The Streatley open fields, Sharpenhoe Field (including fifty acres claimed by John Smyth, Esquire, and two acres claimed by William Jeeves, Esquire,) and Lammas Meadows, and also in so much of the land in the parish of Streatley and hamlet of Sharpenhoe as is waste of the Manor of Sharpenhoe, otherwise Sharpenhow, situate in the parish of Streatley, containing about 1652 acres.

The waste land consists of an elevated ridge, which is not adapted for exercise and recreation or for cottage gardens.

The more beneficial occupation of the waste as sheep pasture, together with the distribution of the open fields into more convenient parcels, will follow inclosure.

21. Maulds Meaburn, county Westmoreland. Maulds Meaburn Common and Wickerslack Moor, in the township of Maulds Meaburn, containing about 1,200 acres.

There is a large village green, containing about 10 acres, and each cottage has a sufficient garden. We have, not, therefore, required allotments for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor.

Inclosure will lead to improved cultivation

Kirkandrews Common, containing about 138 acres. 22. Kirkandrews Common, county Cumberland.

The land is too far distant from the population to be available for public allotments.

The land is at present wet, and almost valueless, but capable of great improvement.

The Henallt Common, in the parishes of Llanddewir Cwm and Alltmawr, containing about 112 acres. 23. The Henallt Common, county Brecon.

The land is not adapted for the purposes of exercise and recreation or for cottage garden allotments.

Upon inclosure further encroachments will be prevented, and part of the land converted into plantations.

The Rhydins Common, in the parish of Llanganten, containing about 28 acres. 24. Llanganten, county Brecon.

The extent of the land is so small and the rights over it of a nature as fairly to preclude any allotments for exercise and recreation for labouring poor.

Pithington or Pithingdean Marsh, in the parish of Pulborough, containing about 19 acres, subject to stinted rights. 25. Pithington Marsh, county Sussex.

The commonable fields and waste lands in the hamlet of Royden, containing about 291 acres. 26. Roydon, county Essex.

Inclosure will lead to a distribution of the land into more convenient parcels, and a large extent of useful land will be brought into profitable cultivation.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioners Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. A. R. P.	Allotment for Labouring Poor. A. R. P.	Consents to Provisional Order.
1854 November 6	Loddiswell	Devon	126	1854 December 5	1854 December 12	1854 December 14	1-20th	- - -	- - -	1855 February 2.
„ December 18	Skirwith	Cumberland	900	1855 January 8	1855 January 11	1855 January 11	1-16th exclusive of Minerals, &c.	- - -	- - -	„ February 7.
„ November 13	Northweald Bassett	Essex	296	1854 December 23	1854 December 28	„ January 3	1-15th	4 0 0	8 0 0	„ February 15.
„ June 7	Huntley Common	Gloucester	76	„ July 25	„ July 31	1854 August 10	1-15th	4 0 0	2 0 0	„ March 5.
„ August 31	Marshchapel and Grainthorpe	Lincoln	404	„ September 30	„ October 4	1855 March 3	-	- - -	- - -	„ April 24.
1855 February 19	Bamford	Derby	1,000	1855 March 27	1855 March 31	„ April 5	1-15th	- - -	3 0 0	„ May 1.
1854 May 23	Seaton	Rutland	1,335	1854 June 19	1854 June 24	1854 June 24	1-16th	2 0 0	4 0 0	„ May 11.
1855 February 5	Volea Common Meadow	Hereford	70	1855 March 26	1855 April 5	1855 April 19	-	- - -	- - -	„ May 21.
„ January 27	Myarth Hill	Brecon	242	„ March 27	„ April 5	„ April 19	1-15th	- - -	- - -	„ May 24.
„ March 28	Berrow	Worcester	302	„ April 3	„ May 7	„ May 10	-	- - -	- - -	„ May 31.
1854 October 28	Nazeing	Essex	454	1854 November 28	„ December 1	1854 December 14	1-16th	2 3 31	1 0 0	„ June 1.
„ December 2	Sheet	Southampton	280	1855 March 3	„ April 9	1855 April 19	1-15th	4 0 0 and Village Green.	2 0 0	„ June 5.
„ December 19	Petersfield Heath	Southampton	35	„ March 3	„ April 17	„ April 19	1-15th	4 0 0	- - -	„ June 5.
„ June 15	Bryn Postig Hill	Montgomery	200	1854 July 21	1854 July 27	1854 July 27	1-14th, exclusive of Minerals, &c.	- - -	- - -	„ June 7.
1855 March 6	Caversham	Oxford	204	1855 April 27	1855 May 2	1855 May 3	1-15th	4 0 0	4 0 0	„ June 11.
„ April 4	Lee Common	Bucks	59	„ May 9	„ May 11	„ May 17	1-16th	1 0 0	- - -	„ June 15.
„ April 23	Frilsham	Berks	135	„ May 21	„ May 24	„ May 31	1-16th	3 0 0	5 0 0	„ June 16.
1854 April 21	Bottenden Hill	Bucks	43	1854 May 17	1854 May 23	1854 May 25	1-16th	4 0 0	- - -	„ June 23.
1855 April 11	Conisbrough Open Fields	York	601	1855 May 9	1855 May 14	1855 May 17	-	- - -	- - -	„ June 23.
„ January 20	Streatley	Bedford	1,652	„ April 23	„ May 9	„ May 10	1-15th	- - -	- - -	„ June 26.
1850 June 4	Maulds Meaburn	Westmorland	1,200	1850 June 27	1850 July 5	1854 December 7	1-15th, exclusive of Minerals, &c.	- - -	- - -	„ June 28.
1855 May 2	Kirkandrews Common	Cumberland	138	1855 June 5	1855 June 8	1855 June 19	1-15th, exclusive of Minerals, &c.	- - -	- - -	„ June 28.
1851 September 10	The Henallt Common	Brecon	112	1851 October 21	1851 November 22	„ June 23	1-14th	- - -	- - -	„ June 28.
1855 March 29	Llanganten	Brecon	28	1855 June 9	1855 June 13	„ June 19	1-14th	- - -	- - -	„ June 28.
„ May 30	Pithington Marsh	Sussex	19	„ June 19	„ June 20	„ June 21	-	- - -	- - -	„ June 28.
„ May 11	Roydon	Essex	291	„ June 16	„ June 19	„ June 19	1-15th	2 0 0	2 2 0	„ July 2.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
2 July 1855.

(Signed) WM. BLAMIRE,
G. DARBY,
H. C. MULES,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

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METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames beg to submit their Twenty-ninth Annual Report.

In their last Report the Commissioners stated, with reference to the proposed New Road from the Town of Harrow to the Railway Station, that as they had not obtained the concurrence of the proprietors of the estates through which such Road was intended to pass, they were obliged to postpone this projected improvement.

The Commissioners have now to report, that they have received the consent of the said proprietors to give up their land, but they deeply regret that the execution of this desirable improvement has been for the present frustrated. A large house has been erected so near to the only practicable line of road (and which had been previously arranged, and laid out by the Commissioners, with the consent of the owners of the land), that the proprietors of the house suppose its safety would be endangered by the cutting which must be made close to it, in order to form the Road. The Commissioners do not apprehend any danger, but it would be contrary to the principle of their proceedings to enter into any guarantee on the subject, which guarantee was required by the parties interested in the house.

Since the date of their last Report the Commissioners have found it necessary to increase the number of their Side Bars in the 7th, 9th and 14th Districts, in order to prevent extensive evasions of Tolls, caused by the opening of new Roads in those districts.

The Commissioners report they have entered into arrangements with the Brewers' Company, by which the charge of Hawist's Estate would be transferred to the Commissioners, to enable them to grant building leases of the land; and in order to give effect to this arrangement the Commissioners have instructed their Solicitor to apply for the required authority of Parliament.

Numerous complaints having been made to the Commissioners of the great inconvenience sustained by the public from the narrowness and steep acclivity of the second Canal Bridge in the Harrow Road, at Westbourne Green, they ordered a survey of the Bridge to be made, and have been in communication with the Parish of Paddington and the Grand Junction Canal Company, with the view of making arrangements to rebuild the Bridge, of greater width, and of easier ascent, for the public accommodation.

The Commissioners submitted their Tolls to auction at the usual period of last year, when the combined effects of making deposits so long beforehand, and the expected advantage of the Tolls being offered at lower prices at a second letting, so influenced the bidders, that no bid was made for any of the lots offered for sale on that day. On the second letting the Commissioners succeeded in disposing of all their Tolls but one lot, being those on the Kilburn and Edgeware Roads, which have been put into collection by their own officers. The amount of Tolls leased last year falls short of those let in the previous year in the sum

of 940 *l.* The Tolls on the New North Road were let at the same sum as the previous year; and those on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads at 60 *l.* less.

With the exception of temporary inconvenience the public have sustained in consequence of heavy falls of snow during the early part of this year, the Commissioners have kept up and maintained their Roads in their usual good condition: they have also paid their Tradesmen's Bills, and all their other liabilities to the 1st February last; and the present estimated amount of their floating debt is about 10,000 *l.*

The Receipts from Tolls during the past year (exclusive of those on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads, and the New North Road), have amounted to 64,490 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*; and the Receipts from all sources of Income, including the Balance in hand on the 25th of March 1854, amount to 83,429 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

The Expenditure during the same period amounts to 70,378 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Commissioners beg to refer to the General Account in the Appendix, in which the particulars of the Income and Expenditure of this Commission, from the 25th March 1854 to 25th March 1855, will be found detailed.

They also beg to refer to the Report in the Appendix, No. 3, for details and information as to the present state of their Roads, and for an Account of such Improvements as have been undertaken and completed during the last twelve months.

LONSDALE,
Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
29 March 1855.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year, to the 25th March 1855.

RECEIPT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE on the 25th March 1854	-	-	-	13,409	14	–
ORDINARY.						
Tolls	64,490	6	10			
Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax	48	3	8			
On account of Rents and Profits of Harrow School Estates	3,500	–	–			
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex, for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, two years, to 31st December 1854	600	–	–			
TOTAL ORDINARY	-	-	-	68,638	10	6
EXTRAORDINARY.						
Metalling Road, and Land sold	116	–	–			
From Gas and Water Companies, and others, for Repairs of Roads, Rent of Cottage, &c.	1,265	9	9			
				1,381	9	9
			£.	83,429	14	3

EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARY.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.—									
Day Labour, including Men at Pumps, during the Watering Season	9,546	10	10						
Digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract	1,830	10	5						
				11,377	1	3			
Team Labour, including Watering				13,563	1	2			
Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c., viz.—									
Flints	1,951	4	7						
Gravel	2,461	10	4						
Granite and Hard Stone	29,430	11	8						
Wharfage	233	17	3						
				34,077	3	10			
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.—									
Implements	255	11	–						
Wheelwrights	640	–	–						
Smiths	158	13	11						
Carpenters	251	15	8						
Bricklayers	328	3	11						
Repairs of Stand Posts and Pumps	365	12	4						
Paviors	165	4	3						
				2,165	1	1			
Carried forward			£.	61,182	7	4			

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	61,182 7 4	
Rent and Taxes of Wharfs, Depôts, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - - 324 9 1		
Taxes - - - - - - - - 31 8 2		
	355 17 3	
West Middlesex, Chelsea, Grand Junction, New River, Hampstead, and East London Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, Season 1854 - - - - - - - -	2,079 8 –	
Lighting Turnpike-gates - - - - - - - -	518 16 –	
Drain Pipes and Tiles, and Incidental Expenses for the Roads	46 19 2	
		64,183 7 9
For the Establishment, viz.—		
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	2,886 7 4	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, &c. - - -	93 13 2	
Rent and Taxes of Office, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - - 259 8 5		
Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - 62 9 2		
	321 17 7	
Repairs of Clocks, &c. - - - - - - - -	41 19 6	
Contingent Expenses of Office, &c. - - - - -	155 16 –	
		3,499 13 7
Payments to Parishes, being proportions of Amounts received on Account of Rents and Profits of Harrow School Estates	- - -	825 8 9
Income and Property Tax on Salaries and Premises rented -	- - -	184 – 1
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -	- - -	68,692 10 2
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Parliamentary and Law Expenses - - - - - -	417 – 1	
New Toll-houses, Gates, &c., Alterations, Repairs, Toll-tickets, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	350 5 9	
Iron Fencing, Repairing Bridges, Engineer's Work at Wells, New Stand Posts, &c. - - - - - - - -	234 – 7	
		1,001 6 5
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Harrow Road: various Works, completed and in progress -	684 4 2	
		684 4 2
	£.	70,378 – 9
BALANCE, Cash in hand - - -	£.	13,051 13 6

Metropolis Roads Office,
29 March 1855.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March 1854 and the 25th March 1855 inclusive; viz.:—

From Tolls - - - - - - -	£. 2,040. 0. 0.

Metropolis Roads Office,
29 March 1855.

Vincent C. Wright,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place,
26 March 1855.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to present the Annual Report on the state of the Roads, and the several improvements and alterations thereon during the past year.

1st DISTRICT. *Kensington Roads.*

The great injury done to the Road by the construction of sewers and house-drains at Phillimore Place, mentioned in the last Report, has been repaired, and the surface of the Road restored.

In rebuilding the Old George public-house in the Fulham Road, the front wall was set back two feet, by which the Road and Footpath were widened at that place.

In the Act 17 & 18 Vict., "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," clauses were inserted to enable the said Commissioners to widen the Old Brompton Road at the Bell and Horns public-house, which improvement they are about to commence.

The Sheffield Gardens Estate, Church Lane, Kensington, being let for building, arrangements have been made with the proprietors to set back the frontage six feet, within the line of the original fence, by which the Road and Footpath will be widened and improved.

2d DISTRICT. *Brentford and Isleworth Roads.*

The arrangements mentioned in the last Report, with the parties who were about to build on the Latymer Charity land, Hammersmith, and on the Spring Grove Estate, Smallbury Green, have been completed.

A builder on the Turnham Green Estate, being desirous of making an entrance where one of the pumps belonging to the Commissioners stood, permission was granted him to dig a new well, and remove the pump about 30 feet, which have been done at his cost.

The Grand Junction Water Company have now completed the work of laying their main pipes from Brentford to Hampton, and in doing so they wished to pass their pipes through the arches of Twickenham Bridge, which the Commissioners were pleased to permit, upon the Company giving a guarantee for the future repairs and upholding of the said Bridge, and not to apply steam power upon such pipes. The Company have also laid a kerb-stone at the edge of the footpath over the Bridge.

The West Middlesex and Southwark Water Companies have also laid large mains in the Road through Twickenham; thus there are three water mains, each three feet in diameter, in the narrow road through that town. The execution of these works along the Isleworth Road, which in many parts is narrow, caused much inconvenience to the traffic and much injury to the Road. On completion of the works, the Road was immediately reinstated, and for this service a large sum of money is now due from the companies.

3d, 4th and 5th DISTRICTS. *Uxbridge and Shepherd's Bush.*

Main sewers have been constructed in the Road at Bayswater and Notting Hill for draining Austin and Robinson's Estate, under the direction of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

The Kensington Burial Board, having established a Cemetery at Hanwell, permission was granted to that Board, under the usual restrictions, to construct a sewer in the main Road through the town of Hanwell, to drain such Cemetery, which has been completed and the Road reinstated.

The Gas Companies of Uxbridge have laid down mains in the Road and Footpath from thence to Hillingdon, by permission of the Commissioners, and the Hillingdon Turnpike Gate is now lighted with gas instead of oil.

The Local Board of Health of Uxbridge have constructed a sewer in the Road from Uxbridge to Hillingdon Turnpike Gate, under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1848.

The Boston Lane Road has been widened and straightened, and a Footpath formed along the frontage of Miss Trimmer's Estate, which is now offered for building.

The great increase of buildings at the sides of the Shepherd's Bush Road, has caused much additional wear thereon.

6th District. *Harrow Road.*

Mr. J. Wright, of Fortune Gate Field, having offered a piece of his land to widen this Road opposite Acton Lane, and to inclose the common adjoining his frontage, a line has been arranged, and the Road widened and improved at that place.

Much inconvenience having been experienced by the inhabitants of Harrow and others going to and from Wembly Railway Station, from the narrowness of the Road between Wembly Church and the eighth mile-post, a length of about half a mile, the Commissioners were pleased to order the purchase of the land necessary, and the Road to be widened on the west side, which has been done, and the Road made thereby more convenient.

The Great Western Railway Company being desirous of constructing vaults in the slope of the embankment of the Road adjoining their station at Westbourne Green, permission was granted them to do so, upon a guarantee for the safety of the Road; these works have caused great inconvenience to the public, having been much retarded by the severity of the weather; they are, however, now nearly completed, when the Road and Path will be immediately restored.

The bridge in this Road at Westbourne Green, belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company, being only 21 feet wide, and the approaches thereto very steep, has frequently been complained of, as inconvenient and dangerous on this greatly increased thoroughfare. An offer has therefore been made by the Commissioners to pay the Canal Company the estimated cost of widening and lowering the bridge, providing they will cause such works to be done agreeably to a plan prepared for that purpose; and the Commissioners have also offered to pay all costs of widening the Road on the north side of the canal.

The contemplated new Road, north of the town of Harrow, cannot at present be effected, in consequence of a large house having been built so near the proposed line, that the road could not be made with safety.

The London and North Western, Hampstead, and City Junction Railway Company, have not yet commenced the alteration of this Road at the fourth mile-post, mentioned in the last Report.

7th and 8th Districts. *Kilburn and Edgeware Road.*

The Regent's Canal Company have completed their works on this Road, of raising the bridge and approaches at the Welsh Harp public-house, agreeably to the terms of their Act, 14th Victoria, session 1851, and by which the Road is improved.

An evasion of toll at Kilburn Gate having arisen by the opening of a bridge over the London and North Western Railway, East of Kilburn Station, by which the public could pass through West End to Shootup Hill, a side-bar has been placed across the end of Hampstead Lane, by which such evasion is prevented; but the opening of new Roads at Kilburn, by which the traffic can cross the road, without going a hundred yards thereon, causes much loss of revenue at that gate.

A main trunk sewer is now being constructed in this road, by direction of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, from Kilburn turnpike-gate, northward, through the town.

9th and 10th Districts. *Hampstead, Highgate and City Roads.*

The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers having ordered a sewer to be constructed at a great depth, in the road by Islington Church, it was considered desirable, for the safety of the houses, to turn the traffic through Cross-street by Islington-green, which diversion of the traffic enabled the works to be proceeded with more rapidly than could otherwise have been done.

Evasions of tolls upon this district having arisen at the Brecknock Arms gate, by the opening of a thoroughfare leading to the New Market, also at the Kentish Town gate, by the opening a private bar in Mansfield-place, and also at the Holloway gate by the opening of Warlter's-road, it became necessary to place a side-bar at each of those three turnings, to prevent such evasions.

The milestones on these Roads being much worn and defaced, and the distances being measured from different places, the Commissioners were pleased to direct that the several lines should be measured from the General Post-Office, and the milestones re-cut, and set up according to such measurements, and this order has been carried into effect.

The City Road has been much strengthened during the past year.

11th and 12th Districts. *Stamford Hill Road.*

The late very severe frosts caused this Road to break up considerably between Edmonton and Ponder's End, and also partially through Enfield Highway to Waltham Cross; and it has subsequently required frequent coatings of materials to repair and reinstate it.

13th and 14th Districts. *Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads.*

The culvert under the Road at Bush Hill, mentioned in the last Report as being dilapidated, has been thoroughly repaired, by underpinning the foundations and laying a new invert.

An offer having been made by the New River Company, to raise the Road south of the bridge, at their proposed new reservoirs, permission was granted, and the ascent to that bridge has been much improved thereby.

The

The cartage of large quantities of heavy building materials, and other matters for the Company's works during the autumn, and while they were laying down a large main pipe, caused much interruption and inconvenience to the public, and great injury to the Road.

The work of laying the main was therefore stopped, under the power of the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, on the 1st of December last, and it has not yet been resumed. The Road at that part has consequently required much additional labour and materials during the winter.

The New River Company have also laid a large main pipe along the Seven Sisters and Camden Roads, from Hornsey Road to Camden Town, which caused an increased expenditure in labour and materials on these districts, and for which works a considerable sum of money is due by the Company.

The remainder of the wooden fencing by the side of this Road, on the embankment being dilapidated and worn out, has been removed, and the iron fencing continued in lieu thereof.

15th and 16th Districts. *Hackney and Lea Bridge Roads.*

During the past year hard stone has been laid upon the Road from Clapton to Stamford Hill, and the whole of the Hackney district is now repaired with that material.

The Imperial Gas Company have laid a main in the Road from Clapton Gate to Lea Bridge.

The East London Water Company have completed the works of their new bridge, and raised the Road over the Cut, near Lea Bridge, authorised by their Act 16 & 17 Vict., sess. 1852–3.

Permission has been given this Company to fill up the ditch between the Road and their premises, at the north-east corner of Lea Bridge, on condition that they will make and keep a drain to supply the Commissioners' pump with water, and in future always repair and uphold the fencing by the side of the road at that place; and in order to facilitate the entrance to the Company's works at the south-east corner of the bridge, the Commissioners were pleased to sell to the Company a part of the garden belonging to the toll-house.

The South Essex Gas Company are continuing their main pipes along the footpaths of this Road to Walthamstow and Leyton.

The erection of buildings on part of Mr. Alderman Copeland's Estate, on the west side of this Road, causes injury to the footpaths and inconvenience to the public.

The erection, by the several Water Companies, of stand posts in the Roads to supply the inhabitants with water during the unusually severe frost, has caused much injury to the Roads in breaking them up since the thaw.

Many applications, likely to affect the Metropolis Roads, having been made to Parliament, the Bills have been carefully examined, with the assistance of the Solicitors to the Commissioners, and consultations have been held with the Engineers, Agents and promoters of the several schemes, to arrange clauses for the protection of the Roads.

Sixty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven cubic yards of materials have been used in repairing these Roads during the past year; and I have much satisfaction in reporting that the whole are in good repair.

Annexed is a Return of Materials, Implements, &c., on hand.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(signed) *H. Browse*, General Surveyor.

Appendix, No. 4.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 25th March 1855.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flints.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Bro oms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.	Toll Boxes.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																					
Kensington	850	200	- -	16	5	12	14	3	6	25	20	25	4	8	12	2	6	6	12	2	15	13	15	8
Brentford	600	150	119	16	30	1	26	6	- -	30	14	39	- -	10	27	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	15	—
Uxbridge	130	96	140	19	23	6	27	8	9	48	41	52	30	28	37	2	5	5	2	4	9	9	- -	1
Shepherd's Bush	- -	120	- -	2	2	—	4	1	- -	4	2	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow	400	- -	- -	3	- -	4	4	4	4	6	10	6	12	6	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilburn	664	- -	- -	10	12	5	2	4	6	10	4	2	7	12	12	1	2	2	10	2	1	- -	- -	3
Hampstead and Highgate	1,030	- -	- -	26	6	29	27	5	28	36	54	41	11	37	29	1	9	8	25	4	18	18	38	6
Seven Sisters	100	50	20	4	5	1	4	2	- -	4	4	8	4	3	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
City Road	250	- -	- -	3	2	2	9	2	8	10	14	10	6	6	12	1	1	1	12	1	14	9	- -	1
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes	550	150	150	16	22	6	34	10	24	55	39	58	21	21	44	1	6	5	3	5	2	2	- -	2
Hackney	300	- -	- -	7	- -	9	9	- -	15	12	12	24	- -	—	12	1	3	3	10	2	6	1	13	3
Lea Bridge	- -	- -	160	6	11	—	12	12	14	12	12	12	12	—	6	1	2	2	2	1	6	1	14	—
	4,874	766	589	128	118	75	172	57	114	252	226	281	109	134	211	13	37	36	79	23	75	56	95	24

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 138.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *May* 1855.

267.

Under 2 oz.

MILEAGE DUTY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 July 1855;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT of the INLAND REVENUE to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on COMPOSITION for MILEAGE DUTY, dated the 9th day of July 1855."

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London,
Sir, 9 July 1855.

WE have the honour to submit to you a statement of the facts, in the cases of the omnibus proprietors at Manchester, from whom we have accepted a composition in lieu of mileage duty, and also of Messrs. Chaplin & Horne's carriages, running to and from the railway stations in London.

As to the Manchester carriages:

On the 19th March last, Mr. John Greenwood, of Pendleton, near Manchester, solicited this Board to exercise in his behalf the power vested in it by the 12th section of the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, chap. 120, of accepting a composition duty, in lieu of the mileage, on his omnibuses. A copy of his application is sent herewith, marked No. 1.

By his statement it appeared that these conveyances ran at fares in no case exceeding 1 *d.* per mile, and, in some instances, less than ½ *d.*; that this low rate of fare was found indispensably necessary to accommodate the working population chiefly using the omnibuses (which had already been reduced in number), and that, as the traffic was found so unremunerative, it would be still further reduced, unless relief could be afforded with regard to the duty; also, that some of the omnibuses plied to railway stations, the traffic to which was very uncertain, and that others ran in competition with, and parallel to, railway trains.

Considering these circumstances, and that the fares in no case exceeded those received for Parliamentary railway trains (which are entirely exempt from duty), we agreed to accept two-thirds of the mileage duty from Mr. Greenwood during the currency of his then existing licences, which would expire on the 30th September next.

On the 23d of April, Mr. Robert Turner, of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, brought under our notice certain other omnibuses which he kept in partnership with Mr. Greenwood, but which had not been included in the previous application; and on the 18th May we agreed to compound on the same terms, viz., at two-thirds of the duty on such of the conveyances as ran in competition with railway trains, but we declined to extend relief to such as were not so circumstanced.

A precisely similar order was made, on the 4th ultimo, in the case of Mr. Ivie Mackie, of Manchester.

As to Messrs. Chaplin & Horne's carriages:

On the 23d March last, these gentlemen addressed a letter to this Board on the subject of their omnibuses plying between the City and the North Western Railway Terminus, Euston Square, and between the West End and the same terminus, as also to and from certain other specified stations on that line of railway. They alleged that their omnibuses were required to ply to and from the terminus, whether there were passengers to be conveyed or not, and that, for the sake of expedition, they ran along cross streets, rather than the main lines of traffic, where chance passengers might be expected, and that their duty averaged 20 per cent. of their receipts.

On receiving this representation, we required an account to be taken of the actual number of passengers carried in each of their omnibuses for one week. This return was made to us, showing that, on 380 journeys, the average number of passengers each journey was only three and a half. Accordingly, on the 17th May, we agreed to accept a composition at the rate of two-thirds of the amount of the duty which would otherwise be payable according to their licences, on condition that a certificate should be given by the Railway Company, that each of the omnibuses in question was required to attend at the station on the arrival and departure of every train. A copy of their application, with our answer thereto, is herewith sent, marked 2 and 3.

We beg leave to observe that Messrs. Chaplin & Horne, in common with all the Metropolitan Stage Carriage Proprietors, are allowed, under the existing law and practice, and without any special application to this Board, to pay the duty of 1 ½ *d.* per mile on the journeys actually performed by their carriages in each month, and not on the number for which they are licensed, provided the account rendered by them of the journeys performed agrees with the check taken by the Inland Revenue Officers.

The following account shows, in Column No. 1, the amount of duty chargeable upon Messrs. Chaplin & Horne's omnibuses for four weeks, from the 7th May to the 3d June, according to their licences. In Column 2, the amount which would have been chargeable under the composition proposed by the Board; and in Column 3, the amount actually chargeable for the same period on the journeys performed.

1. Month's Duty, according to Licences, at 1 ½ *d.* per Mile.	2. Two-thirds of the Duty on Journeys specified in the Licences, as proposed to be taken as a Composition.	3. Month's Duty on Journeys actually performed, at 1 ½ *d.* per Mile.
£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
40 3 6	26 15 8	23 17 9

It will therefore be perceived that, so far from the proposed arrangement, in respect of Messrs. Chaplin & Horne's carriages, being a boon to them, it turns out, now that the number of journeys actually performed by their carriages in the month of May has been rendered and checked, that the duty which would have been chargeable under the proposed composition is 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* more than the duty to which they are actually liable.

In conclusion, we may observe that, in consequence of the allegation of the metropolitan coach proprietors that the same relief which had been extended to the Manchester proprietors as well as to Messrs. Chaplin & Horne, had been refused to them, we have intimated to their Chairman, Mr. Chancellor, that we are willing to accept a composition for the months of May and June, at the rate of 1 *d.* per mile on the journeys actually performed by their carriages, on their showing that they run in direct connexion with a railway train, as in the Manchester cases, and to compound for the duty at the same rate on the number of journeys for which a carriage is licensed to and from a railway station, as in the case of Messrs. Chaplin & Horne, and we have felt the less difficulty in making this proposal as a Bill has been brought into Parliament for reducing the duty on all stage carriages to 1 *d.* a mile, from the 1st of the present month.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Thornton.*
Chas. Pressly.
C. J. Herries.

The Right Hon. G. Cornewall Lewis, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
&c. &c.

MILEAGE DUTY.

COPY of REPORT of the INLAND REVENUE to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on COMPOSITION for MILEAGE DUTY, dated the 9th day of July 1855.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *July* 1855.

389.

Under 1 *oz.*

COAL MINES.

REPORTS

OF

MESSRS. DUNN, DICKINSON, MORTON, WILLIAMS, WYNNE, AND MACKWORTH,

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

1994

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I.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.—By Matthias Dunn, Esq.

An Account of the Number of Fatal Accidents in the Collieries of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.

			In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
1854:—								
January	2	Ellenborough Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	7	Houghton-le-Spring, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	13	Cassop, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	17	South Hetton, run over by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	18	Harrington Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	21	Seaton Burn, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	26	Cowpen Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Oakwellgate Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	28	Seghill Colliery, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Backworth Colliery, killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	31	Walbottle Colliery, killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
February	2	Blaydon Main, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	3	Bitchburn Colliery, riding on tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	6	Merrington Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Houghton, run over by tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	8	Townley Main, cage in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	„	North Sunderland	–	–	–	1	–	1
	15	Little Town Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Bedlington Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	16	Thornley Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Cramlington Colliery, per waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Kelloe Colliery, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	18	Bowden Close Colliery, jammed by tub	–	–	–	–	1	1
	20	Whitehaven, explosion	–	1	–	–	–	1
	22	Monkwearmouth, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	25	Hetton, riding upon tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	28	South Hetton, riding upon tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
March	4	Seaton, Cumberland, woman killed by machinery	–	–	–	–	1	1
	9	Bedlington Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Kibblesworth Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	14	Rodridge Colliery, killed by cage	1	–	–	–	–	1
	19	Bitchburn Colliery, riding on tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	24	Brandon Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	25	Ellenborough Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	29	Seaton, Durham, found dead	–	–	1	–	–	1
	31	Whitehaven	–	–	–	1	–	1
April	8	Blaydon Main, coal waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Acomb Colliery, explosion	–	1	–	–	–	1
	15	Haswell Colliery, killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	18	Dovenby, Cumberland, fell down shaft in leaping from the basket.	1	–	–	–	–	1
	24	Pittington	–	–	–	1	–	1
	25	Flimby, fall of hack down the shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	27	Monkwearmouth	–	1	–	–	–	1
May	19	Little Usworth, boy fell from seam to seam	1	–	–	–	–	1
	31	Seaton Delaval, killed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
June	4	Usworth, killed in drawing pumps	1	–	–	–	–	1
	7	Hetton	–	–	–	1	–	1
	11	Bigge's Main, bursting of boiler	–	–	–	–	1	1
	12	Consett Iron Works Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
	15	Bedlington	–	–	–	1	–	1
	17	Thornley, two deaths, one from rollies	–	–	–	1	1	2
	21	Bolton, Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	1
	24	Thornley, crushed by cage	1	1	–	–	–	1
	28	Framwellgate	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„	Black Boy Colliery	–	–	–	1	–	1
		Total	10	4	1	21	20	56

Preceding Six Half Years.

	In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
From November 21st, 1850 to 30 June 1851, 8 Months -	13	8	1	21	29	72
31 December „ 6 „ -	5	49	–	15	19	88
30 June 1852, 6 „ -	17	33	1	19	27	97
31 December „ 6 „ -	11	5	–	26	16	58
30 June 1853, 6 „ -	12	7	–	28	32	79
31 December „ 6 „ -	17	12	1	30	12	72
Aggregate - - -	75	144	3	139	135	466
Average - - -	13	18	½	32	23	77½

The above table shows that during the first three half years the deaths *from explosion* amounted to *one in three of the aggregate;* whilst in the latter three half-years the proportion has diminished to *one in nine;* and the half-year ending the 30th June instant the loss by explosion is only *one in fourteen.*

To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State.

My Lord, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 30, 1854.

I am much gratified in being able to satisfy your Lordship, by the above proofs of the successful working of the Mine Inspection Act in my district, in the diminished number of aggregate deaths by accident, notwithstanding the progressive increased production of coals, but especially in respect of those resulting from explosion, which branch is rightly considered the most capable of being beneficially affected by legislative influence; for accidents occurring from causes other than by explosion are of so varied and indefinite a character that they can scarcely be brought under the surveillance of Government inspection, as they are (with few exceptions) single deaths occurring under circumstances unforeseen even by the parties themselves, therefore evading the notice of the persons in charge; for instance, accidents in shafts occurring either from falling down, or by being damaged by the cage whilst ascending or descending.

The number of persons killed by explosion are only four out of an aggregate of 56=7 per cent., which is truly remarkable considering the extraordinary amount of risks running, what with exploring the whole coal with naked lights, and working off pillars by means of safety lamps in fiery collieries.

Falls of stone and coal, also in single deaths, and under circumstances whereto no blame is attached, and consequently no amount of inspection would have led to their avoidance.

The deaths under the head of "Sundries" are for the most part boys crushed by their tubs, killed by the waggons of the above-ground railway, and one occasioned by the bursting of a low-pressure round boiler; the aggregate deaths, notwithstanding the progressively increasing production of coals, being 27 per cent. below the average of the last six half years, as before stated.

This favourable state of things I do not so much attribute to the *actual* inspection as to the salutary influence produced by the existing Act, and to the universal feeling of improvement which prevails, so as to avoid any reflection which may arise under the investigations which ensue by the coroners and juries, aided by the presence and assistance of the Inspector.

And these conclusions were felt so strongly by me whilst under examination before Mr. Hutchins' committee, that I made bold to declare that I did not think my district would be advantaged by any increase of Inspectors.

The discussions in London before the coal-owners and the Parliamentary committee brought forth sundry contemplated amendments to the Act, chiefly with a view of enabling the Inspector to be more frequently present at the

inquests; I will therefore take leave to repeat one suggested by me, to which I wish to draw especial attention, as it is calculated to save unnecessary trouble to the coroner and jury, whilst it would enable the Inspector to be present at every inquest which he thought important.

The suggestion is, that the constable of the parish should first see the dead body, should satisfy himself that the death has been produced by accident, and should procure thereupon a warrant for burial from the coroner; and that the coroner should not hold the inquest within less than a week, of which day and hour he must apprize the Inspector as well as the Secretary of State.

The other proposed amendments will be found amongst the evidence before the committee, and therefore do not call for repetition here, especially after having seen the Report, which appears to me ably to compass the object in view, viz., to ensure an inspection sufficiently comprehensive, without unnecessarily interfering with the responsibility of the coal-owner and manager.

In conclusion, I take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship that the extraordinary diminution of accidents, and especially those from explosion in my district, and the general good feeling and confidence of the coal-owners and managers, as expressed towards me by vote, at their last public meeting at Newcastle, not only renders the appointment of any more Inspectors unnecessary, but by division would tend to diminish the importance of the office, in this the most influential and exemplary district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Matthias Dunn,
Mine Inspector.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.—By Matthias Dunn, Esq.

An Account of Fatal Accidents in the Collieries of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.

			In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
1854:—								
July	1	Bolton Colliery, Cumberland	–	1	–	–	–	1
	„	Thornley Colliery, killed by cage	–	–	–	–	1	1
	4	Seghill, crushed by tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	5	South Hetton, crushed by tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	10	Seghill, scalds, boiler explosion	–	–	–	–	1	1
	11	Cold Knot	–	–	–	1	–	1
	15	Waldridge	–	1	–	–	–	1
	20	Bigge's Main, boiler bursting	–	–	–	–	1	1
	21	Urpeth, falling down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	26	Belmont, falling down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	27	South Hetton, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
August	1	Monkwearmouth, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Whitwell, in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	4	Seaham, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
	„	Whitehaven	–	–	–	1	–	1
	7	Holywell, coal waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
	8	Threepthwaite, Cumberland	–	2	–	–	–	2
	„	Whitehaven	–	–	–	1	–	1
	14	Castle Eden, boy fell down a staple from seam to stone drift.	1	–	–	–	–	1
		Carried forward	4	4	–	3	9	20

		In Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokedamp.	Falls of Stone and Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
1854:—	Brought forward	4	4	–	3	9	20
August 16	Etherly, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
19	Charlaw	–	–	–	1	–	1
23	Springwell, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
29	Grange	–	–	–	1	–	1
„	Bolton, Cumberland, fell down pit	1	–	–	–	–	1
31	Killingworth, cage in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
September 1	Workington, killed by foul air	–	–	1	–	–	1
6	Killingworth, cage in shaft	–	–	–	–	1	1
15	Seaton Delaval	–	–	–	1	–	1
„	Whitehaven, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
16	Byer's Green, killed in engine house	–	–	–	–	1	1
„	Priest Croft, Cumberland	–	–	–	1	–	1
19	Houghton, crush of tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
23	Priest Croft	–	–	–	1	–	1
October 6	West Hetton, killed by winch	–	–	–	–	1	1
„	West Cramlington, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
9	East Cramlington	–	–	–	1	–	1
10	Whitworth	–	–	–	1	–	1
11	Thornley, per machinery	–	–	–	–	1	1
11	Castle Eden, fell down the staple	1	–	–	–	–	1
16	Whitworth, cages struck at meetings	2	–	–	–	–	2
25	Seaton, Cumberland, fall of coal down the shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
30	Elemore, Hetton	–	1	–	–	–	1
November 3	Cocken	–	–	–	1	–	1
4	Seghill, killed on incline	–	–	–	–	1	1
„	Shildon Lodge, rope got off the roll from imperfection of machinery.	2	–	–	–	–	2
10	Killingworth	–	–	–	1	–	1
11	Killingworth, killed by rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
13	Bowden Close, underground incline	–	–	–	–	1	1
14	Cramlington, explosion in a stone drift	–	2	–	–	–	2
17	Monkwearmouth, cage in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
22	Radcliffe, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
29	Pensher, fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	1
December 2	Willington Brancepeth	–	–	–	1	–	1
4	Cramlington, underground rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
6	Widcopen, run over by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
7	Woodhouse Close	–	–	–	1	–	1
8	Midgeholme	–	–	–	1	–	1
12	Mickley	–	–	–	1	–	1
15	Helda, killed by rollies	–	–	–	–	1	1
„	North Bitchburn	–	–	–	1	–	1
16	Thornley, run over by tubs	–	–	–	–	1	1
19	Acomb, fall of stone whilst the overman was drawing props.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„	Castle Eden, fell out of cage	1	–	–	–	–	1
22	Thornley, accident at engine	–	–	–	–	1	1
23	Flimby, Cumberland, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Total	15	7	1	23	23	69
	Synopsis since the Act passed.						
1851:—							
June 30	Eight months	13	8	1	21	29	72
Dec. 31	Six months	5	49	–	15	19	88
1852:—							
June 30	Ditto	17	33	1	19	27	97
Dec. 31	Ditto	11	5	–	26	16	58
1853:—							
June 30	Ditto	12	7	–	28	32	79
Dec. 31	Ditto	17	12	1	30	12	72
1854:—							
June 30	Ditto	11	4	1	21	21	58
Dec. 31	Ditto	15	7	1	23	23	69
	Aggregate	101	125	5	183	179	593
	Average	13	16	½	23	22½	74
	This half-year	15	7	1	23	23	69

To the Right Honourable Viscount PALMERSTON.

MY LORD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 16, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordship my half-yearly report of fatal accidents in the collieries of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, ending the 31st December last, and although the account does not exhibit a material diminution of the aggregate amount, yet the inconsiderable number arising from explosion shows that great care is practising, since in one third of the collieries, and these the most rapidly extending, great quantities of safety lamps are constantly employed, which, unless the greatest possible care was taken in the arrangements, would be liable to mismanagement, and to casualties from the indiscretion of some of the many incautious individuals to whom they are necessarily entrusted.

The general precautionary measures consist of having special persons appointed to the custody and examination of the lamps, and also the now almost universal practice of having the lamps locked, so that the thoughtless and unwary are unable to expose the naked light in the working places, an occurrence which has so frequently led to explosion.

I will take the liberty of remarking upon a few of the recorded cases, all the rest being casualties over which the utmost amount of inspection can scarcely be expected to operate, such as falls of the roof, boys being crushed by the tubs, or damaged by the machinery of inclined planes, &c.; for although the practice of the district ensures good attendance upon the people, yet in many cases these very managers (overmen and deputies) are themselves taken by surprise in the setting and drawing of timber; the hewers being only expected to set a casual prop in the absence of the deputy, and upon these occasions it is made a special subject of inquiry before the coroner and jury whether they are well looked after, and satisfactorily supplied with timber.

The explosion at Threepthwaite colliery in Cumberland, on the 8th August, which killed two men, took place in a drift which had been driven at a very abrupt angle amidst some troubles. It was well known to the workmen that gas (which could not well be dislodged) filled an inconsiderable space at the face of the drift; they had safety lamps at hand, yet in a moment of thoughtlessness they took in the naked lights, and although the fire was very limited yet the smallness of the drift prevented their escape from the after-damp, one being found dead when they got access to the drift, and the other died the next day.

Five persons, chiefly boys, have lost their lives by inadvertently falling down the main shafts, or down some of the internal staples communicating from seam to seam in the workings.

On October 16th two persons were killed by the cages striking against each other at meetings, and nine others were exposed to the greatest possible danger.

During the investigation it came out that no regulation existed as to the number of persons who were to be permitted to enter the cage, and also that the space at meetings and in other parts of the shaft did not exceed an inch, and that the cages had frequently come in contact with each other and with the shaft itself.

I caused the number of persons to be limited to eight, and the shaft to be widened at meetings, not only here but at the deep colliery at Seaton, where the small space between the cages had also frequently exhibited danger, and which had previously formed the subject of remonstrance from me, demanding that the clear space between the cages in these cases should be from four to six inches, which have been accomplished.

November 4th, two persons, overman and deputy, were killed in a shallow pit at Shildon Lodge, near Bishop Auckland.

The engine, which was temporary, stood at an unusual distance from the shaft; it also turned out that the rope shaft was very imperfectly secured, so that having slid forward at one end, the rope climbed up the horns of the rope-roll and so fell down to the shaft, which had the effect of jerking the two men out of the cage, a third, little boy, being providentially saved.

I took advantage of the circumstance, during the inquest, to lay before the jury the enclosed testimonials as to the utility of the safety apparatus applicable to the cages, and contended that had the apparatus been in use (which I have

endeavoured, hitherto without success, to have generally adopted) their lives would have been saved.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, coupled with caution for better attention to the machinery in future.

The explosion at Cramlington, on the 14th November, took place in a stone drift, which produced a small quantity of inflammable air, which had lodged in a recess of the roof. The men who worked in this drift were experienced deputies, but being unexpectedly called to this work, which had been standing over the week's end, they went incautiously in without a safety lamp, and notwithstanding the smallness of the fire, both being able to get home, they died in a day or two after.

A little boy who was with them proved that as they passed inby, one of them remarked that they ought to have brought their safety lamp, which they had left at the shaft, but apprehending no danger they passed on, and came unexpectedly in contact with the gas.

I have made great efforts to induce the colliers to do something towards insuring their lives, but in vain, as it is very grievous to witness the destitution in which many of their families are left under these fatal accidents; which tempts me to suggest, for your Lordship's consideration, whether in the amended Act some limited power might not be given to coroners' juries to impose a fine for the benefit of the survivors in cases where a certain amount of indiscretion is proved against the owners or agents, although not deserving the infliction of manslaughter.

With regard to recovering penalties under Lord Campbell's Act, a difficulty arises in the plaintiff, perhaps a widow or children, having to take out letters of administration, at the expense of several pounds, whilst these legal proceedings would also produce hostility in the owners, who generally give the relatives some gratuity, as well as favour the working members of the family, although such gratuity may fall very far short of what might be awarded by the coroner and jury under the provisions of an amended Act of Parliament.

I think it right to mention again to your Lordship the inconvenience of the present principle of giving notice of inquests and adjourned inquests, inasmuch as the coroners have it in their power utterly to prevent the attendance of the Inspector, at the same time conforming with the law; whereas if duplicate notices, allowing ample time, were sent to the Inspector (direct) he might attend many inquests from which he is now debarred, and which would bring him much more frequently in communication with the collieries and the people.

Upon the whole I submit to your Lordship that, considering the important increase of output constantly going on, and a consequent increase of risk, that the casualties in this district are as few as can be expected, especially those arising in the shafts, where the rapidity of the motion in winding the people apparently leads to so much danger, and is so frequently attended with fatal results elsewhere.

I may also remark upon the absence of any extensive explosions, for in the isolated cases herein recorded they have nearly all arisen from the inadvertence of the persons themselves; and with respect to the ordinary routine of accidents they are of that nature which no amount of detailed inspection would counteract, for in justice to the owners and managers (with very few exceptions) I may remark that there is an universal willingness of attending to suggestions, and a desire of doing everything possible to prevent accident.

I have, &c.

MATTHIAS DUNN,
Mine Inspector.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

PATENT SAFETY CAGES FOR MINES.

I have endeavoured to procure the adoption of an apparatus to be affixed to the cage, the invention of Messrs. White and Grant, of Glasgow, the object of which is twofold; First, to arrest the cage in case of the breakage of rope or chain by a pair of teeth wheels which grasp the spears or slides; second, in case the cage is about to be wound over the pulley, a disengaging apparatus similar to that upon the pile-driver takes effect, and the former apparatus arrests the cage. The cost of the above is now so much reduced, that I anticipate its getting into general use in the course of a little time. The subjoined certificates will show how generally and beneficially it is adopted in Scotland.

Names of a few of the more prominent Iron and Coal Masters of Scotland, with the number of Patent Safety Cages they have in constant use in their Works.

	In use.	Orders to make.
William Dixon, Esq., Govan Iron Works	12	0
„ „ Calder Iron Works	15	0
„ „ Possel Colliery	8	0
Monkland Iron and Steel Company	20	6
Langloan Iron Company	14	14
John Wilson, Esq., Dundyvan, Kinniel, Lugar, and Muirkirk Iron Works	24	30
William Baird and Co., Gartsherrie	8	32
Carron Iron Company, Falkirk	18	12
Lochgelly Iron Company	10	0
Forth Iron Company	20	2
Combination of Airdrie Coal Masters	15	0
Archd. Russell, Wishaw Collieries	10	0
Lord Belhaven	4	0
Duke of Buccleugh	3	0
Duke of Hamilton	8	0
Jonh Horn, Esq.	6	0
	195	96

In short, every coal master in Scotland has more or less of them.

Note of a few of the Accidents prevented by our Patent Safety Cages.

June 1851.—At Stevenston Colliery, Holytown, four men prevented from being overwound on a two-story double cage, the engine being beyond the control of the engineman, caused by the breakage of the tramp.

July 1851.—Rope broke at Omoa Iron Works: cage arrested with its load. At this work there are sixteen in constant use, and there would have been frequent accidents, both from ropes breaking and overwinding, but happily prevented by their adoption.

July 1851.—Barlieth Colliery, Kilmarnock, cage and load prevented from being overwound. A similar accident occurred previously to getting our safety cages, when the damage done to the machinery cost upwards of 70*l*.

Sept. 1851.—Five boys' lives would have been sacrificed by being overwound on a very high pit-head frame, at Forth Iron Co.'s Works. The cage and its valuable load were safely arrested underneath the pit-head pulley. Also, one instance of a rope breaking with a man on the cage; and very numerous instances with loads of minerals.

Feb. 1852.—At Govan Iron Works, the rim of a pit-head pulley broke, the sudden jerk severed the wire rope, but the cage and its load were arrested 50 fathoms from the surface, with a load of two tons.

Feb. 1852.—At Carron Iron Co.'s Works, a cage overdrawn with one man on it: it was safely arrested underneath the pit-head pulley.

Dec. 1852.—At Springhill Colliery, Bailieston, cage and load overdrawn: in consequence of the dense fog, the engineman did not see the mark on the rope.

Mr. Ainsworth, of Cleator, Cumberland, states that, in consequence of the short distance between platform and top of pit-head frame, the cages were frequently overwound, and much damage done; but since the adoption of our safety cages, those kind of accidents have been entirely prevented.

May 1852.—Mr. James Stuart, Omoa Iron Works, informs us that there have been nearly twenty instances where accidents would have occurred at their pits, both in overwinding and ropes breaking, which were effectually prevented by our safety cages.

June 2, 1852.—Two men overdrawn at Mr. Russell's pit, Wishaw, but were safely arrested at the top of pit-head frame. Mr. Russell says that it is worth the price of twenty cages.

Oct. 8, 1852.—Mr. Dixon's Pit, Rutherglen. Accident prevented by over winding one man on the cage.

March 10, 1853.—Mr. Watts' Pit, Slamanan. Rope broke, two men on the cage; they were instantly arrested, having sustained no injury.

March 11, 1853.—At Mr. Robert Bell's Pit, Wishaw, one cage and man overwound; but, being arrested, sustained no injury.

Sept 14, 1853.—At Duke of Hamilton's Pit, Redding Colliery, a cage and one man overdrawn: sustained no injury.

Dec. 9, 1853.—At Kilmarnock, a boy on the top of hutch of coal was overwound; sustained no injury.

Many numerons other instances, of more recent date, could be given; but the above will give the idea of the kind of accidents usually occuring and prevented.

Terms upon which Messrs. White and Grant have now determined to supply their Improved Safety Apparatus, to be applied to Cages in the Drawing of Coals, &c., viz.:—

	In one Purchase Payment.
Apparatus for a Cage carrying a single tub - - - -	£10 10 0
Do. do. carrying tubs one above the other - -	11 10 0
Do. for a Double Cage, two abreast, if under 4 feet wide -	12 10 0
Do. do. do. if above 4 feet -	15 0 0

For the purpose of keeping the Apparatus in a uniform working condition, it is advisable to have some spare sets of materials for the parts most likely to get out of order; therefore,

A set of new Eccentrics - - - - - - - -	£0 10 0
A set of new Springs, four in number, according to strength, from - - - - - - - - -	£1 2 0 to 1 6 0
Disconnecting-catch Spring - - - - - - - -	0 3 0

These are the prices delivered in Glasgow; and printed instructions will be supplied with the Apparatus, which should be placed in the hands of responsible persons upon the colliery. Since the Apparatus may now be commanded at such a moderate rate, it must be satisfactory to colliery owners to have it in operation.

White and Grant, Engineers,
Dalmarnock Road, Glasgow.

II.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District, for the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.—By Joseph Dickinson, Esq.

My Lord, Manchester, July 27, 1854.

I have the honour to enclose my half-yearly Report as an Inspector of Coal Mines, and to be

Your Lordship's, &c.
Joseph Dickinson.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Manchester, July 27, 1854.

Colliery accidents in the district of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, during the half year ended 30th of June 1854, have amounted to 92, and the deaths arising therefrom to 187; being an increase both in accidents and killed, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The large number of deaths comprises 89 lost in the second great explosion in the Arley Pits at Ince Hall, Wigan.

13 of the accidents were explosions of firedamp, attended with the loss of	103	lives.
30 by falls of roof and coal and sides of workings	31	„
30 shaft accidents	34	„
19 miscellaneous accidents	19	„

In explosions of firedamp and shaft accidents, which form the best test of the manager's care and skill, there is, I am sorry to observe, an increase under both heads, viz., in explosions 1 accident and 32 deaths, and in shafts 14 accidents and 17 deaths; miscellaneous accidents have also increased 9 accidents and 9 deaths; in falls of roof there is a decrease of 7 accidents and 7 deaths; being a total increase of 17 accidents and 51 killed.

In the account of the explosions two instances appear where the explosion is the fourth in the same colliery within three years, and amongst the shaft accidents is a case of death by a stone falling from the side of the shaft, which is the second fatal accident from the same cause in the same shaft.

Summary of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District during the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.

Number of Accidents.		Number of Lives lost.
13	By explosions of firedamp, including the second great explosion at Ince Hall	103
30	By falls of roof and coal and sides of workings	31
8	By falling down shafts, 4 being from mouthings	8
2	Thrown off by collision of baskets in ascending pits	2
1	Falling off whilst carrying tramplates up the pit	1
3	Crushed by cage in shafts	3
9	By materials falling down shafts, viz., 4 by falls of stone, &c. from sides of shafts, causing 7 deaths; 3 by pieces of coal falling down the pits upon persons at the bottom; 1 by a tub falling out of the opposite cage, killing 2 persons who were ascending; and 1 by a tram falling from an endless winding-chain in a shaft, killing a person at the bottom	13

Summary of Fatal Accidents and Loss of Life, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Accidents.		Number of Lives lost.
3	By breakages of machinery, &c. whilst persons were descending pits, viz., 1 by the engine crank breaking, 1 the windlass spike, and 1 by the breakage of a basket-iron - - -	3
1	Drawn up to the pulley - - - - - -	1
1	Upset from a scaffold in a shaft - - - - -	1
2	In ladder pits, 1 by falling off, and the other by a scaffold giving way whilst he was repairing it - - - - -	2
5	Run over and crushed by trams on inclines and levels underground, and in taking trams out of the cage - - -	5
4	Run over and crushed by waggons on the surface - - -	4
6	Entangled and crushed by machinery - - - -	6
1	By a steam-boiler bursting in the mine - - - -	1
1	By the explosion of a shot whilst he was attempting to re-open a hole which had missed fire - - - - -	1
1	By a large door falling upon him - - - - -	1
1	Suffocated by chokedamp in the bottom of a pit - - -	1
92		187

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District, during the Half Year ended the 30th of June 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
Jan. 3	1	Ruabon Coal and Coke Works.	Ruabon, Denbigh	Ruabon Coal and Coke Company.	E. Hughes (boy)	Falling down one of the pits	–	1	–	–	1
6	2	Rainford	Rainford, Lancashire	Thomas Harding	One person	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
9	3	Stoneclough	Bolton, Lancashire	Knowles and Stott	A boy	Falling off ladders in ladder pit	–	1	–	–	1
10	4	Mostyn	Mostyn, Flintshire	J. T. Cookney	R. Hughes	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
11	5	Cliviger	Todmorden, Lancashire	Cliviger Coal Company	J. Greenwood (boy)	Caught by an incline chain, and drawn round the pulley.	1	–	–	–	1
13	6	Edge Lane and Dryclough.	Oldham, Lancashire	Evans, Barker, and Co.	G. Beswick	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
14	7	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works.	Wigan, Lancashire	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	T. Wignall	Falling out of mouthing in shaft	–	1	–	–	1
17	8	Bromfield	Mold, Flintshire	Rev. Benjamin Crompton	John Jones	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
18	9	Hurst Knowl	Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.	J. Whitaker and Sons	A. Cadman	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
„	10	Laffak	St. Helen's, Lancashire	John and Thomas Johnson	Three persons	Ditto	–	–	–	3	3
19	11	Coppull	Chorley, Lancashire	John Hargreaves, Jun.	R. Howarth	Thrown down the shaft by a collision of the ascending and descending baskets.	–	1	–	–	1
„	12	Charnock	Ditto	John Smith	W. Whitfield (15)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	13	Broad Oak	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Bournes and Robinson	J. Tarbuck	Hurt on railway incline	1	–	–	–	1
21	14	Sankey Brook	Ditto	Sankey Brook Collery Company.	Mary Yates	Run over by a waggon on railway	1	–	–	–	1
23	15	Blackleyhurst	Ditto	Samuel Stock	R. Heaton (17)	Falling down Senela Green Pit	–	1	–	–	1
24	16	Marsden	Burnley, Lancashire	Executors of late J. Hargreaves	J. Blakeborough	Crushed by cage whilst examining a shaft for repairs.	–	1	–	–	1
25	17	Ravenhead	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Bromilow, Haddock, and Co.	J. Rigby (stoker)	Crushed by the parallel motion of one of the engines.	1	–	–	–	1
27	18	Westhoughton	Bolton, Lancashire	William Barton	J. Aspinall (boy)	Fall of top coal	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
Jan. 31	19	Gidlow and Swinley	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Executors of late J. Rylands -	I. Thornley (engineer).	Bursting of a steam-boiler at bottom of pit.	1	–	–	–	1
„	20	Westleigh Lane -	Leigh, Lancashire - -	Samuel Banks - - -	T. Gregory (engineer).	Killed by the fly-wheel of the engine -	1	–	–	–	1
							6	6	6	4	22
Feb. 1	1	Coppull - -	Chorley, Lancashire -	John Hargreaves, Jun. - -	J. Booth - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
3	2	Kirkless Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Kirkless Hall Company - -	J. Reeves - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
6	3	Worsley - - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	Bridgwater Trustees - -	J. Allen (27) -	A scaffold in ladder-pit giving way whilst he was repairing it.	–	1	–	–	1
7	4	Holme House - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Henry Woods - - -	Four men - -	Fall of stuff from side of sinking pit -	–	4	–	–	4
10	5	Broad Oak - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	Bournes and Robinson - -	William Hosley -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
13	6	Brymbo - - -	Wrexham, Denbighshire -	Brymbo Company - - -	J. Jones (16) -	Falling out of mouthing whilst about to ascend the pit.	–	1	–	–	1
16	7	Atherton - -	Chowbent, Lancashire -	John Fletcher and others -	S. Ashcroft (22) -	Explosion of firedamp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
„	8	Standish - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	John Taylor - - -	B. Heaton (16) -	Piece of coal falling upon him from an ascending tub as he was standing in the pit bottom.	–	1	–	–	1
18	9	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Ditto - - -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Eighty-nine persons	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	89	89
„	10	Ravenhead - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	Bromilow, Haddock, and Co. -	T. Large - -	Fall of roof in higher delf - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	11	Groes - - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	Jonathan Davis - - -	E. Phillip - -	Falling into the pit whilst getting off the pyche or tram on which he had just ascended.	–	1	–	–	1
21	12	Padiham - -	Burnley, Lancashire -	Executors of late J. Hargreaves	R. Fort (14) -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
27	13	Poynton - - -	Poynton, Cheshire - -	Lord Vernon - - -	S. Smith - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
							–	8	6	90	104

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
Mar. 3	1	Dunkirk - -	Dukinfield, Cheshire -	Dunkirk Coal Company -	William Crompton (boy).	Crushed by a tram which he was drawing	1	–	–	–	1
„	2	Duxbury - -	Chorley, Lancashire -	Thos. and Wm. Whittle -	T. Yates - -	Breakage of the basket whilst he was about to descend the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
6	3	Land - - -	Rochdale, Lancashire -	James Dearden - - -	T. Hartley - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
,	4	Ladyshore - -	Bolton, Lancashire -	John Fletcher - - -	J. Mort (the under-looker).	Explosion of firedamp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
11	5	Ince - - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	A. F. Halliburton - -	T. Sergeant -	Fall of roof in Arley mine - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	6	Bellfield - -	Rochdale, Lancashire -	John Knowles and Co. - -	W. Duxbury (boy)	Crushed between the cage and the catches.	–	1	–	–	1
14	7	Duckworth Hall -	Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire	Simpson and Young - -	Two boys - -	A tub falling out of the opposite cage as they were ascending the pit.	–	2	–	–	2
15	8	Worsley - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	Bridgewater Trustees - -	C. Lovatt - -	Drawn against the pulley when about to descend Dixon Green pit.	–	1	–	–	1
16	9	Holland - - -	Upholland, Lancashire -	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	J. Peel (21) -	Piece of coal falling down the pit upon him whilst he was at the bottom.	–	1	–	–	1
18	10	Harwood - -	Over Darwen, Lancashire	J. and J. Place - - -	J. Entwistle (the colliery manager).	The piston rod breaking whilst he was putting some tallow upon it.	1	–	–	–	1
„	11	Kirkless Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Kirkless Hall Company -	H. Hodgkins -	Fall of coal in cannel pit - - -	–	–	1	–	1
20	12	Black Brook - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	Bromilow, brother, and Sothern	R. Chisnall -	A large door which was out of repair falling upon him.	1	–	–	–	1
„	13	Agecroft - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	A. Knowles and Sons - -	T. Ramsden (boy)	Run over by waggon on jig brow -	1	–	–	–	1
22	14	Prescot Brook -	Prescot, Lancashire -	David Bromilow and Co. -	W. Stockley(collier)	Falling out of box in ascending the pit with some tram-plates.	–	1	–	–	1
23	15	Cockey Moor - -	Bury, Lancashire - -	James Knowles - - -	I. Hellam - -	Hurt by the capstan - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
Mar. 24	16	Moss Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Moss Hall Coal Company -	Young man -	Breakage of coupling chain on underground incline.	1	–	–	–	1
25	17	Glade Hill - -	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	J. and T. Johnson - -	B. Gilroy (boy) -	Crushed by trams in level - - -	1	–	–	–	1
30	18	Moss Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Moss Hall Coal Company -	E. Aspinall (17) -	Explosion of firedamp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
							7	7	3	2	19
Apr. 4	1	Dukinfield - -	Dukinfield, Cheshire -	Dukinfield Coal Company -	W. Ashworth -	Explosion of firedamp - - -	–	–	–	1	1
„	2	Rose Bridge - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Case and Morris - -	D. Tovey (21) -	Fall of stone from side of shaft (second accident in same pit).	–	1	–	–	1
8	3	Bickershaw - -	Ditto - - -	Ackers, Whitley, and Co. -	R. Ascroft -	Fall of roof in drawing props - -	–	–	1	–	1
11	4	Little Lever - -	Bolton, Lancashire -	A. Knowles and Sons -	P. Darlington -	Fall of coal in 6 feet mine - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	5	Bryn - - -	Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire.	Wm. Garstang and Son -	T. Sanderson -	Precipitated down the shaft by the baskets coming in collision.	–	1	–	–	1
15	6	Pickley Heys - -	Leigh, Lancashire - -	Thos. Lowe and Co. - -	W. Hilton - -	Ditto ditto by the breaking of the windlass spike.	–	1	–	–	1
19	7	Fairbottom - -	Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.	Leeses and Booth - - -	J. Hollinsworth -	The falling in of the side of the Nelson pit	–	1	–	–	1
21	8	Cockey Moor - -	Bury, Lancashire - -	James Knowles and Co. -	J. Mills - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	9	Pemberton - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Jonathan Blundell and Son -	I. Moss (35) -	Explosion of firedamp (died 29th) -	–	–	–	1	1
22	10	Frood - - -	Wrexham, Denbighshire -	I. M. Kelley - - -	R. Davis - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	11	Stoneclough - -	Bolton, Lancashire -	Knowles and Stott - -	H. Holt (20) -	Explosion of firedamp (died 21st May)	–	–	–	1	1
25	12	Agecroft - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	A. Knowles and Sons - -	E. Worthington -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
28	13	Plas Isa - - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	Samuel Giller - - -	T. Brellis - -	Breakage of crank, &c. of winding-engine whilst he was descending the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
							–	5	5	3	13

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
May 4	1	Worsley - - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	Bridgewater Trustees - -	T. Berry (58) -	Fall of coal in Sanderson's pits - -	–	–	1	–	1
9	2	Norley Hall - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Executors of late John Daglish	T. Gaskell (the hooker on).	Piece of coal falling down the pit -	–	1	–	–	1
12	3	Platt Lane - -	Ditto - - -	Wright and Taylor - -	D. Simpkin - -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	4	Bank House - -	Oldham, Lancashire -	Charles Taylor - - -	J. Wood - -	Capsized off a scaffold in the pit by a pump tree which was being wound up.	–	1	–	–	1
13	5	Smithfold - -	Little Hulton, Lancashire	John Gibson and Co. - -	R. Howarth (14) -	Fall of roof in Victoria pit - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	6	Ladyshore - -	Bolton, Lancashire - -	John Fletcher - - -	J. Taylor (32) -	Fall of roof in Five Quarter mine -	–	–	1	–	1
17	7	Ruabon - - -	Ruabon, Denbighshire -	New British Iron Company -	Jane Bowen (16) -	Falling down a gin pit - - -	–	1	–	–	1
19	8	Denton - - -	Manchester, Lancashire -	J. Fletcher Fletcher - -	G. Knowles (49) -	Crushed by the drums whilst adjusting the shaft ropes.	1	–	–	–	1
20	9	Westminster - -	Wrexham, Denbighshire -	Westminster Coal Company -	T. Salisbury (15) -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
22	10	Great Boys - -	Tyldesley, Lancashire -	Executors of late Wm. Atkin	P. Seddon (27) -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
23	11	Platt Lane - -	Wigan, Lancashire - -	Wright and Taylor - -	T. Bragg (boy) -	Falling out of mouthing in a shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
27	12	Dunkenhalgh Park -	Church, Lancashire -	Joseph Barnes - - -	J. Yates - -	A shot exploding whilst he was attempting to re-open a hole which had missed fire.	1	–	–	–	1
„	13	Orrell - - -	Wigan, Lancashire -	W. H. Brancker and Co. -	W. Brown (17) -	Crushed between the cage and woodwork of the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
							2	5	5	1	13
June 3	1	Norbury - -	Norbury, Cheshire -	Clayton and Brooke - -	2 Colliers - -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	2	–	2
„	2	Meadows House -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Anthony Eccles - - -	Levi Hulme (19) -	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
6	3	Tyldesley - -	Tyldesley, Lancashire -	Green and Co. - - -	I. Cowsell - -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
7	4	Coppull - - -	Chorley, Lancashire -	John Hargrave, jun. - -	I. Hunter - -	Falling out of mouthing in No. 2 pit -	–	1	–	–	1
8	5	Strangeways Hall -	Wigan, Lancashire -	Strangeways Hall Coal Company.	I. Magnall - -	Crushed by train of waggons on surface	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:											
June 8	6	Mostyn	Mostyn, Flintshire	I. T. Cookney	J. Lloyd, boy	Crushed by tram on incline in pit	1	–	–	–	1
10	7	Strawberry	Billinge, Lancashire	Ed. Birchall	A man	Suffocated by chokedamp whilst examining a pumping pit.	1	–	–	–	1
16	8	Stoneclough	Bolton, Lancashire	Knowles and Stott	R. Ridings (19)	Fal of roof in Cotton Tree pit	–	–	1	–	1
20	9	Whiston	Prescot, Lancashire	John Yates and Co.	W. Mancross (16)	Fall of stone from side of pit	–	1	–	–	1
21	10	Strangeways Hall	Wigan, Lancashire	Strangeways Hall Coal Company.	G. Churnsides	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
26	11	Westminster	Wrexham, Denbighshire	Westminster Coal Company	T. Griffiths (35)	Explosion of fire damp	–	–	–	1	1
27	12	Poynton and Worth	Poynton, Cheshire	Lord Vernon	J. Williamson	Fall of roof in quarry pit, Worth	–	–	1	–	1
28	13	Stoneclough	Bolton, Lancashire	Knowles and Stott	Banksman	Crushed by waggon against a post supporting a coal screen.	1	–	–	–	1
30	14	Dunkenhalgh Park	Church, Lancashire	Joseph Barnes	The hooker-on	A tram falling down the pit upon him, the tackling chain which connected it to an endless winding chain having broken.	–	1	–	–	1
„	15	Bank Top	Bury, Lancashire	Knowles and Hall	I. Greenhalgh	Explosion of firedamp, died 9th July	–	–	–	1	1
							4	3	6	3	16

The explosions of firedamp occurred as follows:—

18th January.—Hurst Knowl Colliery.—One person died from burns by an explosion at his candle, which he had placed a few yards back whilst brushing out firedamp from his place of work. In this instance there was no fireman to see the places safe for the men and boys to enter. Hurst Knowl explosion.

Same day.—Laffak Colliery, St. Helens.—Three deaths from burns by an explosion at the edge of a goaf. The lighting of the gas was traced to a boy's opening a safety lamp; discipline with regard to using lights appearing to be lax. Laffak explosion.

16th February.—Atherton Colliery.—A young man burnt to death on entering with a naked light into a small quantity of firedamp which had accumulated at the dip side of a brick and mortar stopping between the intake and return air levels. Atherton explosion.

18th February.—Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works, Arley Pits Explosion.—89 lives lost; 37 of the deceased were burt, 18 of them being badly burnt; the others appeared to have died by suffocation by afterdamp only. This great explosion so soon succeeding the great explosion in the same pits on the 24th of March last year, when 58 were killed, has obtained for this colliery an unenviable notoriety. On the occurrence of the first of these explosions, discipline appeared to be so lax, and the workings so disadvantageously arranged for ventilation, that the result was what might have been expected. Subsequently, however, discipline appeared to have been amended, and the amount of air nearly doubled; the system of working remaining complicated as before. Arley Pits, Ince Hall second great explosion. Discipline.

Simplicity of arrangement in working even flat seams is a main safeguard in ventilation. But in steep seams, like those of Ince Hall, where workings are carried on extensively to the rise of the shafts, and the return air mixed with light gases requires drawing a considerable distance down hill, its importance can scarcely be over-estimated. The changeable proportion of gases in return air, and the varying velocity at which it travels, preclude defining any set limit whence it may be safely drawn downwards. Any descent is objectionable; and when extended, as in this Ince Hall case, to the carrying on of extensive workings 70 yards perpendicular above the entrance of the return air to the upcast shaft, with airways so contracted as to require by furnace ventilation a pressure of two inches of water-gauge at the bottom of the shafts, it seems positively dangerous. Were friction the only consideration, it would be surmountable by an increased number of shorter splits, or by enlarging the area of the air-courses. But light elastic gases, even under the most favourable circumstances, do not readily flow down-hill; and if the velocity of the currents and pressure of air so mixed be great, the balance seems more easily deranged by slight matters, such as fluctuations of temperature, the lengthening or shortening of an air-course by cut-throughs as they progress, or the greater or less length of bratticing used, and variations in the area of the space behind it, or by storms such as raged at the time of this explosion, matters, which in well-ventilated flat seams, or in steep seams ventilated on the ascensional principle, are of minor importance. Ventilation.

At the time of the Ince Hall accident, workings were in full operation at almost every available part of the seam; some in fresh coal at the face of the numerous levels, and others in a tract close to the shafts. An upper seam also, to which further allusion will not be made, was being worked by mouthings or openings into the same shafts, and ventilated by them. With air at the pressure named,—two inches of water,—a pressure seldom exceeded in furnace ventilation, the closeness of the stoppings, crossings, air-doors, &c., would at all times be under severe test and liable to leakage. Doors, especially near the shafts, should have been avoided. With workings, however, at all points, such an arrangement was out of the question, and the ventilation at the outset had to depend, first, upon a pair of doors in constant use between the shafts, then upon another pair about 100 yards along the main level, and again at about 160 yards further in upon another pair leading into the workings extending back to the shafts. Leakage at any one of these points, situate close to the shafts, and before the air had fairly set out on its course, would at once have cut off the air from the inner workings and fouled them.

The pits being deep—414 yards—would greatly counteract atmospheric influences. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note, that at the time of explosion such influences, with the exception of the barometer, which had been rising for some hours, were extremely unfavourable; and if the ventilation was in any way

overstrained, they may have turned the balance. The wind was boisterous, and had been so for some days; and the hour of the occurrence, too, early in the afternoon, was just the time when the temperature is highest, and the amount of ventilation consequently at its lowest, both as regards the quantity and quality of the air. It was also the time when the workmen had been in full operation for several hours, and numerous fresh feeders had doubtless been opened, from which firedamp would be actively issuing, all tending to overpower the ventilation. The centre of the explosion too, was found at two rise drifts situate about 140 yards from the shafts, at a point where a large body of return air passed. These drifts were chambers driven uphill, and naturally fitted to hold firedamp; and the fire had evidently been keen in them, the coal at the sides being blistered. The flame could be traced from them to near the furnace, and for about 300 yards back into the workings in the opposite direction, by some door fittings near the furnace, and a tarred brattice cloth in the workings being found on fire, and also by the clothes and bodies of the deceased within that range being burnt; but these drifts were the only place where the coal was charred. And further, as no person had been at work in the drifts that day, defective bratticing might have been, therefore, more readily overlooked, or a tub found in the place contrary to rule might have interrupted the ventilation, and the places may have been standing full of firedamp; or as a fresh holing, affecting the return air-course had that day been made, close to the floor of the air-way, near the bottom of these drifts, it may have disturbed the balance of the numerous splits into which the ventilation was divided, and have fouled a return, and an eddy may have been occasioned and the gas caused to settle in the drifts. The drifts themselves would hold about 3,500 cubic feet of firedamp, which would spread out to a great distance in flame; and as the workings were very dusty, it would be aggravated by the burning of the coal dust raised by the blast, and by these alone may the mischief have been occasioned. If the return air was laden with gas, as supposed, the flame would spread out still further, and we have thus the elements for the charge accounted for in a simple and natural way.

Site and probable cause of explosion.

Davy-lamps were used exclusively in the inner workings; and, except in the levels about the bottom of the down-cast, which were lighted with gas conveyed from the surface,* and the furnace, which was fed with return air, no naked light was allowed down the pits. Gunpowder for blasting was permitted, under the restriction of the shots being fired by specially appointed persons only. Although guarded by these precautions, it was nevertheless to the firing of a shot that the explosion was almost unanimously attributed. Close to the bottom of the drifts referred to, a fusee of safety fuse was found burnt into a hole, the powder remaining unfired. A coil of the same fuse laying on the floor in the same place, was a little scorched, doubtless by the flame of the firedamp, but not lighted; and, though the fire would be less intense on the floor, still, as the coil of fuse was not lighted, it tends to show that the fusee for the shot was lighted by hand. The body of the collier also, whose place the shot was in, was found where it appeared likely he would be on his shot being fired; and the body of the fireman, whose duty it was to light the shot, was also found close to the same spot;—all indicating that the shot was being lighted at the moment of the explosion, and, from its contiguity to the charred drifts, that by it the firedamp was ignited.

Mode of lighting and using lights.

Ignition of the explosion.

The supposition that the explosion occurred from a sudden and unexpected outburst of firedamp from a fall of roof was put forth, and as it afforded an easy and pleasant way of explaining the accident, without involving responsibility, besides being plausible, it was generally adopted as the favourite solution. It was not, however, unattended with improbabilities. No fall in these pits had ever before been known to give off firedamp. The Company's "metal" man, who did the roof and floor work, and had seen falls of roofs of all kinds take place, spoke to the apparent absence of firedamp on every occasion. A local viewer, who for twenty years had worked the same seam extensively in a neighbouring colliery, never knew the roof in question give off any hurtful amount of firedamp. Precedent for the supposition was therefore wanting. Fissures whence firedamp might have issued were looked for at the place, but none detected. Still it might have issued without fissures being found, or, as

Supposition as to origin of the explosion.

* Forced down 414 yards by a pressure stated at 5 inches of water.

was supposed, a cavity might have been occasioned by a subsidence or "swag" of the strata, which became filled with firedamp before the fall took place, and was given off, as not unfrequently happens, on the fall occurring. Circumstances, however, did not well bear out such a view in this instance. The swag, if any indeed did exist, had not extended into the sides beyond the fall. It is therefore questionable whether sufficient firedamp could have been thus liberated to account for the wide-spread flame. The absence of dust, too, both upon any part of the fallen materials and in the cavity whence they had fallen, whilst everything around was set in with the dust of the explosion, indicated the fall that had occurred after the explosion. The fact also of there being other falls of roof as well as the one referred to, and that arching had fallen, showed the blast to have been powerful, and that the falls were in all probability consequent upon it. In the absence of dust on the fall or in the cavity, it was then further supposed that part of the fall had occurred before the explosion, and the remainder after it; and it was stated that such could be traced by a substratum of dust extending the whole length of the upper fall. Neither myself nor my colleague, Mr. Wynne, whom I had called in to assist in the investigation, could see any such trace, although we were the first to look for it, and had examined one of the cuttings into the fall, where it was said to have been afterwards found. Had the supposed first fall been shown to be small, its subsequent covering would have been more probable; but being a large one, said to be traceable throughout the entire length of the upper fall, about fifty yards in length, its entire obliteration both in the roof and on the floor, as effectually as though a scale like a tablecloth had been taken off one and spread over the other, is not so easily realized. But the greatest difficulty, perhaps, in the way of the supposition of an outburst, is in the fact of the two rise drifts being the centre of the explosion. The firedamp, to have got there from the outburst, as supposed, must have passed through sundry intervening workings, and been arrested by the shot at the identical moment of its reaching the rise drifts,—places, it may be repeated, which formed in themselves natural receptacles for firedamp, and where, as no one had that day been working, firedamp might have been lurking undetected.

The firedamp.

Evidence enough, however, has been received to establish the danger of the mine; and if it be from sudden outbursts or natural fouling, explosions seem no longer excusable in the absence of any apparent precaution. The firedamp in the pits in question was stated in evidence at the first explosion to be sharper in firing than the firedamp commonly met with, a view which, with the exception of that of a few other collieries, my own opinion coincides. Firedamp generally when mixed with fresh air explodes with a very small bluish cap to the flame, but, circumstances being similar, the firedamp of this and a few other mines has appeared to me to give unusually little indication before firing. It may possibly appear by analyses that olefiant gas is present in some of the quicker firedamp, or that it is mixed with less than the usual proportion of nitrogen or carbonic acid. The fact, however, of its being known or supposed to be more than usually subtile from the sudden manner in which it fires in the lamp, sometimes before any cap has been detected, shows the great care required in ventilating, and the mode of lighting and using lights in this mine.

Additional precautions requir

With regard to future operations, the points to be guarded at, as they have occurred to me, are set forth in my letter to the Company, of the 11th of May last, as follows:—

"Having on the 11th instant made further inspection of the Arley Pits, at the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works, and also ascertained particulars as to the additional precautions intended to be taken in carrying on the mine, I beg to submit for your consideration the following observations.

"1st. With reference to the recommendations in Messrs. Forster and Elliot's Report of the 5th instant, which may be summed up as follows, viz.:

"That the aircourses be enlarged.

"That all the return air be passed through a dumb drift, clear of the furnace.

"That the return air from goaves or large wastes do not pass working places or along main rolley ways.

"That naked lights and gunpowder be discontinued except in particular places where permitted by the viewer. The shots to be fired by good experienced overmen.

" That the safety lamps have glass cylinders to prevent tobacco being lighted at them.

" The first three of these recommendations have my concurrence. The remaining two I consider incomplete. It having been proved that two awful explosions have occurred by firing shots in this mine—the shot in the latter instance having been fired by one of your most careful and experienced foremen—it seems necessary that gunpowder be entirely prohibited. And with regard to the safety lamps, if it be determined to use glass lamps, I think they should be of such construction that the light becomes extinguished when in an explosive atmosphere.

" 2nd. It appears of importance in a firey mine dipping at the rate of 1 in 6 or 1 in 7, like the mine in question, that the workings should not extend beyond a certain distance to the rise of the shafts. The rise workings have now reached 500 yards from the shaft levels, or about 70 yards perpendicular above the bottom of the shafts. It is questionable whether this limit be safe, but I am quite satisfied it ought not to be exceeded; and it is highly desirable that an air pit be sunk to the rise to relieve it. The point in the Mesnes property spoken of for an air pit is about 1,100 yards to the rise of the present shaft levels, a distance which should not be attempted uphill, and which is such as to point to the necessity and desireableness of an intermediate pit.

" 3rd. As the present system of working entails greatly increased risk of explosions, it seems highly important that it should be altered to the most approved system of working in similar seams. Having men getting coal at so many points along the numerous long levels necessitates openings from the main roads at points where the pressure of air is great, and where, if leakage take place, the inner workings may be almost entirely deprived of ventilation. Driving the levels to the boundary, and working the coal backwards from the extremities, seems the safest method; but if your determination be, as I understand it is, to work the coal forwards as at present, it would add much to the safe working if the working places were confined to near the face of the levels, and not scattered from the pits to the face of the levels, as at present. Keeping the workings in a compact form would enable you to secure the air to the face of the workings by permanent stoppings without the intervention of the numerous air doors and crossings."

Ladyshore explosion.

6th March.—Ladyshore Colliery.—The underlooker of the colliery, James Mort, burnt and crushed to death by the explosion of some firedamp which had been accumulated under a scaffold in a sinking pit, the outlet at the sides being closed by mortar, &c., falling upon the scaffold.

Moss Hall explosion.

30th March.—Moss Hall Colliery.—One person burnt in taking a candle into a place which had been standing for several weeks. It was known that a little firedamp was in the place, and no reason was advanced why it should not have been dislodged by bratticed air. The men, it appeared, had been warned against taking a light into the place; but as they were working with naked lights when engaged cutting a drift to ventilate the place, and close on the point of holing into it, both they and the fireman would appear to have supposed the accumulation more trifling than it proved to be.

Dukinfield explosion.

4th April.—Dukinfield Colliery.—One man burnt on re-entering his place of work, from which he had been away at dinner. This is the fourth fatal explosion in this colliery during the last three years.

Blundell's Pemberton explosion.

21st April.—Blundell's Pemberton Colliery.—One life lost.

Stoneclough explosion.

22nd April.—Stoneclough Colliery.—One life lost, apparently in consequence of not using a safety lamp in entering a place which had been standing some days. This is the fourth fatal explosion in this colliery during the last three years.

Great Boys explosion.

22nd May.—Great Boys Colliery.—This, as in the preceding case, arose from entering a place with a naked light. As at Hurst Knowl, there was no fireman.

Tyldesley explosion.

6th June.—Tyldesley Colliery.—The same as at Dukinfield, some firedamp accumulated in a place whilst the man was out at dinner.

Westminster explosion.

26th June.—Westminster Colliery.—One life lost.

Bank Top explosion.

30th June.—Bank Top Colliery, Radcliffe Bridge.—One man burnt by gas firing at his candle in a rise place of work. The place was 12 yards up, and bratticed to within five yards of the face. It appeared to have been clear of

gas when the day shift finished work, but some firedamp had accumulated during the night when the engine was standing, the discharge steam of which when at work during the day assisted ventilation, the boilers being on the surface. At nights a steam jet was employed, which appeared not sufficiently powerful. The stoppings, also, were made of rubbish instead of brick and mortar; leakage, therefore, may have been going on. A proper examination appeared always to have been made with the safety lamp, and a candle kept burning at the highest points until the workmen arrived, but in the case in question the man worked elsewhere, and during the night went to get some trams which were standing in the entrance.

Reprehensible accidents.

Amongst the other accidents are some belonging or closely allied to the class designated preventible or reprehensible accidents. Of these may be specified some under the head of falling down shafts and out of mouthings from want of fencing; thrown off by collisions of baskets in ascending and descending pits, preventible by having cages; falls of stone from sides of shafts, and pieces of coal, &c. falling down the shafts from the mouth at the surface; entangled by machinery which should have been fenced; accidents on inclines in pits; and suffocation by chokedamp.

Underground steam-boilers.

Numerous steam-boilers being used underground in connexon with underground engines in this district, the exploding of one of such boilers attended with the loss of one life during the past half-year may be instanced as showing the necessity of particular attention being directed to boilers situate so much out of sight. Although this explosion appeared to have occurred from overpressure on the valves being screwed down, nevertheless it may be stated generally, and without reference to any particular case, that the boiler houses or chambers are generally so imperfectly ventilated as to be almost insufferably hot, thereby holding out strong inducements to the engineer to absent himself as much as possible from the place. More attention also seems necessary in isolating the flues from the coal and for preventing accumulations of soot,—the seam having in some instances been set on fire by such means. In a recent instance, where a large fire originated in this way, the proprietor has removed his boilers to the surface.

I have, &c.
JOSEPH DICKINSON.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Manchester, January 27, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my half-yearly report, and also a copy of the case authorized by your Lordship in August last.

I have, &c.
JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT of the WORKING of the COAL MINE INSPECTION ACT (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, for the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.—By JOSEPH DICKINSON, Esq.

MY LORD, Manchester, January 27, 1855.

THE coal trade of this district during the past half year has continued in an active state and colliers' wages have been high. As usual at such times, arising from the hurry to get out quantity, and the greater number of persons employed, as well as perhaps from the irregularities which some of the workpeople are apt to commit in good times, accidents have been numerous.

The cause of an increase at such times has generally been attributed rather to the unsteadiness of the workman than the hurry and bustle consequent upon the carrying on of a greatly increased amount of work with only the same plant and the same, or a very slightly increased, staff of officers and daywagemen.

It does not appear, however, that this view is supported by an analysis of the accidents which are occurring in this district; and *I beg particularly to request your Lordship's attention to the following tables of accidents,—*

No. 1.—Number of Accidents in 1853 and 1854.

	Half Year ending 30th June 1853.	Half Year ending 31st December 1853.	Half Year ending 30th June 1854.	Half Year ending 31st December 1854.
Miscellaneous - - -	10	19	19	18
In shafts - - - -	16	18	30	28
Falls of roof - - -	37	30	30	27
Explosions - - - -	12	9	13	13
Total - - -	75	76	92	86

No. 2.—Number of Lives lost in the above Accidents.

	30th June 1853.	31st December 1853.	30th June 1854.	31st December 1854.
Miscellaneous - - -	10	19	19	18
In shafts - - - -	17	21	34	40
Falls of roof - - -	38	33	31	28
Explosions - - - -	71	28	103	26
Total - - -	136	101	187	112

by which it appears that the increase is mainly in those accidents which are most within the manager's control; whilst those by falls of roof, which in this district depend almost entirely upon the workman, show a diminution; and it is under this head only that there is any diminution.

The assumption, therefore, seems fair, that, on an average, the men are becoming more careful than the masters. Honourable exceptions certainly exist, and the names of some large owners seldom appear in the Black List of Casualties; whilst others, on the contrary, may be found on almost every page, and whom, it seems, it is impossible to stir into vigour without stronger measures than merely inquiring into and pointing out defects.

A verdict of manslaughter so seldom occurs that it scarcely operates as a check. Indeed from the result of such verdicts, manslaughter does not appear to apply to colliery accidents. With but one exception, I believe, where a man was sentenced to a few days imprisonment and his stay in the infirmary was to be considered as such, all the cases which have been referred to the assizes in this district have been thrown out,—a fate which has been shared by two cases during the past half year,—it appearing that such cases are considered more fitted for civil than criminal proceedings.

Hitherto, owing to doubt as to the law, such cases have not been tried, and little or no compensation has been given by the employers to the widow and orphans of the sufferers, except providing a coffin for the deceased. In Scotland the law has given adequate compensation, amounting in some cases to as much as 100*l.* for the widow and 100*l.* to each of the children, This has led to great precautions being used by the employers for the lives of their workpeople, and caused the number of accidents to diminish in a very marked degree.

According to the present Lord Chancellor, as expressed in giving judgment in the House of Lords in the case of Patterson *v.* Wallace, reported in the Law Times of July 29, 1854, the law of England is the same in this respect as the law of Scotland. His Lordship says, "The law of Scotland is admitted on all hands to be this, and I believe it to be entirely conformable to the law of England also,—that where a master is employing a servant in a work, particularly a work of a dangerous character, he is bound to take all reasonable precautions that there shall be no extraordinary danger incurred by the

workman." And as every one who presumes to undertake the performance of any duty which affects the person or property of others should bring to the performance of that duty a reasonably competent degree of skill and knowledge as well as care; the decision, if it hold good, seems to afford the collier that protection to which he appears entitled, and which has long been the privilege of every railway traveller.

The widow and the orphan, however, with all their prospect in life cut off, are but ill fitted for testing the soundness of this important decision; and it is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge the benefit your Lordship has conferred by authorizing a civil proceeding for damages, which a widow in this district wishes to bring against the Moss Hall Company at Wigan, for the loss of her husband by an explosion of firedamp, arising, as it appears, from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of the managers of the pit in which the deceased in no way participated. Application has, at my request, been made to the company for compensation for the widow, but no reply has been received; the case, therefore, will probably have to be taken into court; and by finding funds for thus putting the law in motion, and showing the soundness or otherwise of the decision, I feel confident that your Lordship has taken the first great step towards reducing accidents in coal mines.

I enclose a copy of the case, and have the honour to be, &c.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District, during the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
July 4	1	Phœnix	Shevington, Wigan	Thomas Haughton	T. Lee (labourer)	Suffocated by whitedamp in a sinking pit.	1	–	–	–	1
7	2	Parr Stocks	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Joseph Greenough	Thos. Hill (boy)	Fall of coal from face	–	–	1	–	1
„	3	Glade Hill	Ditto	John and Thomas Johnson	G. Maylor (35)	Crushed by box tram on jig brow	1	–	–	–	1
8	4	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works.	Wigan	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	Pat. Trayner	Fall of roof in Cannel mine	–	–	1	–	1
17	5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	James Foley	The cage on which he was descending the pit being obstructed and then falling away; the signal rope having got between it and the guide rods.	–	1	–	–	1
27	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Bates	Crushed in the pit by the engineer starting the cage unexpectedly. Verdict of manslaughter; acquitted at the assizes.	–	1	–	–	1
„	7	Pendleton	Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	John Jones	Breakage of a winch chain in a cut through.	1	–	–	–	1
28	8	Tottington, Lower End.	Bury	Thomas Scowcroft and Son	J. Scholes (18)	Thrown off in descending pit by the tubs coming into collision.	–	1	–	–	1
							3	3	2	–	8
Aug. 1	1	Haydock	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Richard Evans and Co.	John Lowe	Fall of roof in Rushy Park mine	–	–	1	–	1
2	2	Ruabon Coal and Coke Works.	Ruabon	Ruabon Coal and Coke Company.	T. Parry (50) T. Williams (12)	Fall of roof in No. 2 Garthen pits	–	–	2	–	2
„	3	Gerard's Bridge	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Caldwell and Thomson	Ed. Haselden	Died from explosion of firedamp on 12th June, burned.	–	–	–	1	1
3	4	Chamber	Oldham	Wm. Jones and Co.	Joshua street	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854: Aug. 4	5	Strangeways Hall	Wigan	Strangeways Hall Coal Company.	A collier	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
9	6	Doffcocker	Bolton	Wm. Longworth	E. Longworth (boy)	Falling out of basket in descending shaft	–	1	–	–	1
11	7	Altham, New	Accrington	Altham New Coal Company	R. Whitaker (11)	Crushed by a train of waggons in which he was riding on the surface.	1	–	–	–	1
„	8	Moss Hall	Wigan	Moss Hall Coal Company	Henry Parkinson and his son.	Explosion of firedamp, burned	–	–	–	2	2
„	9	Haigh	Ditto	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	J. Fisher	Crushed by a waggon on a surface incline.	1	–	–	–	1
15	10	Shakerley	Leigh, Lancashire	Nathen Eckersley	James Fletcher	Died from a fall of coal on 2nd June	–	–	1	–	1
17	11	Worsley	Manchester	Bridgwater Trustees	P. Molyneux	Fall of roof in waggon road	–	–	1	–	1
„	12	Blackleyhurst	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Samuel Stock	Wm. Hill	Crushed by a box waggon in a down brow. Manslaughter against the person who pushed the waggon into the brow; acquitted at the sessions.	1	–	–	–	1
18	13	Ruabon Coal and Coke Work.	Ruabon	Ruabon Coal and Coke Company.	John Houson	Explosion of firedamp in No. 1 pit, died 9th Sept.	–	–	–	1	1
19	14	Lower Garswood	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern	Wm. and J. Platt	Explosion of firedamp under a scaffold whilst walling a sinking pit, burned.	–	–	–	2	2
24	15	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works.	Wigan	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	E. Rose (pony driver)	Crushed by tub trams in Cannel pits	1	–	–	–	1
26	16	Hopwood	Middleton, Lancashire	Trustees of late R. G. Hopwood	Wm. Nuttall	Explosion of firedamp, died 19th Sept., burned.	–	–	–	1	1
28	17	Worsley	Manchester	Bridgwater Trustees	A. Burton (boy)	Hurt by jig brow chain in Mangnall's pits.	1	–	–	–	1
							5	1	7	7	20

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:											
Sept. 1	1	Kirkless Hall	Wigan	Kirkless Hall Company	J. Hamson	Fall of coal, died on the 5th	–	–	1	–	1
2	2	Holland	Upholland, Wigan	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	J. Rotherham	Fall of roof in 7ft. mine, died on the 6th	–	–	1	–	1
„	3	Clifton Hall	Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	4 colliers	Explosion of firedamp (all burned)	–	–	–	4	4
4	4	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works.	Wigan	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	J. Omershaw (15)	Run over by a box waggon in Cannel pits.	1	–	–	–	1
9	5	Sankey Brook	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Sankey Brook Colliery Company.	Wm. Burrass	Falling out of a bucket in a sinking pit, the air being impure after firing a shot.	–	1	–	–	1
„	6	Bank House	Oldham	Sarah Taylor and Co.	Kenworthy and Bridge.	Precipitated down the shaft by the chains of the scaffold on which they were working being caught by the winding bucket and lifted off the hook.	–	2	–	–	2
11	7	Strangeways Hall	Wigan	Strangeways Hall Coal Company	H. Rigley	Falling down No. 3 pit	–	1	–	–	1
13	8	Ashton	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Eccles and Stock	Thomas Ashurst	Fall of coal, died on the 20th	–	–	1	–	1
14	9	Walthewhouse	Wigan	W. H. Brancker and Co.	William Rigby	Premature explosion of a shot of blasting powder.	1	–	–	–	1
15	10	Pendlebury	Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Peter Long	Explosion of firedamp in bin mine, burned.	–	–	–	1	1
16	11	Low Hall	Wigan	Moss Hall Coal Company	H. Battersby	Foot caught by machinery	1	–	–	–	1
20	12	Black Park	Chirk, Denbighshire	Thomas Ed. Ward	4 persons	Breakage of a 3 link flat chain by which they were coming up on a full load.	–	4	–	–	4
„	13	Victoria	Rainford	Victoria and Albert Coal Company.	C. Bridge	Explosion of a cannister of blasting powder.	1	–	–	–	1
22	14	Haigh	Wigan	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	The furnaceman	Suffocated at the furnace by smoke from some baskets of coal which had got on fire in the waggon road.	1	–	–	–	1
							5	8	3	5	21

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854: Oct. 1	1	Boarshaw	Rochdale	Thomas Roscow and Co.	Robert Heap	Falling down a sinking pit whilst landing a water barrel.	–	1	–	–	1
2	2	Hacken	Bolton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Richard Brooks	Explosion of firedamp, died 7th, burned	–	–	–	1	1
3	3	Spring	Wigan	Thomas Pearson	Eliz. Farrimon (16).	Run over by railway waggon near pit	1	–	–	–	1
„	4	Sankey Brook	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Sankey Brook Colliery Company	J. Tittler (boy)	Entangled in machinery on surface	1	–	–	–	1
5	5	Hulton	Hulton, Bolton	William Hulton	Daniel Jones (boy)	Falling down a shaft	–	1	–	–	1
13	6	Shakerley	Leigh	Nathan Eckersley	Wm. Lever (33)	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	7	Black Brook	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern	P. Commons (boy)	A box waggon running down a brow	1	–	–	–	1
„	8	Platt Lane	Wigan	Wright and Taylor	James Mercer (boy)	Stepped out of the cage whilst it was stopping at a mouthing.	–	1	–	–	1
18	9	Strangeways Hall	Ditto	Strangeways Hall Coal Company	E. Whalley	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	10	Bradshaw House	Ditto	John Johnson	J. Mehers (boy)	Couplings falling in drawing road	–	–	1	–	1
„	11	Groes	Wrexham	Groes Coal Company	T. Pritchard (engineer).	Falling off a horse-tree in pumping pit	–	1	–	–	1
19	12	Frood	Ditto	Sparrow, Pearson, and Kendrick	7 persons	Explosion of firedamp, all died of burns	–	–	–	7	7
21	13	Smithfold	Bolton	John Gibson and Co.	3 persons	Ditto ditto	–	–	–	3	3
„	14	Clifton and Kearsley	Manchester	Jacob Fletcher Fletcher	Pony driver	Fall of roof in waggon road	–	–	1	–	1
23	15	Moston	Ditto	John Stanley	H. Lee	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
25	16	Laffak	St. Helen's, Lancashire	J. and T. Johnson	J. Cannon (boy)	Crushed between the cage and brow plates in descending the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
31	17	Gidlow and Swinley	Wigan	Executors of late Jos. Rylands	2 boys	Breakage of a round wire rope at the fastening to the cage.	–	2	–	–	2
„	18	Stoneclough	Bolton	Knowles and Stott	T. Morris	Fall of roof in Rawson Pit, died 26th November.	–	–	1	–	1
							3	7	6	11	27

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:											
Nov. 3	1	Rainford	Rainford	William Harding	A collier	Fall of coal whilst holing	–	–	1	–	1
11	2	Springfield	Leigh	Farington, Marshall, and Co.	The browsman	Part of pit-head framing falling upon him on the cage catching at the top of the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
„	3	Bellfield	Rochdale	John Knowles and Co.	3 men and 4 boys	Breakage of a $\frac{7}{8}$ths inch link in the coupling chain at end of shaft rope.	–	7	–	–	7
15	4	Bennetts Little Halton	Bolton	Matthew Bennett and Brothers	Wm. Darlington	Explosion of firedamp, died 3rd December, burned.	–	–	–	1	1
16	5	Walmersley	Bury	Lawrence Duckworth	W. Beswick (boy)	Falling down the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
20	6	South Sea	Wrexham	South Sea Company	J. Foulkes	Falling out of skip in descending shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	7	Mount Pleasant	Buckley, Flintshire	Mount Pleasant Company	Stephen Ellis	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
22	8	Brymbo	Wrexham	Brymbo Company	T. Thomas (boy)	Explosion of firedamp, burned, died 17th December.	–	–	–	1	1
23	9	Haydock	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Richard Evans and Co.	J. Battersby, boy	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
25	10	Gerards Bridge	Ditto	Caldwell and Thomson	A. Fillingham	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	11	Orrell	Wigan	W. H. Brancker and Co.	Mary Marsh	Injured on the surface railway	1	–	–	–	1
27	12	Springfield	Leigh	Farington, Marshall, and Co.	J. Lomax	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
29	13	Albert	Westhoughton, Bolton	William Barton	Wm. Close (the underlooker).	Falling into the sump whilst laying a scaffold.	–	1	–	–	1
„	14	Worsley	Manchester	Bridgwater Trustees	R. Crompton (boy)	Falling off ladder in ascending ladder pit.	–	1	–	–	1
30	15	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works.	Wigan	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company.	T. Hays (banksman)	Part of pit-head framing falling upon him on the engineer over-winding.	–	1	–	–	1
							1	13	5	2	21

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854: Dec. 1	1	Chorley	Chorley	J. Darlington	Billinge and Holland	Breakage of a rope by which a scaffold was suspended in the pit.	–	2	–	–	2
5	2	Moston	Manchester	John Stanley	S. Bulhurst	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	3	Greave	Bacup	Townsend, Hargreaves, and Barlow.	W. Barnes (boy)	Piece of coal falling from an ascending tram whilst he was about to take an empty tub off the cage.	–	1	–	–	1
6	4	Stone House	Wigan	Thomas and Thomas Fisher	J. Gibson (boy)	Fall of roof in 2 feet mine	–	–	1	–	1
„	5	Ravenhead	St. Helen's, Lancashire	Bromilow, Haddock, and Co.	T. Johnson (boy)	Knocked out of tub at meetings in ascending shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
9	6	Strangeways Hall	Wigan	Strangeways Hall Coal Company	Thomas Newsham	Explosion of firedamp, burned	–	–	–	1	1
16	7	Coed Talon and Leeswood.	Mold	Edward Oakley	G. Jones (boy)	Falling down a pit which he was about to descend.	–	1	–	–	1
19	8	Coppull	Chorley	John Hargreaves, Jun.	B. Howarth	Struck by a pick which was dropped down the shaft by a person about to descend.	–	1	–	–	1
20	9	Orrell	Wigan	W. H. Brancker	J. Hill	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	10	Hulton	Bolton	William Hulton	T. Nicholson	Fall of roof in yard mine, Halshaw Moor	–	–	1	–	1
23	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	W. Roylance	Fall of stone from side of Trencherbone pit whilst de was descending.	–	1	–	–	1
28	12	Glanyrafon	Mold	Glanyrafon Coal Company	R. Williams	Fall of a brick from pit mouth	–	1	–	–	1
30	13	Hindley Green	Wigan	—— Worsley	J. Pendlebury	Foot crushed by tram in the mine, died 6th January 1855.	1	–	–	–	1
							1	8	5	1	15

ABSTRACT of FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, and NORTH WALES, in the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.

Number of Accidents.		Number of Lives lost.
13	Explosions of firedamp	26
27	Falls of roof and coal and sides of workings	28
14	Falling down shafts; viz., 5 from the mouth, 1 from a horse tree in the pit, 1 into the sump, 1 off ladders in ascending, 3 thrown out of tubs, &c., by collisions and falling out in ascending and descending, the air in one case being irrespirable	14
1	Scaffold unhooked by winding engine	2
1	Coals falling from an ascending tub	1
1	Stone falling from unwalled part of shaft	1
1	Brick falling from mouth of shaft	1
1	Pick dropped down the pit by a collier about to descend	1
1	Cage entangled with signal rope	1
2	Crushed by cage, 1 at brow-plate and 1 at bottom	2
2	Overwinding	2
1	Breakage of three-link flat chain whilst coming up on fall load	4
1	„ round wire rope at fastening to coupling chain	2
1	„ white hemp rope, to which a scaffold was attached	2
1	„ seven-eighth-inch link in coupling chain, which had been shaken by a fall in the pit a few days before	7
6	Crushed by box waggons in the mine	6
4	„ by waggons on the surface	4
1	Breakage of incline chain in the mine	1
3	Entangled with machinery	3
2	Explosions of blasting powder	2
1	Suffocated by whitedamp in a sinking pit	1
1	„ by smoke from a train of baskets of coal which got on fire in the mine	1
86		112

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

CASE.

Hannah Parkinson, the administratrix of Henry Parkinson, of Wigan, collier, on behalf of herself and her four infant children, Margaret Parkinson, aged eight years; Elizabeth Parkinson, aged five years; Henry Parkinson, aged three years; and James Parkinson, aged one year, wishes to bring an action for compensation for injuries sustained by her husband, Henry Parkinson, and her step-son, Charles Parkinson, who lost their lives from burns which they received in a coal-pit at Ince, near Wigan, the property of the Moss Hall Company, on the 11th August last, owing to an explosion of firedamp.

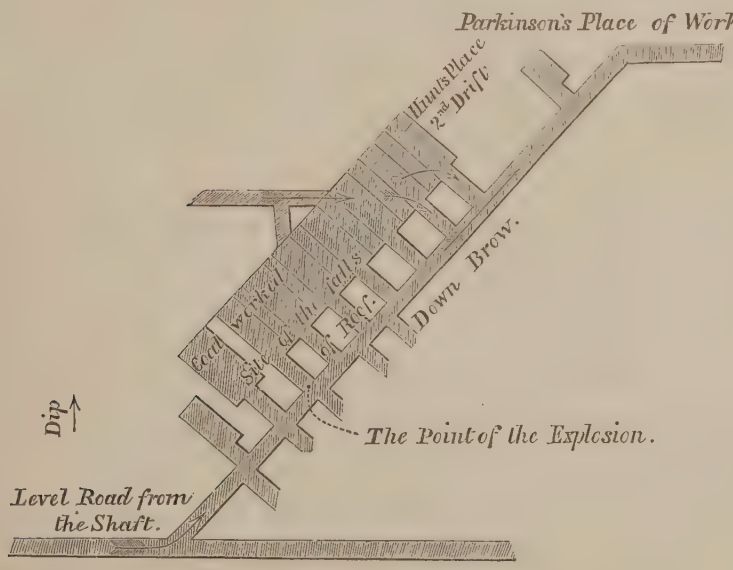
During the last two years upwards of 150 lives have been sacrificed at Wigan from explosions of firedamp, and little or no compensation has been given by the employers to the widows and orphans of the sufferers, except providing a coffin for the deceased. In Scotland the law has given adequate compensation to the family of the deceased, amounting in some cases to as much as 100*l.* for the widow, and 100*l.* to each of the children. This has led to great precautions being used by the employers for the lives of their workpeople, and thus caused the number of accidents to diminish in a very marked degree. According to the present Lord Chancellor, as expressed in giving judgment in the House of Lords in the case of Patterson *v.* Wallace, reported in the "Law Times" of July 29, 1854, the law of England is the same as the law of Scotland. His Lordship says, "The law of Scotland is admitted on all hands to be this, and I believe it to be entirely conformable to the law of England also, that where a master is employing a servant in a work, particularly a work of a dangerous character, he is bound to take all reasonable precautions that there shall be no extraordinary danger incurred by the workmen."

The same seam of coal, the Pemberton five feet, where the accident occurred, is worked by the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, next to the Moss Hall Company, but the

former consider it necessary to work with safety lamps, owing to the liberation of firedamp by falls of the roof. Notwithstanding the precautions adopted by their neighbours, the Moss Hall Company have been accustomed to work with naked candles.

Her Majesty's Inspector of coal mines, Joseph Dickinson, Esq., F.G.S., attended the inquest, and the following is a copy of his notes taken during the inquiry:—

Notes by Joseph Dickinson as to the Explosion of Firedamp, which took place in the Moss Hall Colliery, Ince, near Wigan, belonging to the Moss Hall Coal Company, on Friday, the 11th August 1854, when Henry Parkinson, and his son Charles Parkinson, aged 12, were burnt.—Both parties on being taken home were attended by Mr. Fisher's assistant (said to be qualified), also by another surgeon, who dressed Charles Parkinson's burns first. He (Parkinson), however, not having so much confidence in these doctors as in a person said to be an Irish weaver and quack doctor, dispensed with their services and sent for the quack, who came and attended him until his death. The son Charles died on the 12th, the day after the explosion, and the father on the 17th. Inquests were held by Charles Edward Driffield, Esq., county coroner, the first on the 14th, and the second on the 19th of August, at both of which I was present. At the first inquest —— Parkinson, a son of the deceased Henry Parkinson, and brother of the one whose death was then being inquired into, deposed, that at the time of the explosion he was in the pit where he had been at work with his father and brother. They had left him to go to the pit, and, as his father afterwards told him, as they were passing up the brow on the direct road to the pit, the firedamp ignited at the father's candle. This was in passing the mouth of one of the places where some heavy falls of roof had been taking place. A plan was put in by the assistant underlooker, Moses Green, from which I made a sketch similar to the annexed, showing the places referred to.



The second witness, William Hunt, a collier, who worked in the same downbrow, stated, that the explosion happened at the mouth of the 4th place above his (the 5th or 3rd from the top was pointed out to me in the pit, which appears the correct place, and not the 4th, as stated by Hunt). The mouths of these places were all open, having no air-stoppings in them, but he could not speak as to those above. All the places were finished except his and the one below it. A man named Welch worked below witness' place. On the morning of the explosion, about six o'clock, the roof of witness' place fell. It also fell in the old drifts above, and in Welch's place below, but not so badly in Welch's place; and witness went there and worked during the morning. After the falls the fireman, William Atherton, came and put the day-wage men "datlers" to work to get out some tubs from under the falls, and they continued working there for some hours until witness went out. The fireman had his safety lamp-top off, and the datlers were working with candles. Nothing was said to witness about the danger of using naked lights when falls of roof were occurring, and no one ever said anything to him about falls of roof in this seam, the Pemberton 5 feet giving off firedamp; since the explosion the mouths of all the places, except the one where the explosion took place, have been closed.

Third witness, William Atherton, the fireman, deposed that it was his duty to see the places safe for the men to enter, and to look after the air, and the men generally. The workings being extensive, he had assistance in looking into the places first thing in the mornings; a man named Green looked at the places in this downbrow on the day of of the explosion. About six in the morning, having been apprized of the fall, he (witness) went there and found that it had fallen in six places, and that two tubs were fast in

Hunt's place. On getting there he examined this place with his safety lamp, and finding it clear of gas, he put some men on to work with naked lights, and they continued so working until half-past twelve, when they went to the shaft to get dinner; during the time they were at work the roof kept "gulching," moving and cracking, but there was not much coming down, and from the investigation he had since made, he was of opinion that a further fall had taken place, which liberated some firedamp from a feeder in the roof. He had only been at the pit about a quarter of an hour when he felt the rush of wind caused by the explosion. He could not tell where it had occurred, but he at once took safety lamps and went in. On his way he met Parkinson, sen., coming out, who told him that it had fired at his candle, and that he had thrown his coat off as there was some gunpowder in the pocket. Parkinson did not say where it had fired, and as witness did not know, he went first along the level beyond the brow, but finding it was not there, he came back, and went down the brow where he found Parkinson's clothes, picks, &c. On reaching the place, the gas fired in the lamp, and the gas continued there on the brow until the following day, and also until yesterday, the 13th, when it was nearly pinned off. (There is still gas on the top of the fall 2nd September, J. D.) There is a small coal two or three inches thick, mixed with bass, in all about four feet thick, which lies about seventeen yards above the seam, and this gave off firedamp in sinking the pit through it. The gas may have come from there. Falls similar to the one in question have taken place at the other side of the pit. In one instance, about six months ago, at the far end of the level, gas came off with one, and continued to discharge for a day or so. That was from only a small fall, about two feet thick. The seam itself does not give off much gas, and witness would not call it a very firey mine. Although gas has thus been given off by falls, witness still thinks the regular workings may be carried on without safety lamps. Lamps are provided by the company, to be used when props are being drawn, or when falls of roof are taking place. Has worked in this pit about eight years, but only about eighteen months as fireman, and the only outbreaks of gas from falls of roof that he has seen or heard of were the two referred to.

Moses Green, the underlooker, was called in, but not sworn. He said that, on previous occasions, he had known gas come off from falls of roof, and that safety lamps were provided to be used at such times. With regard to the workings at the place in question he would not again get pillars downbrow.

Verdict, Accidental death, with the following recommendation:—"The jury beg to recommend to the management of this colliery, that in future greater precautions should be taken in guarding against sudden outbursts of gas within the mine in question, and that if it should not be thought advisable by them to adopt the general use of safety lamps throughout the workings, provisions at least should be made for the safety of all parts affected or liable to be affected by any fall of roof."—Signed, Walter Brimley, foreman to the jury.

At the second inquest, on Parkinson, senior, similar evidence was adduced; and as it did not appear that adequate steps had been taken to guard against a recurrence of such accidents, the jury appended the following to their verdict.—"19th August 1854. The jury inquiring into the death of Henry Parkinson cannot refrain from expressing their dissatisfaction with the effects of the statements now made by the underlooker and fireman before them, and with the defectiveness of the orders given since the former inquest in connexion with falls of roof in this mine; and they express also their full concurrence in the recommendation made by the jury on the 14th instant, and would, in addition, urge upon the management, that if possible the use of naked lights in the working of the seam in question should henceforth be discontinued."

It appears that Parkinson has left a widow and five children. One of the children, the first witness, is at work, but the other four, who are by the last wife, are young. The fireman is a cousin of Parkinson's. Parkinson is said to have been a good workman; his place, which I examined on Saturday, the 2nd September instant, of which it was said was just as he had left it, was well timbered, and was evidently the work of a skilful collier. The general ventilation of the pit appears to have been sufficient to keep all clear of gas, so as to be quite safe for naked lights, except when falls of roof were occurring; and the neglect by the proprietors in this instance appears to have been in not seeing that their workmen used the safety lamps, which they say were provided for such purposes. If they were ever wanted, it was at a time like this, when an unusual heavy fall, and the first in that part of the pit, had just occurred, and the roof continued "gulching," showing it to be still unsettled. The Company, after the warnings they had received from other falls, ought certainly to have used such precautions that a collier could walk along the main and direct road to the pit without being blown up, and his wife and children deprived of all their prospects.

The widow of the deceased gives the following evidence:—

Hannah Parkinson, of Bridgewater-street, Ince, Wigan, widow of the deceased Henry Parkinson, has four children—two girls and two boys;—the eldest aged eight years and the youngest fourteen months. Witness' husband left his home about a quarter past five on the morning of the 11th August. He returned home about two o'clock, and Charles Parkinson was carried home with him; both were very badly burnt. The boy died next day from his burns; my husband became blind about an hour after he got home, and

endured great pain and agony for about a week, and then died. Dr. Wright came and dressed him first, and then John Gabbatt came and dressed him, but he got worse and worse every day. Deceased told witness that he was coming out with his lad from the place where he was working to the pit bottom to go home; he was walking on his usual way to the bottom of the shaft with a candle, and all of a sudden the fire came out of a mouthing, and blazed so much that he could not leave it, and he was like being in a charcoal oven. Defendants gave witness a coffin, but nothing else, and they have not been near her since her husband's death. Deceased and his sons earned about 2*l.* per week.

A working collier gives the following evidence:—

Thomas Oliver, of Boyswell Fields, back of Scholes, in Wigan, collier.—Has been thirty-eight years engaged in coal pits. Witness has worked in the Moss Hall Company's Pemberton 5 feet pit, left it about fourteen months since. Witness is now working as a collier in the Ince Hall Company's Pemberton 5 feet, the adjoining colliery to the Moss Hall Company's pit; and in the same belt of coal. In the pit witness works in, safety lamps are always used, no one is allowed to go into the pit with a candle.

The following are copies of printed Rules used in the Ince Hall Company's works:—

Rule 7 (Officers). That the underlooker shall provide distinct signals for the use of the firemen, to warn the miners and other workmen of the presence of danger, and shall see that the same are never omitted to be used by the firemen, nor neglected by the men for whose warning they are intended.

Rule 8. That where locked safety lamps are used the underlooker shall name a particular place, and appoint a responsible man in each division of the mine to unlock and relight such lamps as have been accidentally or otherwise extinguished, and shall not allow any other person to have in his possession a key or other instrument for unlocking the lamps.

Rule 10 (Workmen). That where locked safety lamps are ordered to be used no miner or workman shall descend the pits until he has first obtained a lamp from the lamp-room, and examined the same to see that it is securely locked, and in a safe condition.

When falls in the roof take place and pillars are being worked, gas comes out of the roof and renders the mine dangerous. Witness saw Parkinson, the deceased, on the night when the accident occurred at his house. Deceased was then blind, but he knew witness by his voice. Parkinson told witness that he was very badly burned, but it was lucky that he came out with his lad when he did. Witness asked him how that was; he replied the roof had been falling all day, and if he had not gone home when he did, the gas might have come out and killed all the people in the down brow.

When the fall of the roof was noticed, it is apprehended that the owners of the pit and their officers should have ordered the use of, and furnished the working miners with, safety-lamps, and cautioned them to be on the look-out for firedamp It was, no doubt, from want of this precaution that Parkinson and his son lost their lives.

The following letter has been sent by Edward Wm. Binney, Esq., Parkinson's solicitor, to the Moss Hall Coal Company:—

GENTLEMEN, Manchester, 28th September 1854.

I HAVE been instructed by Hannah Parkinson, widow of the late Henry Parkinson, to apply to your firm for compensation for the injury sustained by her husband and son, who lost their lives by an explosion of firedamp whilst returning from their ordinary employment in your colliery on the 11th day of August last. The injuries which caused their deaths, I am informed, arose from no fault of the deceased, as they were returning from their day's work along the usual way, but from your wrongful act, neglect, or default. The Inspector of coal mines for this district, as well as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, think that the lives of working miners should be protected as much as possible by their employers, and they consider that Parkinson's case is one which calls for full and adequate compensation. I will wait a few days before I issue process, and in the meantime shall be glad to be furnished with the name of your professional adviser to whom I can send it.

I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

To the Moss Hall Coal Company, EDWARD WILLIAM BINNEY.
Ince, nr. Wigan.

Counsel will please to advise the widow on the best course to pursue to recover damages for the injuries sustained by her husband and son, also generally on the case.

Opinion by S. Temple, Esq., Q.C.

If the deceased carried a naked light in parts of the pit where it was well known the gas was likely to be, and where in the discharge of his duty he ought to have provided

himself with a safety lamp, his death was the result of his own rashness, for which the employers are not liable. But if it was ordinarily safe to carry a naked light in that particular part, but had become unsafe from a fall which it was the duty of the owners either to have removed, or to have taken care to warn the workmen against, and provide safety lamps, then the accident was the result of the employers' negligence, for which they would be liable. It is altogether a question for the jury which of these was the true state of facts. According to the statement in the above case the evidence appears to my mind to preponderate in favour of the latter, and consequently that the widow has a good *primâ facie* cause of action. Care must be taken to collect all the evidence, with a view to the establishment of the second proposition above mentioned, as the whole case will turn upon it.

STEPHEN TEMPLE,
Scarbro', Oct. 11th, 1854.

III.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, for the Year ending 30th June 1853.—By Charles Morton, Esq.

My Lord, Wakefield, September 1853.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with my proceedings as an nspector of Coal Mines during the year ending the 30th June 1853.

I append to this Report a list of ninety-six fatal accidents that have occurred in the collieries of my district during the before-mentioned period, and it will be observed that 119 persons have been killed from various causes, which may be classified as follows:—

	Number of Lives lost.	
	Year ending 30th June 1852.	Year ending 30th June 1853.
1st. By explosion of firedamp and by suffocation - -	68	28
2d. By tumbling down the shaft - - - -	11	24
3d. By being struck with falling substances in the shaft	3	5
4th. By the roof falling in the interior of the mine -	24	22
5th. By masses of coal falling in the interior of the mine	11	11
6th. By water bursting into the mine - - - - -	3	—
7th. By ropes and chains breaking - - - -	4	15
8th. By machinery - - - - - - -	4	2
9th. By incidental causes - - - - - -	12	12
Total - - - -	140	119

It is gratifying to state that the fatality occasioned by explosion and suffocation has undergone a considerable decrease in the past year, as compared with the preceding year; but there has been a greater number of shaft accidents; in the aggregate, however, the loss of life has diminished about one-seventh.

The particular circumstances connected with and arising out of the more remarkable accidents are as follows:—

Accident No. 1 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Beeston Manor Colliery, near Leeds.

A man and a boy, on entering their working place in the morning, ignited the gas, and were burnt to death. The mine was lighted entirely by Davy lamps, and this explosion is peculiar, as occurring with the lamp.

About five years ago nine persons were killed here by gas firing at the Davy lamp; and the colliery, which has always been fiery, was, and still is, ill ventilated. I found that the air-ways had a sectional area of six to eight feet only; the air-current was not "split;" the doors were all single; the stoppings were not tight, being loosely made of rubbish, without any bricks or lime; tattered sheets were hung instead of doors; air-pipes and brattices were not used; and, in the spot where the accident happened, a stopping had been left open, which should have been closed, and the air was not carried up to the face. There was a furnace, but it was always smothered up with fuel in the afternoon, and left unattended until next morning. There was not any regular examination of the works by an underground steward, and the lamps were not inspected or locked. The two lamps used by the deceased were found, after the explosion, with the gauges properly screwed on; but they were in bad repair, and were radically defective, having only 576 apertures per square inch, instead of 784.

The manager was not aware that the lamps were imperfect, and he had not devised any rules relating to their use and treatment, although eighty persons—many of them young boys—were handling them daily.

There was a terrific thunder storm in the evening prior to the accident; the barometer was unusually low, and the thermometer very high, but these unfavourable indications were not followed by additional attention to the furnace, or increased care in the workings.

Under the before-mentioned conditions, it is not surprising that the ventilation should be feeble, and the mine dangerous.

It appeared that the underground steward had repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, urged the proprietor to allow him to widen the air-ways, to build brick and lime stoppings, and to sink another shaft for the purpose of strengthening the air; and it was further stated that since the first explosion, when nine persons perished, there had not been any improvement made in the ventilating arrangements, excepting a slight enlargement of the furnace; and the reason assigned was that the profits of the mine were not sufficient to justify a further outlay of money.

The coroner's jury were divided as to whether a verdict of "*manslaughter*" should be returned against the colliery owner, but they agreed unanimously in the following decision:—"That the deceased came to their deaths by an "explosion from the supposed cause of imprudently carrying their Davy lamps "into firedamp; and the jury censure in the strongest terms the owner and "manager of the mine, for the careless manner in which the works are carried "on; and the jury are of opinion that substantial brick stoppings should be "built; that wooden doors should be used instead of cloth sheets; that the "steward should examine the works every morning, before the workmen go "down; and that a daily inspection of *proper and approved safety-lamps* "should in future be established." In addition to these recommendations I suggested that, with a view to place the colliery in an effective state of ventilation, a new pit should be sunk; the capacity of the air-ways should be considerably increased; the air should be "split" into two or more currents; and the furnace kept constantly burning throughout the night, as well as during the day.

Until these measures are adopted, it will be needful to exclude naked lights from the mine; and even with the best safety-lamps, the risk of working will be great, unless a more skilful and vigilant superintendence be exercised.

Accident No. 4 *in the List.*

Explosion at Sleight's Colliery, near Alfreton.

Five persons were burnt by firedamp, in the furnace coal seam, and one of them died. The gas issued from the floor of the mine, and ignited at the candles. The air passed through a shaft only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter; there was not a furnace or other artificial means of ventilation, and the current was hardly perceptible, and firedamp was constantly exuding. Safety-lamps had not been introduced, nor had there been any systematical examination of the works by the underground steward. The latter did not consider himself blameable for the fiery state of the mine, because he had repeatedly spoken to the chief manager concerning it, and requested him to sink a large air pit in lieu of the small one.

The coroner's jury (consisting of the friends and neighbours of the colliery agents) returned a verdict of "Accidental death," unaccompanied by any remonstrance or remark.

I thought it my duty to urge the chief manager forthwith to put down another shaft, and to erect a capacious ventilating furnace near the bottom of it; and pending these operations, to place a temporary fire or a fan in the existing pit; to use safety-lamps; and to institute a careful inspection of the works every morning; and I received a promise that my suggestions should be carried into effect.

Accident No. 8 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in Cotmanhay Colliery, near Ilkeston.

A man and a boy were killed in one of the underground roads. It appeared that the passage was eight or nine feet wide, and for a length of sixty yards

not any props to support the roof. The pit was in the hands of a "butty," and it was proved that the spot where the accident occurred had been unsafe for some hours, yet the "butty" took no steps to remedy the evil.

Similar casualties were frequent in this pit, owing to deficient propping; and one of the witnesses (a young boy) had lately lost three of his fingers by a fall of roof, which might have been prevented.

The father of one of the deceased stated in evidence that he had often complained to the "butty" about the want of timber; and he added that the work was conducted by the "butties" in such a manner that it did not appear to be any person's duty to look after the safety of the miners.

The agent of the colliery concurred with me in recommending the owners to take the timbering of the roof out of the hands of the "butties," and to employ competent men specially for this duty.

Accident No. 9 *in the List.*

Explosion at High Green Colliery, near Sheffield.

Two boys were burnt to death in the Silkstone coal at this place.

I found the air-current exceedingly weak, and quite inadequate to dilute even a small influx of firedamp; and the security of fifty work-people may be said to have depended, prior to this fatal event, more upon the absence of gas than the presence of air.

Instead of an ample ventilating furnace continually blazing, there was a small firepan, holding a few pecks of coal, which burnt in the daytime only, and on Sunday it was entirely extinguished.

The air-course was too long in proportion to its sectional area, and it might easily, and at a trifling expense, have been shortened about one half; unnecessary contractions and obstructions were allowed to remain in various parts of the air-way; the stoppings being loosely made of rubbish were leaky; the doors, which were single instead of double, were in bad repair; a portion of the works, from 80 to 100 yards long, was left wholly unventilated, and was liable to become explosive, but safety-lamps were not used.

Near to the spot where the deceased boys were burnt a fall of roof had occurred, by which some gas had been liberated, though not sufficient to render the place inflammable if the ordinary means had been adopted for airing it; but there was not any door, sheet, brattice, or air-pipe to direct the current into it.

It was therefore not improbable, but on the contrary almost inevitable, that firedamp would prevail in this pit to a dangerous degree, at a season of the year (July) and under atmospheric conditions peculiarly favourable to the disengagement of gas from the "goaves."

The underground steward was incapacitated by age and infirmity for the management of a fiery colliery.

It is due to the proprietor to state that he has since shown the most anxious desire to receive suggestions, and to improve the ventilation and general superintendence of the mine; and to a certain extent he has succeeded.

Accident No. 11 *in the List.*

In this case a man was drawn over the pit-pulley, at Skegby Colliery, near Mansfield.

The deceased was employed underground during the night; a boy sixteen years old worked the winding engine, which stood at a distance of 120 yards from the pit; the night was dark, the fires on the pit-bank were extinguished, and no banksman was in attendance.

There was not any bell or other apparatus to convey signals from the pit to the engineer, but the men at the bottom of the shaft shouted to him, and in drawing them up he depended on catching a glimpse of a mark on the rope to indicate when the load approached the top.

In this way the pit had been worked at night for a period of three months.

On this fatal occasion the engine-boy lost sight of the mark on the pit-rope, and the unfortunate deceased was hauled over the pulley and killed.

It occasionally happens that workmen who give evidence before coroners' juries, relative to colliery accidents, are unwilling to speak out, and appear wishful to screen the agents from blame.

At this inquest a witness, who had lost his son here by a previous casualty, declared that he was determined "not to tell any more lies to save the masters," as he did when his own lad was killed.

The investigation further showed that the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99. (which prohibits the employment of engineers under the age of fifteen years) had been disregarded in this immediate locality; and it was proved that boys as young as twelve years had been working winding-engines at some neighbouring pits.

In regard to the general condition and management of Skegby Colliery, the owner exhibited a solicitude to make beneficial alterations and to repair defects.

I advised him to employ experienced men in lieu of boys as engineers, to have a banksman in attendance at all times when persons were under ground, to place a sufficient number of lights on the pit-bank and in the engine-house at dusk, and to supply the usual and proper signals between the mine and the engine, namely, a bell in the engine-house, with a wire from it to the bottom of the pit; another bell or a knocker on the pit-bank, with a wire down the shaft, to enable persons below to communicate with the banksman; a knocker in the engine-house, with a wire from thence to the top of the pit, so that the banksman may give signals to the engineer; and an indicator in the engine-house to show when the ascending load is approaching the surface.

Accident No. 13 *in the List.*

Explosion at Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley.

A man lost his life in consequence of his hurrier (a boy) burning a candle in a place where safety lamps alone should have been used.

Deceased and another collier were working with lamps, but, strange to say, they allowed the boy to pass to and fro with a naked light, at which the firedamp ignited.

It appeared that the discipline in this mine was far from strict, and the workpeople, although they were supplied with safety lamps, were permitted to use them or not, as they pleased.

It was further proved that the underground steward had neglected his duty, by leaving three slitts or holings open for several days, which ought to have been closed, and thus the air-current escaped without going to the extremity of the bordgates, where the gas accumulated and the men worked.

If these openings had been stopped up, the air would have been forced towards the face, and the firedamp would most likely have been swept away; on the other hand, if candles had been entirely excluded (as, under the circumstances, they ought to have been) the gas would not have been kindled.

Air-pipes and brattices should also be more extensively applied here, for the purpose of conveying air to the surface of the bordgates and headings.

The coroner's jury, after long deliberation, returned a verdict of "accidentally burnt;" but some of the jurymen were of opinion that the negligence of the underground steward amounted to "manslaughter."

Accident No. 14 *in the List.*

Falling into the Winding Machinery at Liversedge Colliery, near Leeds.

The deceased, who was only twelve years old, attended an engine which drew the coals and workmen, and pumped water. To work the hand-gear he stood on a narrow and unfenced stage, placed in such a position that a slip of the foot would precipitate him upon the shafting. He seems to have stumbled against the crank, and his mangled body was found between the flywheel and the walling.

The boy had been six months at this occupation, and received four shillings a week for his services. It further appeared that the owner of the colliery had been in the habit, from economical motives, of engaging boys under the legal age (fifteen years) to work his winding engines.

The practice is fraught with danger, for such inexperienced engineers may, and sometimes do, draw the colliers over the pulleys, damage the machinery, burst the boilers, and maim or kill themselves.

Although it was clearly proved that death had resulted from the boy having been illegally employed by the proprietor of the engine to perform duties for

which he was not qualified, yet the coroner's jury found a verdict of "accidentally killed."

In flagrant cases like the present, it is desirable that the coroner should be authorized by law to inflict some punishment or pecuniary penalty on the colliery owner, or agent, in addition to the fine leviable under the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99.

Accident No. 17 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in Langton Colliery, near Alfreton.

A portion of roof-stone fell on the deceased while he was excavating coal, and he died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received.

A brief outline of this investigation will tend in some degree to show how little regard was bestowed on the supervision and security of the 100 persons employed under-ground.

The workmen, and not the colliery owners, had to provide the timber requisite to support the roof; there was nominally a steward or bailiff in the pit, but the duties he actually discharged were those of a common labourer; he had to groom and prepare food for fifteen ponies; he assisted the drivers, and repaired the tramroads and trucks; he had not opportunity to go round the works in a morning, and he never did so; some of the "stalls" he did not visit once a week, and he had not time to examine the airways; the ventilation and timbering departments were in the hands of the colliers, and both were grievously neglected. One of the witnesses at the inquest said, "the men and boys in this pit must look after their own safety."

With a view to guard against future accidents, the jury concurred with me in opinion that the owner of the colliery ought to employ a competent steward for the sole purpose of superintending the underground workpeople.

Accident No. 24 *in the List.*

Breaking of an iron splicing-plate in a pit rope at Loscoe Colliery, near Belper.

The winding engine raised coals from a couple of pits with a flat hemp rope in the one, and a flat wire rope in the other.

Two men were being drawn up by the hemp rope, in which was an iron splicing-plate that snapped as it bent over the pulley; the cage and men were precipitated down the shaft, and a considerable length of the rope tumbled upon them and killed them.

Fourdrinier's patent safety apparatus was used, but it failed to arrest the descent of the cage. Whether this failure was attributable to an imperfection in the apparatus, or to the flexibility of the wooden conductors, could not be correctly ascertained.

When the hemp rope fell, the engineer lost all control over the drum, owing to the break on the periphery of the fly-wheel being inoperative; and a valuable wire rope in the other pit, gaining speed, went rapidly to the bottom, tore away from the drum, and by falling and coiling in the shaft it was rendered almost worthless.

The engine-man stated that he had repeatedly warned the manager about the defective character of the fly-wheel break, which may at any time cause a serious accident if it be not altered and made effective.

Wherever the safety apparatus is employed, it ought to be carefully watched and kept in good repair, and the guides or conductors must be firm and rigid.

The insertion of splicing-plates in ropes should as much as possible be avoided and especially in situations where they have to pass over pulleys of small diameter.

Accident No. 32 *in the List.*

Breaking of a pit rope at Radford Colliery, near Nottingham.

In July last four persons were ascending the pit, and the flat hemp rope by which they were suspended broke, and they fell to the bottom; in November one man died, and the other three recovered from their injuries.

The rope, which consisted of four strands, had been working about sixteen months, and during that time it had frequently been spliced, and eventually it became defective and unsafe.

Although the rope was five and a half inches broad and one and a quarter inch thick, yet it was bent over a pulley only four feet in diameter, and the smallness of the latter had materially assisted to destroy the rope, which originally was very strong.

For several weeks before the rope actually broke it was suspected and complained of by the colliers, but they were afraid to speak to the mining agent on the subject; and one of the witnesses at the inquest said, "I expect that I shall be turned off for giving evidence this day."

The winding machinery was not suitable for such heavy ropes, and I was sorry to observe a disinclination on the part of the agent to make any mechanical improvement.

The rope in question had drawn only 26,000 tons of coal, and it might have drawn twice the quantity if the pulleys and drums had been twice as large.

The coroner's jury delivered a verdict of "accidentally killed," but expressed an opinion that the agent was highly censurable for not having changed the rope, when he knew that it was defective.

Accident No. 33 *in the List.*

Falling down the pit at Moor Bottom Colliery, near Leeds.

The details of this case exhibit a degree of reckless daring and hardihood too common among mining labourers.

The deceased (a youth aged 18 years) fired the engine-boilers; a circular saw was fixed two or three feet from the top of the pit, and a person sawing would have to stand with his back towards the pit.

In this dangerous position the deceased was amusing himself with cutting a piece of wood, which from a sudden jerk of the machinery knocked him down the shaft, and in falling he dexterously caught hold of the rope and saved himself.

Nothing daunted, he again tried to complete the cutting of the wood, and was again pushed backwards, and he fell headlong to the bottom of the shaft and was killed.

The owner of the colliery promised to remove the circular saw to a more secure spot at a greater distance from the pit.

Accident No. 37 *in the List.*

Explosion at North Bierley Colliery, near Bradford.

This is another instance of the thoughtless manner in which miners sometimes sacrifice their own lives.

The deceased was driving towards some old works which were suspected to contain gas; a safety lamp was given to him, and he was cautioned how to proceed. After making a small opening into the old works, he disregarded his instructions, and took off the gauze of the lamp to enable him more clearly to see through the aperture, when an explosion ensued which burnt him severely, and he died in a few days afterwards.

It is advisable to have the tops of safety lamps locked, and any attempt to tamper with a lock, or to remove the gauze, in an improper place, should be punished according to the provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 34. s. 3.

Accident No. 38 *in the List.*

Explosion at Coates Park Colliery, near Alfreton.

On the morning of the 26th November 1852, eight persons were burnt in the soft coal pit, and one of them died. On reference to a former report, it will be seen that in the month of March preceding a similar disaster occurred in the same part of the same pit, and under circumstances almost analogous to those which accompanied the present accident.

The unfortunate sufferers were employed near to a "fault," or dislocation of the coal; firedamp issued almost constantly; and on the morning of the

second explosion the gas had collected in the upper corner of the "stall" to a serious extent.

Although the underground steward had seen the danger, he did not adopt any precautionary measures either to throw in air or to guard against ignition by introducing safety-lamps; but he ordered the men to beat out the firedamp with their jackets, and in doing so they drove it towards the naked lights and it kindled.

This practice of "wafting" the gas was common here. A few yards of pack-walling, air-piping, tarpauling, or brattice-board would have ventilated the place; and half a score of Davy-lamps would have enabled the colliers to pursue their labours in security.

The first explosion in the spring of 1852, when a man was killed and six others were burnt, was caused by a disengagement of firedamp from the "fault" or dislocation of strata before mentioned; and on that occasion I recommended the chief agent to use safety-lamps in that immediate vicinity, but the advice seems to have been disregarded. The workings have not been carefully examined in a morning before the miners descended; the furnace (which is only a small one) has not been well attended to; there was no regular furnace-man either day or night; and from Saturday evening to Monday morning it was entirely neglected.

The steward was not sufficiently acquainted with ventilation to have the superintendence of a fiery pit; and the contractors or "butties" were young and incompetent, the oldest of them being only 22 years of age.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidentally burnt;" and at the same time strongly, and I think justly, censured the management.

Accident No. 43 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in Bedworth Charity Colliery, near Coventry.

This casualty, like many others of the same class, was clearly traceable to a want of timber to prop up the roof and sides.

The pit, containing 30 miners, was let to "butties;" and the visits of the bailiff or steward, to inspect the safety and condition of the subterranean works, were made at long intervals of a month.

I attended the adjourned inquest, and was surprised to see the bailiff on the jury; and it is not unfrequent to find individuals acting in the capacity of jury-men at these investigations who are intimately connected with the establishment where the death occurred.

The utmost vigilance of coroners to exclude partizans is sometimes defeated by inexperienced or interested constables.

Accident No. 46 *in the List.*

Explosion at Lower Elsecar Colliery, near Barnsley.

This mine was in the Barnsley coal ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick), at a depth of 154 yards, and employed about 140 persons.

The ventilator was a fan, eight feet diameter, placed under ground, and driven by a steam-engine at the rate of 170 revolutions per minute; fire-damp prevailed more or less; Davy lamps were used to light the works; and two "fire-triers" were appointed to examine the pit in a morning, and to superintend the operations during the day.

The air was "split" into two currents, one of which traversed the northern, the other the southern district.

In the latter was a pair of west bord-gates, driven to the "rise," and considerably in advance of the "banks" or "stalls," towards a couple of new pits that were being sunk for the purpose of improving the ventilation.

At noon on the day of the accident the "fire-triers" were not on duty, and in their absence a boy propped open a trap-door, on which the airing of the before-mentioned west bord-gates depended; the door remained open about half an hour, during which a quantity of gas collected in the upper part of the bord-gates, and when the air was restored to its proper channel by shutting the door, the accumulated gas travelled with the current until it reached a point where a man was working with his Davy-lamp gauze screwed off, and a dreadful explosion followed.

Here was a concurrence of two reckless acts of disobedience; first, the leaving open of a door; and second, the removal of the top of a safety-lamp; and the two combined led to a catastrophe which destroyed ten persons and injured twelve others.

The open door might not have produced fatal results if the lamp-top had been screwed on; and in all probability one or both of these violations of rule would have been prevented, or discovered in time to avert the disaster, if the superintendents had been in the pit as they ought.

The following is an abstract of the evidence and observations offered at the inquest, which was ably conducted by Mr. Badger, the coroner. Earl Fitzwilliam's solicitor and agents, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the district, and a number of witnesses, were present.

Joseph Hodgson said: I am a "fire-trier" in the Low Elsecar pit; my duty is, along with William Ford (another fire-trier), to examine the works and see that they are safe before the men go down.

We went into the pit on the day of the accident at four o'clock, A.M., and inspected the whole of it; we found it safe to work in.

I left the pit about six o'clock, and went down again about half-past eight. Ford remained in the pit. It is the duty of one of us to remain in the pit all day, but we left it at half-past eleven, and we did not return until after the explosion, which took place at a quarter past one o'clock.

We turned a stream of water down the engine-pit to cause ventilation, and then we descended to search for the men.

We got some of them out from the north district, uninjured. On the south side some stoppings were blown out, which we replaced with sheets, and we forced the air forward to the southern extremity of the mine.

We found nothing amiss between the third and fourth bord-gates, but in the second and other bord-gates ten doors were blown out, and a number of stoppings.

I did not find any of the dead bodies, they were discovered by others.

Every collier was furnished with a Davy lamp when at work. On the following day we made a search for the missing lamps; one was found where Stenton laid, and the lamp-bottom was about two yards from the lamp-top; in Mallinder's bank we also found a lamp without gauze.

It is supposed that a boy named Lindley left a door open in the long west bord-gates, and the gas accumulated in them; and when the door was shut again the air carried the gas to Stenton's bank, and fired at his naked light.

(*By Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector.*) The colliers descend at six o'clock. Our orders are to go at four and examine the pit. There are no candles allowed in the works, but an oil-lamp is used at the bottom of the upcast pit.

There is not a furnace, but the pit is ventilated by a fan, invented by Mr. Biram.

I have charge of the safety-lamps, but I do not examine them every day. We have a man to clean and trim the lamps, and formerly they had locks on them, but they have been taken off by the colliers, who don't like lamps with locks.

I am afraid they unscrew the lamp-gauzes sometimes, but they have orders not to do so.

We have no fines, but a person would be discharged for disobedience. If a lamp wants trimming during the day, it must be taken to the pit bottom.

We have no positive directions that Ford and I should remain in the pit all day, but I think it is the duty of one of us to be in the pit at all hours when the men are at work.

(*By Mr. Newman, the solicitor to Earl Fitzwilliam.*) I attribute the accident to the opening of the trap-door, and to working with a naked light.

It is supposed that Lindley propped open the door, and that Swift afterwards shut it. I believe the explosion took place where the deceased Stenton worked, his lamp-top having been taken off.

On the morning of the explosion the air was going up to and returning from the face of the long west bord-gates, and all the stoppings were good.

William Ford said: I am a fire-trier, along with the last witness.

On the morning of the accident I examined the workings of the north, and Hodgson visited those of the south district.

I found the north side in a safe condition, and Hodgson said the south side was safe.

After breakfast we again inspected the workings, and found all right, except in a goaf between the first and second bords of the southern district, where a little fire-damp was perceived, and I told Dickenson and Mallinder, who were near it, to be careful; I showed them the gas, and cautioned them not to go into it; I also told Stenton to be careful.

Hodgson and I went out of the pit at half-past eleven o'clock, and we had not returned when the explosion happened at a quarter-past one.

We have always gone out together at meal times, and we have not had positive orders that one of us should remain in the pit when the men were at work.

I considered the pit was safe; the accident was caused by setting open the door in the long west bord-gates; and the subsequent shutting of it conveyed the gas to Stenton's naked lamp.

Swift told me that he found the door open and that he shut it.

After the explosion we went to the underground engine, and tried to start the ventilating fan, but it was disabled, and the after-damp was so strong that we were obliged to leave it.

On the north side we found five men at work who did not know what had occurred.

In the south district several doors and stoppings were blown out by the explosion, and we hung sheets to restore the air to its proper course.

The door that had been propped open was blown out; here we found Moulson alive; we next came to the dead bodies of Fletcher and Stenton; afterwards we found Dickenson and Mallinder dead; and in the first bord-gate on the south side Walker and Hurst lay dead.

(*By Mr. Morton.*) The rule is, that the colliers are not to go down in a morning until Hodgson and I report the pit to be safe.

I did not traverse the long west bord-gates on the day of the accident, and I did not consider it needful to examine those bord-gates every day.

We work the banks with Davy lamps, but I did not think it necessary to do so, and I believe the works will be quite safe when they are repaired up again.

We have not allowed the lamp-tops to be unscrewed.

The coal is blasted, the shots being fired with touch-paper. I have frequently seen the gas ignited by the gunpowder, and sometimes serious mischief has ensued.

Occasionally the men remove the lamp gauzes to snuff the wick; I do not fine them or discharge them, but I admonish them.

I found a lamp without gauze in Stenton's bank, and I found another near the door that had been propped open. We have always given strict orders not to leave doors unclosed.

After working hours Hodgson or I ought to see that all the doors are shut, and that the air is going properly.

We have sometimes absented ourselves, and we have not regularly remained in the pit during working hours as we ought.

The air generally has been good, and we have not had any person killed in this pit during five years.

The ventilating fan goes night and day, and only stops when it is broken.

John Swift said: Immediately after dinner on the day of the accident I found a door in the long west bord-gates propped open with a brick, and I shut it.

Lindley and I were the only hurriers that passed through the door, and Lindley was the last to come through it.

The door stood open more than half an hour, and the explosion took place five minutes after I shut it.

It ought not to have been propped; I never found it so before, and the rule is not to leave doors open.

I work with a safety-lamp; we take the lamp-tops off sometimes, but not every day.

The masters have told us not to unscrew the gauzes.

When I came through the door at dinner-time, Lindley followed me; I opened the door and propped it with a brick, and Lindley ought to have shut it. I cannot say whether he shut it or not.

John Beardshall said: I am a labourer in this pit, and was between the first and second bord-gates in the south district when the explosion happened.

There was a good air where I worked.

I always use a lamp, and we are told by Ford and Hodgson not to remove the gauzes.

James Moulson said: I was in a bank on the south side of the long west bord-gates at the time of the explosion.

Swift and Lindley took coals away from me, and I saw them go to dinner; I remained in my place, and just after dinner I felt a blast, and I was taken home insensible from the effects of afterdamp.

It was Swift's duty to open the door, and Lindley's duty to shut it immediately after he passed through.

George Charles Hague said: I am clerk to Mr. Biram, Earl Fitzwilliam's colliery viewer.

On the day after the explosion we found a lamp-top in the long bord-gates, and we found a lamp-bottom without a gauze in Stenton's bank.

The pit was generally in good working condition prior to this accident; the quantity of air varied from 25,000 to 33,000 cubic feet per minute.

The fire-triers paid great attention to the state of the goaves, but I think it was not expected that one of them should remain in the pit during working hours.

(*By Mr. Morton.*) I have nothing to do with the management of the pit, but I go down occasionally.

This pit always has been, and is now, more fiery than any other in the neighbourhood, but owing to its strong ventilation it was considered safe to introduce naked lights.

I should not now like to dispense with safety-lamps, on account of the quantity of gas and the neglect that sometimes occurs at the trap-doors.

When the pit was first opened safety-lamps were absolutely necessary.

(*By Mr. Newman.*) Although I think the banks might have been worked with candles, the colliers had strict orders to use lamps.

James Utley said: I am underground steward at this pit; I instructed Hodgson and Ford to see that the safety-lamps were kept in proper order; they were to go down at four o'clock a.m. and examine every working place, and every goaf; and if they wanted my opinion on any matter, I gave it.

We have no printed or written rules as to the working of the colliery, and I never saw any such elsewhere.

I did not particularly direct Hodgson or Ford to remain in the pit all day, but they were to visit the workings several times daily; and in the afternoon when coal work ceased, they were to see that all the doors were shut, and the air going right.

I never saw any of the men using naked lights; if I had I should have sent them away.

Hodgson told me that a collier took his lamp-top off, and I immediately discharged him.

I was not in the pit on the day of the explosion, but I was there on the previous Monday to examine a goaf that contained gas, and I turned some air into it which cleared it.

I did not descend the pit again until the day after the accident.

(*By Mr. Newman.*) I am not aware that it is customary at neighbouring pits to have written or printed rules. Hodgson has no instructions to examine the Davy lamps, unless the men bring them to him for that purpose.

The colliers take their lamps out at night; Denton trims them, and delivers them next morning.

The lamps are not locked, and there are not any locks on them.

(*By the Jury.*) One hundred and seventy lamps are provided for this pit. If the lamps are taken home by the colliers, they ought to be examined before they are used again.

Hodgson told me that the men complained about the lamp-oil being bad, and that it did not burn well, but coked on the wick, and they could not see to work.

Either Hodgson or Ford should be in the pit until evening, but there is no particular order about that.

(*By Mr. Morton.*) It is the fire-triers' duty to go every morning into every working place, and also to inspect the works at the close of the day.

They are neglecting their duty if they examine the long west bord-gates only twice a week.

We have no defined hours for their attendance at the pit; I believe they are allowed to go out together to dinner, and I have not fixed at what hour they are to return in the afternoon.

I cannot say that either of them really go down the pit every day after dinner; I have not given them any orders on the subject.

I am both top and bottom steward, and I have four working shafts to attend to.

There are no locks or pickers on our lamps; the men would have them taken off, but I did not give my consent one way or other.

Denton trims the lamps, but does not inspect them; and I am not aware whether Hodgson examines them daily or not.

Mr. Biram is responsible for the ventilation of the mine, but I should be blamed for defective doors or stoppings, or for a want of brattice boards.

If the men work twenty or thirty yards out of the air-course without brattice boards, it is unknown to me, and I have not prohibited their doing so.

We do not send any person specially to attend to the ventilating fan only on Sundays; the men working at nights have orders to attend to it; but there are not people in the pit every night, and it is not any particular person's duty to attend to the fan at nights.

William Ford looks after it during the day in addition to his other duties.

I don't think it prudent now that the fan should be left unattended in the night.

I had a man for a long time to work it, but three months ago he discontinued.

I have frequently examined the long west bord-gates where the explosion occurred; we have had considerable "blowers" of gas there, and one of them was so strong as to occasion a fire that burnt for two hours.

I have not prohibited the blasting of coal with gunpowder, except in the long west bord-gates, where it was dangerous; and I stopped the blasting there some time ago.

The firing of the shots is done by the colliers, and we have not any person appointed to direct when and how the shots are to be fired.

We do not use either a barometer or a thermometer at this colliery.

Mark Barber said: I was in the north district of the pit when the gas exploded on the south side, and it did not injure any of the workmen on the north side.

I complained to Hodgson about the lamp-oil being bad; it coked upon the wick.

Good oil would last until night, but we have been obliged to unscrew the gauzes in the banks, to remove the coke from the wick.

I cannot say whether the lamps are examined in a morning, but I believe not.

Charles Morton, of Wakefield, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Coal Mines, said: Yesterday along with Messrs. Biram, Woodhouse, Jeffcock, and others, I examined the pit, with a view to ascertain the state of the mine and of the ventilation, and to discover the causes of the recent explosion.

My belief is, that in consequence of the leaving open of the door in the long west bord-gates, gas accumulated in the upper portion of them. They have been driven in advance of the rest of the works for a length of about 300 yards.

The effect of shutting the door by the boy (Swift) would be to restore the air to its usual course, i. e. up one of the bord-gates and down the other; the air current thus restored, and also rendered inflammable by the gas that had collected in the bordgates, then passed northward into Stenton's bank, where it came in contact with a naked light (a Davy lamp without a gauze), and ignited.

With regard to the ventilation of the mine, the air has been judiciously divided by Mr. Biram into two distinct portions, one of which goes along the North Levels to ventilate the northern district of the mine, and the other travels on the South Levels to ventilate the southern district.

If the air had not been so divided, but carried in one stream, a great loss of life would have arisen from suffocation in the northern district, where it appears the workmen remained safe.

Yesterday, the volume of air on the south side of the pit was rather more than 8,000 cubic feet per minute, and on the north side about 12,000 cubic feet per minute.

In my judgment this amount of air may be, and ought to be doubled; and, if the air is not considerably increased, naked lights must be rigidly excluded.

I did not perceive gas to a dangerous extent in the goaves. I observed some working places twenty or thirty yards out of the air-course that were not furnished with brattice-boards; this want of air is at all times unhealthy to the collier, and often perilous.

I think the trap-doors are unnecessarily numerous, and a diminution of their number is practicable and expedient, and would tend to lessen the risk of accident from their being left open.

The doors are not fixed in such a manner as to insure their shutting of themselves, and casualties may arise from this circumstance.

It is satisfactory to find that the "fire-triers" examine the works prior to the descent of the colliers in a morning; and it is needful for the safety of the latter, that a similar watchfulness should be continued without intermission throughout the day.

This pit ought never to be left during working hours without a superintendent; and if on the day of the explosion the "fire-triers" had remained on duty, it is very likely that they would have discovered the open door and naked lamp in time to avert the disaster.

It is unsafe to leave the ventilating fan unattended during the night, and such inattention may lead to serious results.

It is gratifying to hear that the "fire-triers" are expected to go round the works at the close of the day, and see that they are left in a safe and proper condition; but from the evidence already adduced it is uncertain whether this excellent regulation is, or is not, strictly and constantly complied with.

Concerning safety lamps, they ought to be daily inspected, cleaned, trimmed, and locked by a careful man appointed for the purpose; but it is obvious that the duty has been partially and loosely performed.

Many of the Davy lamp-gauzes are too coarse in the mesh; they have fewer than 600 apertures in a square inch, and they ought to have 784, which is the number recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy, and a decrease of that number may lead to explosion.

It is further desirable that every gauze should be fitted with a bright tin shield, which reflects light and protects the flame from the action of rapid currents of air.

In reference to the removal of gauzes in the works, there has been a laxity of discipline; the lamps are not furnished with wire pickers, therefore the wick cannot be trimmed with the tops on; and as there is not a lamp-station or a lamp-keeper under-ground, the colliers prefer to run the risk of unscrewing the gauzes in the mine, rather than lose time by ascending to the surface, where the lamp-cabin is inconveniently placed.

When the smoking of tobacco is permitted, and the blasting of coal with gunpowder is indiscriminately practised, it is not surprising that the workmen should presume occasionally to take off lamp-gauzes.

The combustion of tobacco and powder is inconsistent with the use of safety lamps; and if the blasting of coal be continued, it ought to be placed under the superintendence of prudent and competent persons.

I recommend that the lighting by Davy lamps (with the additions and improvements on it which I have suggested), should be persevered in; and that the system of watching, airing, and managing the mine should be conducted on those methodical and salutary principles which characterize the best regulated collieries of Durham and Northumberland.

I feel it my duty further to allude to the absence of fixed rules, either written or printed, at this colliery, and to advise the adoption of orders and regulations

somewhat similar to those now in use at the Shipley, Swanwick, Cinderhill, Babbington, Granville, and Moira collieries in the Midland Counties; and a printed copy should be given to every person employed at this establishment.

(*By Mr. Newman.*) Having heard the evidence with regard to the cause of this accident, are you not of opinion that it might have happened with all the precautions you have suggested?

(*Mr. Morton.*) It might, but I think it improbable that it would. In such a fiery mine one steward ought to be constantly on duty during working hours, and the presence of both the stewards would be desirable where 140 men and boys are using safety lamps.

I do not consider the continual presence of two stewards is absolutely necessary, but prudent and commendable; and emergencies frequently arise which would require the services of both stewards as long as the colliers were at work.

(*Mr. Newman.*) Is it possible for one or even two stewards to see all the underground works every half hour, so as to be sure that the trap-doors are shut and the lamp-tops on?

(*Mr. Morton.*) Two stewards might do it; but I think they would be unreasonably hurried.

(*Mr. Newman.*) Then, unless they were unreasonably hurried, all that happened in the half hour during which the door was open might have occurred without two stewards discovering it in time to prevent the mischief?

(*Mr. Morton.*) It is possible, but I think unlikely.

If there were two stewards continually perambulating the works, it is not likely that hurriers would leave doors propped open, or that colliers would habitually unscrew their Davy lamp gauzes on pain of dismissal if detected.

John Thomas Woodhouse, colliery viewer, said: Yesterday I carefully examined the workings of this pit, in company with Messrs. Morton, Biram, and others.

In many places I did not find gas sufficient to fire in the lamp. There was a level driven south for a distance of thirty-one yards without artificial ventilation, but there was not any firedamp in it.

In some of the works I found gas issuing, and in others I perceived only a trace.

I examined several of the goaves, which I found ventilated, and free from gas.

In the third bord-gate on the south side, I saw a wall that had been shaken by the explosion, and at a point in this locality the gas fired in our lamps.

In the neighbourhood of the third bord-gate I found strong evidence of the effects of the explosion.

Almost all the brick stoppings in the long west bord-gates had been blown out, and at the western extremity, gas was escaping from the cracks in the coal.

The bank on the north of these bord-gates was in ruins from the violence of the blast, but I found no gas there.

It appeared that the fire had extended beyond the No. 1 south bord-gate, and burnt two men, but I did not find any gas there.

In the first north bord-gates the stoppings had been blown out and were not all restored; consequently, they were filled with gas.

I examined the whole of the north side workings, and goaves, and found the air much better than it was on the south side, but I did not see any gas.

As to the cause of the explosion, I concur entirely in the opinion of Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector.

With respect to the ventilation, I approve of the mode which has been adopted of dividing the air into two currents; the value of which was proved by the fact that the colliers in the north district were not aware of the explosion having taken place.

Without the concurrence of two circumstances, namely, the leaving open of the door and the removal of the lamp-top, the accident could hardly have happened.

Nevertheless, I should now recommend that an increased volume of air should be introduced into the pit, and the fan worked and watched day and night.

The evidence of Mr. Morton includes every suggestion that I could have made.

As regards the laxity of discipline which Mr. Morton referred to, I am satisfied that the fire-triers thought they were doing what was best for the security of the workmen.

(*Mr. Morton.*) Would you, under your own direction of a fiery colliery, have permitted the various derelictions of duty, discipline, and management, of which we have heard here, relating to doors and lamps, the inattention to the fan, the absence of both fire-triers in the middle of the day, and the omission of all printed or written regulations?

(*Mr. Woodhouse.*) Certainly not; because the experience that I have had in the Midland Counties has proved the needfulness of establishing the strictest discipline; and I have found it absolutely necessary to issue printed rules to all the workpeople at the collieries under my control.

Thomas Dunn Jeffcock, colliery viewer, said: I examined this pit, in company with the Government Inspector, and others.

Having heard the evidence given by Messrs. Morton and Woodhouse, who have so correctly and clearly described our progress, I do not think it requisite to repeat the details.

I think that with proper care of the lamps, the ventilation was sufficient for the safety of the mine. I concur with Messrs. Morton and Woodhouse as to the cause of the accident.

I think there has been laxity in regard to the Davy lamps, and I am of opinion that one fire-trier should always be in the pit during the hours of work; but the general management and mode of ventilation I consider to be good.

If the fire-triers were to find a larger amount of gas than I saw yesterday, it would then be necessary to increase the volume of air, which might easily be accomplished by driving the fan at a greater speed.

Unless the quantity of air be now considerably augmented, I would not venture to introduce naked lights into the pit.

Printed rules are not generally adopted in this locality, but I believe the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, has printed rules.

Robert Charles Webster, colliery viewer, said: Having heard the evidence given by Messrs. Morton, Woodhouse, and Jeffock, I agree with them as to the condition of the pit, the cause of the explosion, and generally as to the suggestions thrown out by them for the future management and discipline of the mine.

George Lindley, after being cautioned by the coroner as to the effect of any statement he might make, said: I was tramming on the day of the accident; I got my dinner in the pit, between twelve and one o'clock, and then the explosion took place.

I am not guilty of what is laid to my charge, for I did not leave the door open. Swift propped it open, and I do not know who came through it after me.

Benjamin Biram said: I have been mineral agent for Earl Fitzwilliam about thirty years.

I do not offer any further testimony as to the origin of the explosion, and I have not the slightest hesitation in confirming the statements made by Messrs. Morton, Woodhouse, and others on the subject.

With respect to the air which has been circulating through the pit, I affirm that it was amply sufficient to clear away all the gas which was likely to be found in any of the workings, provided no neglect had occurred.

I think that every precaution has been taken with regard to the inspection of the pit, and I have no reason to suppose that the officers employed under me had not done their duty to the best of their judgment.

Mr. Morton believes that the fire-triers have not attended properly, but when the works had been twice examined on the morning of the explosion, and no symptoms of danger appeared, I apprehend that no great blame can be attached

to the fire-triers for not being in the pit during the space of an hour and a half at noon.

Concerning the safety-lamp discipline, I regret that it has not been stricter, and that the rules and regulations which are enforced elsewhere have not been observed here.

As regards working the pit with safety lamps, there is probably not one colliery proprietor in ten in this locality who would have thought it necessary to use them.

I believe that scarcely any firedamp is to be found in the bank-faces. Whatever gas exists in the coal is liberated by driving the bord-gates, which are generally kept 30 or 40 yards in advance of the banks, and it would undoubtedly be prudent always to drive them with the aid of lamps and brattices.

With respect to the endings, the fact that gas is hardly ever seen in them is confirmatory of what I have already said as to the safety of working the banks with naked lights, for if firedamp existed to any extent, it would certainly be found in the endings.

It has been said that to work the mine without safety lamps it would be necessary to have double the volume of air; but with ten times the quantity of air, unless colliers are careful, there cannot be exemption from explosions. If a hurricane could be driven through the airways, and this door had been left open, it necessarily follows that the gas which accumulated in the long west bord-gates would have ignited on coming in contact with a naked light.

As to the gauze of the lamps being coarser than that recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy, it has been used under the most trying circumstances in this pit, and it still retains the confidence of the men.

With regard to the fan being left during the night without any person to attend to it, probably a wrong impression may prevail; it is worked by steam from the boilers at the surface, and it is kept going night and day.

It is seen by the fire-trier at the close of the day, and he visits it again at four o'clock next morning; and if in the interval anything happened to stop it, the only effect would be to delay the descent of the colliers, if, on inspection by the fire-triers, the pit was not found in that secure state which is requisite before the workmen are permitted to go down.

A safe condition of the works may also be produced by a waterfall, which can be passed down the engine-pit, so that danger will not arise even if the fan were stopped for some portion of the night.

Until within a limited period a man did look after the fan in the night, but latterly it was thought unnecessary.

If the fan is left in motion in the evening and found going next morning, we infer that it has not stopped during the interval.

The inferiority of the oil has been mentioned. I try to provide oil of the best quality, and I have no reason to suppose that it has not been obtained. A few weeks ago a sample of oil was sent to me for experiment, and it was thought somewhat inferior; but I afterwards tried it in my own office, and it appeared to me good.

All the Davy lamps had originally wire pickers, and many had locks; the workmen preferred the lamps without pickers and locks. My own opinion is that it is better to have both, but I did not consider these additions to the lamp of sufficient importance to insist upon them being used.

With respect to blasting the coal with gunpowder, I have always thought that I might safely leave it to the discretion of the underground steward.

As regards safety lamps, I am conscious of the responsibility attaching to the production of a lamp of my own, possessing the principle of safety, with the additional advantages of cheapness and increased light, from the possibility of its leading to diminished exertion to attain complete ventilation. I strongly deprecate the use of any safety lamp as a substitute for abundance of air; but where efficient ventilation is established, my own lamp can be employed in a current of air too strong for the burning of a candle, and it is a preventative of accident arising out of any sudden influx of firedamp.

I have felt, however, that I could not urge the use of my own lamp in the pits under my control; and therefore it has been left to the workmen whether they would adopt it or not. It combines the several principles of safety which

Mr. Morton thought necessary, it is locked, it has a shield to guard it from a current of air, and with a mesh of Sir Humphrey Davy's standard, it will yield four times the light of an ordinary safety-lamp.

The "fire-triers" are under the direction of the underground steward, who appoints them, and has power to discharge them, and I consider him responsible for their efficiency.

I have not ordered that one of them should always be on duty during working hours, and I do not know a pit in this neighbourhood that has two fire-triers.

Mr. Badger, the coroner, then addressed the jury as follows:—I will endeavour to bring before you such portions of the evidence as, in my opinion, are important to be borne in mind in considering your verdict.

The explosion, which has caused the death of the ten persons whose bodies you have viewed, occurred in the afternoon of the 22nd December 1852.

The pit has been worked five years, and this is the first fatal explosion which has happened since the workings commenced.

At four o'clock in the morning, Hodgson and Ford, the fire-triers, commenced their usual underground examination, in which they spent two hours, and they found everything safe; then a second inspection was made about half-past eight in the morning, when Ford found on the south side, and near where the explosion subsequently took place, indications of the presence of firedamp in a "goaf," which led him to caution Dickinson, Mallinder, Stenton, Battison, and others, (of whom the first three were killed,) not to enter the "goaf."

At the first and second sitting of this inquest, there appeared to be some doubts as to whether it was the rule, that one fire-trier should always be in the pit during working hours: Hodgson states that there is such a rule, whilst Ford, his colleague, is not aware of it. But, I think from what has been said by Messrs. Utley and Biram, you may conclude that one of them was not always required to be in the mine.

The fire-triers state that they left the pit at half-past eleven, and before their return, the explosion which resulted in the death of ten persons, and the injury of twelve others, had occurred. Hodgson and Ford are both of opinion, (and in this they are corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector, and of Messrs. Woodhouse, Jeffcock, and Webster, experienced colliery viewers,) that the explosion was caused in the following manner:—The trap-door between the long west bord-gates on the south side of the pit was propped open by some person, whereby the usual current of air was diverted. This led to an accumulation of gas in the upper portion of the bordgates. When the door was closed by Swift, the air returned to its accustomed course, and the current thus restored and rendered inflammable by the accumulated firedamp, passed from the bordgates into the bank, where Stenton was working with the gauze of his Davy lamp screwed off, when the gas fired, and produced the disaster.

Swift states that Hodgson and Ford had given positive orders that the doors were to be kept closed; Swift shut the door on his return from dinner, and in five minutes afterwards the explosion took place.

The jury must bear in mind the position in which the bodies were discovered, and the condition of the safety-lamps. The bodies were found in and near to the first and second bord-gates on the south side.

In the second bord-gate, Stenton was found dead, and his safety-lamp was found without gauze.

The witnesses state their belief that the gauze had been unscrewed, (a very common and dangerous practice with colliers,) and that the separation of the parts could not have been caused by the explosion.

The ventilation of the pit appears from the evidence of the Government Inspector to have been judiciously arranged, but not sufficiently strong.

There are the usual downcast and upcast shafts, and a ventilating fan (the invention of Mr. Biram), which is worked by an underground engine, and is kept continually in motion.

The air is divided at the bottom of the downcast shaft into two separate currents, one being carried through the north, and the other through the south district of the mine.

The Government Inspector and Mr. Woodhouse state, that if this plan had not been adopted, a more awful loss of life would have arisen from suffocation by after-damp in the northern district, where a large number of workmen remained uninjured, and in ignorance of an explosion having taken place. It appears that, if the miners had been working with their lamps perfect, the accident would not have occurred; and that the leaving open of the trap-door, would not alone have caused the deaths of these persons, had not they, with a recklessness of consequences too common among men similarly employed, deprived themselves of the safeguard which science has devised for them.

It is for you to decide whether it required both the keeping open of the door and the presence of naked lights to cause the explosion. If you are satisfied that both these circumstances occasioned the accident, then, since the person whose lamp was found without the gauze has lost his life, you may decide whether any and (if any), what person still living is criminally answerable.

If, from the testimony of Swift, and from the voluntary statement of Lindley, who, although he denies having left the door open, yet does it in such a way as to leave little doubt about the fact, you are satisfied that Lindley left the door open, you must then decide as to the amount of blame attaching to him.

It appears that it was the duty of the first trammer to open the door, and of the last trammer, immediately on passing through, to shut it.

But this is a duty somewhat different from the definite and special duty of a person charged to do a particular act, as in the cases of Regina *v.* Haines (2 Carr. & Kirw., 368), and Regina *v.* Barrett (idem, 343). In the first of these cases the prisoner Haines, being a bailiff of a mine, whose defined duty it was to see to its general ventilation, was accused of negligence in omitting to construct an air-heading, in consequence of which an explosion of firedamp, resulting in the death of a man, took place.

In the second of these cases an engineer, having the management of an engine supplying a pit with air, neglected his duty, from which neglect death ensued.

In both cases the prisoners were acquitted; the first upon the merits, and the second under the direction of Mr. Justice Wightman, upon a technical objection to the indictment. And here I must explain to you that, if death be occasioned by the neglect of several, they are all guilty of manslaughter; and it is no defence for one who has been negligent to say that others have been negligent also, and thus as it were to divide the negligence amongst them.

In this case you must be satisfied, firstly, that the opening and subsequent closing of the door was the cause of the explosion; secondly, that it was the duty of the last trammer to shut the door; thirdly, as to the person who left open the door; and fourthly, whether there was in such person alone, or along with others, an amount of gross negligence, a want of ordinary caution, or a reckless disregard of the safety of human life, amounting to the crime of manslaughter.

There are many gradations of culpability before we arrive at that which constitutes manslaughter.

Where the moral blame ends, and the criminal liability begins, is generally a very difficult task to decide.

That task, with the evidence as your guide, and to the best of your skill and judgment, it is now your duty to perform.

Before the jury deliberate upon their verdict, I wish to call the attention of all persons present, who are interested in the working and management of coal-pits, to the evidence of the Government Inspector, and the experienced colliery viewers who have been examined. In all cases of mining accidents which I have had to investigate, (and unfortunately they have been many, and amongst the most awful that have occurred in the kingdom,) two things have always been apparent, namely, laxity in the discipline of the pit and recklessness of the workmen.

Until by education or otherwise, the miners can be taught that however small may be the value which they put upon their own lives, they have no right to appraise so lightly the lives of their fellow labourers, I am afraid that even comparative safety in collieries will be difficult to attain.

But much may be done to this end by the exertions of intelligent managers, who are placed over this important branch of our industry.

I trust that Mr. Biram will lose no time in carrying out the suggestions of the Government Inspector, supported as they are by the opinions of Messrs. Woodhouse, Jeffcock, and Webster.

The absence of printed rules is much to be reprehended. The use of safety lamps should be strictly enforced, on pain of discharge. A miner who works with a naked light, should be instantly discharged and punished; for although Mr. Biram may think that some of the banks can be worked with candles, yet as he cannot prevent careless boys from leaving doors open, a similar accident may again occur, if naked lights be used.

Supervision of the safety lamps should at once be established. The gauzes appear to be too coarse; they ought not, according to Sir H. Davy's opinion, to have less than 784 apertures in the square inch. The lamps should all be locked, and furnished with tin shields and wire pickers, as recommended by the Government Inspector. The oil should be of the best quality. Smoking tobacco in the mine should be prohibited, and blasting by gunpowder (except under the direction of an intelligent steward) should not be permitted.

The continual attendance day and night upon the ventilating fan, and the constant presence of at least one fire-trier in the pit during working hours, appear to be absolutely necessary.

If the colliers were liable at any moment to be discovered working with naked lights, and when so discovered instantly dismissed, the dangerous practice of unscrewing the gauzes of the Davy lamps would be quickly abandoned.

These suggestions of experienced witnesses I have thought it my duty briefly to recapitulate, in the earnest hope that the gentlemen now present, and others who, by means of the press, may have their attention drawn to this important subject, will be induced to study the evidence taken at this inquest, and thereby be urged to increased activity in their endeavours to prevent a recurrence of these fearful calamities.

The jury then found a verdict of "accidental death," and strongly recommended that the suggestions of the Government Inspector, as to the improved working of the mine, should be immediately carried out.

Accident No. 47 *in the List.*

Breaking of a pit-rope at Staveley Colliery, near Chesterfield.

The deceased were being drawn out of the pit by a flat wire rope; and when they were about half way up, the rope got off the drum and broke by falling on the drum axle, when the two unfortunate men were precipitated to the bottom.

The rope was in a good state; the drum was fitted with "horns," three and a half feet long, to keep the rope from slipping off; the night was exceedingly stormy, and owing to the inconvenient position of the window the engine-man could not see the drum; but it is supposed that the excessive lateral vibration of the rope produced by the violence of the wind, caused it to miss the "horns."

The accident might have been avoided by fixing a pair of upright rollers at a distance of three feet in front of the "drum-horns" to check the vibration of the rope. This addition has since been made, and the engineer's view of the drum and rope is now unobstructed.

Accident No. 52 *in the List.*

Fall of coal in Stanton Colliery, near Burton-on-Trent.

Many casualties that might be prevented occur from falls of coal; and they are attributable in a great measure to the daring obstinacy of the colliers themselves.

In the present instance, the deceased, with several others, was undermining the coal, and though repeatedly warned that it was dangerous to proceed without "spragging," *i.e.*, fixing short props to support the coal, yet he rejected all advice, and presumed that he was quite secure. At length a considerable mass fell upon him and crushed him so seriously that he afterwards died.

Accident No. 58 *in the List.*

Breaking of a pit chain at New Cottam Colliery, near Chesterfield.

Seven persons were being lowered down the pit in the morning, when an iron link suddenly snapped, and they fell to the bottom.

The link, which formed part of a short chain attached to the end of the rope, was quite a new one, having only been inserted on the previous evening, and its strength had not been properly tested.

It was proved that as many as eight or nine men had frequently descended at once, although the cage would not safely hold more than six; and there was no necessity to lower more than two at a time, as the full complement of persons employed under ground did not exceed forty.

The broken link was made of round iron seven-eighths of an inch diameter, but of inferior quality; and it appeared to have been imperfectly welded.

Where human life is at stake, none but the best iron should be used, and it is really the cheapest in the end.

In some of the better managed collieries the practice is, before the men descend in a morning, to run the cages several times up and down the pit with loaded corves in them, so as thoroughly to test the soundness of the machinery and tackling.

This precaution was not observed here; the ropes and chains were seldom examined; the banksman paid little or no regard to the safety of the miners when descending and ascending; he said it was not his business; the signals were uncertain, irregularly given, and sometimes totally disregarded; the engineer drove the winding engine at undue speed when persons were in the shaft; some of the pits were awkwardly and insecurely walled, and were without conductors or guide-rods; the colliery was in the hands of "butties," a system intrinsically bad; the steward, who unfortunately was old and infirm, did not often inspect the underground works, and there were not any printed or written rules on the premises.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was "accidentally killed," accompanied by an admonition that the owners "should conduct the colliery with more care, regularity, and skill in future, and that not more than two persons should pass up or down the pit at once."

I also advised that a couple of side chains should be attached to the cage, in addition to the centre chain, that wooden conductors should be fixed in all the drawing shafts; and that Fourdrinier's or Grant's patent safety apparatus should be applied; and Mr. Appleby (one of the proprietors) seemed really anxious to carry into effect the various recommendations offered.

Accident No. 68 *in the List.*

Explosion at Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley.

In this case the deceased was chiefly blameable for the misfortune that ensued. The roof of his working place was breaking down and liberating firedamp; yet he imprudently stuck his candle (contrary to instruction) near to the roof of the coal, and thus kindled the gas.

Some parts of this pit were so fiery as to require Davy lamps; and it may perhaps be needful to exclude naked lights altogether if these copious discharges of fire-damp continue.

Since the fatal accident that occurred here in July last, a marked improvement has been made in the airing, management, and discipline of the mine; safety lamps are now used whenever timber is removed in the banks; and the men who examine the "goaves," or who drive headings and bord-gates are also provided with lamps.

The works are viewed every morning before the colliers descend; the furnace is attended day and night; the air is split into four separate currents, and the ventilation will be further strengthened as soon as the new pit now in progress is completed.

Accident No. 72 *in the List.*

Breaking of a pit rope at Whiteley Wood Colliery, near Sheffield.

The deceased was employed to fix a piece of timber in the side of the pumping pit, and was suspended by means of a round hemp rope three quarters of an inch diameter, which broke, and he fell to the bottom.

The rope was proved to be four years old, and it was so rotten that it could easily be torn to pieces with the fingers.

It was pleaded that the deceased did not object to trust himself on the defective rope; and therefore the coroner's jury exonerated the owner from responsibility, and returned a verdict of "accidental death."

This pit was worked on an insignificant scale, and the machinery and winding apparatus generally were dilapidated and unsafe.

At the small collieries of my district it is not unusual to find mining materials and management of a wretched description; and the extenuation or apology put forward by proprietors and agents is that the profits are meagre.

In such cases, unless the Legislature can enact compulsory remedies, the advice and suggestions of Inspectors will be unavailing to prevent casualties.

Accident No. 76 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in North Cliff Colliery, near Bradford.

Occurrences of this kind are too frequent in the coal mines of Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, and to a certain extent they are preventible, seeing that many of them can be traced to a want of efficient timbering.

In the present instance a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded; but the evidence adduced at the inquest more than justified the following remonstrance by the jury:—"That the deceased boy was assisting to make a road "through some old works, and that from a deficiency of wood and other "materials to support the roof and sides of the road, a quantity of shale fell "upon him and killed him; and the jury further say that his death is owing to "a want of proper care and attention on the part of those whose business it is "to maintain the roof and sides of the mine; and the jury also say that the "duties of the underground steward at this pit are not sufficiently understood "and performed; and that a competent person ought, in future, to examine "the works daily, and see that all requisite means are employed for the safety "of the miners."

As the law stands at present, a coroner's jury has no alternative but to return a verdict of "accidental death," on the one hand, or of "manslaughter" on the other; and it often happens at colliery inquests that neither would be strictly equitable. It is therefore desirable that the jury should be empowered to deliver an intermediate verdict, by which negligent and culpable persons might be fined or otherwise summarily punished.

Accident No. 87 *in the List.*

Explosion at Foxholes Colliery, near Wakefield.

The deceased and seven other miners worked together in a "set of banks," where the roof of the coal contained gas, and whenever the roof fell the fire-damp rushed out and rendered the atmosphere more or less inflammable.

Only one man of the party had a safety-lamp, and the practice was for the other seven to blow out their naked lights if the roof threatened to come down.

At the time of the accident they were shifting the wooden props; the roof therefore dropped and gas was liberated, which fired at a candle used by the deceased, who on this occasion forgot to extinguish it; the result was that three persons were burnt and one of them killed.

It appeared that the bottom steward allowed the colliers to burn Davy lamps, or not, as and when they pleased; and I advised the owner of the pit positively to prohibit naked lights, and to introduce Davy lamps during the operation of removing timber in a set of banks.

Accident No. 88 *in the List.*

Explosion at Gildersome Colliery, near Leeds.

The deceased lost his life through one of those acts of daring and disobedience that are unfortunately numerous among miners.

In defiance of orders to the contrary, he walked with a candle into a place that contained fire-damp, which ignited and burnt him to death.

These flagrant violations of duty are not nearly so common in pits where correct discipline has been long established and strictly enforced; and although from the habitual absence of fixed and well-framed regulations, and a want of early instruction and moral training, some of the adult colliers have gradually

become negligent, insubordinate, and reckless, yet it is certain that pit-boys placed under the firm and judicious guidance and restraint of an educated and skilful manager, eventually make thoughtful, orderly, and prudent workmen.

Accident No. 93 *in the List.*

Explosion at Fieldhouse Colliery, near Huddersfield.

Two thin beds of coal were worked here, the "band bed" and the "hard bed."

In the first, it was stated that fire-damp had not been seen prior to this fatal occurrence, and naked lights were always used; in the second, inflammable gas was known to exist, and both candles and Davy lamps were employed.

From conscientious scruples the proprietor prohibited Sunday labour, and the ventilating furnace was left unattended from Saturday night to Monday morning. Some of the airways were very small, having a sectional area of nine feet only. The same current that aired the "band coal" was afterwards used to ventilate the "hard coal." The aircourse was unnecessarily long, and might have been much shortened, and the air divided or "split," at a small outlay. The volume of air in the "band coal" was less than 1,000 cubic feet per minute, and quite inadequate to supply the miners, or to meet such an exigency as an influx of fire-damp. The leaving open of a single door would have caused the workings to be wholly unventilated. The spot where the gas fired was 18 yards out of the air-way, and the colliers had not the benefit of brattices or air-pipes.

The accident happened in the "band coal" levels, when the men entered on Monday morning; the ventilation had then been suspended for a period of 30 hours, owing to the stoppage of the furnace; and the state of the external atmosphere during the interval had been singularly unfavourable, and required on the part of the steward increased vigilance and caution; but instead of going himself with a safety-lamp to examine the works, he sent in the men and boys with naked lights, at which the gas fired and burnt four persons, two of whom died.

If the furnace had been constantly attended on Sunday (as it ought to have been), or if the steward had inspected the "band coal" with a Davy lamp early on Monday morning, this melancholy disaster might have been prevented.

At the coroner's inquest several jurymen took this view of the case, and strongly blamed the colliery owner and the steward; but after some discussion they agreed to a verdict of "accidental death," accompanied by a strong remonstrance.

I represented to the owner that he had better work the furnace on Sunday than peril the lives of the miners on Monday; and that if his objections to Sunday labour were insuperable, it would be proper and humane on his part to forego the pecuniary gains arising from Monday's operations, and let the establishment stand idle until the following morning, in order to give time for the fresh air to circulate and clear the pit from firedamp and other noxious gases.

It is due to the owner to add that he pledged himself to adopt one of these alternatives, and he has since manifested a praiseworthy desire to improve the condition of his mines and workmen in various other ways.

Accident No. 94 *in the List.*

Explosion at Hunsworth Colliery, near Bradford.

Two boys (one of them aged 9, the other 11 years) were killed, and several men burnt in the "black bed" on the morning of the 24th June last, from the leaving open of a trap-door on the preceding afternoon.

The door was not hung so as to shut itself, and the effect of its standing open throughout the night was to divert the air from a pair of bord-gates ninety yards long, in which the firedamp collected.

The pit was let to two ordinary working colliers, who were supposed to watch over the safety of the other men and boys; but they did not discover the open door or the dangerous accumulation of gas, although they professed to have gone round the works that morning.

The coal was fiery; some of the miners used Davy lamps and others candles; there were places driven more than thirty yards out of the airway, without brattices, and flame often filled the lamp-gauzes; the men sometimes tried to "waft" out the firedamp with shovels and jackets, while little boys carrying naked lights were running about in the vicinity.

Portions of the air-course had a sectional area of from eight to twelve superficial feet only; doors were more numerous than needful, and badly set, and it was not any person's duty to see them closed at the end of the day; a ventilating furnace (on a small scale) was smothered with coal in the afternoon, and was not stirred up again until next morning; consequently the air current, which was never very strong, was almost imperceptible in the early part of the day; and on Monday the gas prevailed to a dangerous degree, owing to the furnace being neglected during Sunday.

The steward, who had eight pits to superintend, was obliged to delegate an important branch of his duties in each pit to a couple of labouring colliers, who declared that they received only 2*s*. per week for inspecting the works half an hour every morning.

Several jurymen at the inquest were in favour of a verdict of "manslaughter," but they could not fix definitely on the guilty person; and ultimately they decided that "the deceased were accidentally killed; and that the agents and "stewards have been exceedingly lax and negligent in the management of the "colliery; and that greater care and attention on their part are absolutely "requisite to protect the lives of the workmen."

I have on several previous occasions recommended the viewer of these pits to exclude naked lights; to double the capacity of the airways; to erect larger ventilating furnaces, and to keep them going night and day; to shorten the air currents by "splitting" them; to tighten the stoppings and trap-doors; to brattice the working places; to augment the staff, and improve the quality of the stewards or "fire-triers;" to establish an undeviating and daily examination of all the underground works before the colliers enter, and after they leave the pit; and to compile and issue printed rules and regulations.

I was glad to receive from one of the proprietors, who was present at the investigation before the coroner, an assurance that every reasonable contrivance and precaution should in future be adopted to diminish the risk of accident.

One of the unfortunate sufferers in this explosion was less than ten years old, and the steward (Thomas Wilkinson) knew it when he set the boy to work; it was therefore very properly decided to institute legal proceedings against him, and to recover penalties for an infringement of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99.

Having now completed the painful details in connexion with the list of fatal casualties, I turn with satisfaction to the more agreeable duty of stating, in conclusion, that at many of the collieries in my district—and especially among the larger ones—important reforms are in progress, relative to the ventilation, machinery, management, and discipline of pits; liberal and well-directed educational efforts are being made for the moral and mental amelioration of the labourers; and, in some localities, improvements have been commenced in the sanitary arrangements of mining villages, which promise to be highly beneficial to the health and domestic comfort of the inhabitants.

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Fatal Accidents referred to by Mr. Morton, for the Year ending 30th June 1853.

Number of fatal Accidents.	Date of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1852:						
1	July 6	2	Richard Lambert Frank Johnson (boy)	Beeston Manor colliery	Leeds	Harding and Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
2	10	1	William Hodgkinson	Staveley colliery	Chesterfield	Richard Barrow, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
3	15	1	Richard Hague	New Gawber colliery	Barnsley	Sturges and Co.	Fall of coal in the shaft.
4	15	1	John Gibson	Sleight's colliery	Alfreton	Coke and Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
5	16	1	Joseph Fox	Thorp colliery	Wakefield	Messrs. Charlesworths	Fall of roof in the mine.
6	16	1	James Rhyna (boy)	Hoyland colliery	Barnsley	Day and Co.	Run over by corves in the mine.
7	16	1	John Lacey	Rutland colliery	Ilkeston	Samuel Potter, Esq.	Falling down the shaft.
8	17	2	Abraham Cook Abraham Bostock (boy)	Cotmanhay colliery	Ilkeston	Barber and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
9	17	2	John Pearson (boy) Joseph Thorp (boy)	High Green colliery	Sheffield	George Chambers, Esq.	Explosion of firedamp.
10	20	1	Thomas Marchant	Methley colliery	Wakefield	Burnley and Co.	Breaking of a chain in the shaft.
11	29	1	Joseph Wilson	Skegby colliery	Mansfield	John Dodsley, Esq.	Drawn over the pit pulleys.
12	29	1	William Neale	Victoria colliery	Coventry	Troughton and Co.	Falling down the shaft, from the breaking of the piston rod of the engine.
13	30	1	John Faulding	Silkstone colliery	Barnsley	Messrs. Charlesworths	Explosion of firedamp.
14	August 5	1	John Radcliffe (boy)	Liversidge colliery	Leeds	Mr. John Sheard	Falling into the winding machinery.
15	6	1	Henry Swift	Morley Park colliery	Belper	Messrs. Molds	Explosion of firedamp.
16	17	1	William Mountain	Flockton colliery	Wakefield	Stansfeld and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
17	17	1	Thomas Oaten	Langton colliery	Alfreton	Coke and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
18	25	1	James Wilson (boy)	Allerton colliery	Leeds	Bower and Co.	Crushed between coal waggons.
19	September 4	1	Joseph Fretwell	Kilnhurst colliery	Rotherham	Messrs. Charlesworths	Fall of roof in the mine.
20	4	1	William Connell	Allerton colliery	Leeds	Bower and Co.	Ditto.
21	16	1	David Jagger	Altoft's colliery	Wakefield	Pope and Co.	Fall of stone in the shaft.
22	24	1	George Oates (boy)	Hunsworth colliery	Bradford	Bowling Iron Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
23	29	1	Francis Purdy	Shipley colliery	Belper	A. M. Mundy, Esq.	Fall of coal in the mine.
24	October 5	2	John Allen Samuel Milward	Loscoe colliery	Belper	E. F. Whittingstall, Esq.	Breaking of a pit rope.
25	12	1	Richard Wheatley	Grassmoor colliery	Chesterfield	Barnes and Co.	Powder blast in the mine.
26	13	1	Samuel Thompson	Mount Osborne colliery	Barnsley	Twibell and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.

LIST of FATAL ACCIDENTS—*continued.*

Number of fatal Accidents.	Date of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1852:						
27	October 13	1	Thomas Day (boy)	Baddesley colliery	Atherstone	W. S. Dugdale, Esq.	Breaking of a chain on an inclined plane.
28	14	1	John Sisson	Cotmanhay colliery	Ilkeston	Barber and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
29	18	1	James Webster	Babbington colliery	Nottingham	Thos. North, Esq.	Crushed between coal waggons.
30	27	1	Thomas Albrighton	Baddesley colliery	Atherstone	W. S. Dugdale, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
31	November 4	1	John Warren	Upper Birchwood colliery	Alfreton	Butterley Iron Co.	Fall of coal in the shaft.
32	16	1	William Bonser	Radford colliery	Nottingham	Lord Middleton	Breaking of a pit rope.
33	11	1	John Nutter	Moor Bottom colliery	Leeds	Mr. Abel Rouse	Falling down the shaft.
34	12	1	John Hinchliffe	Darley Main colliery	Barnsley	Darley Main Coal Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
35	13	1	Daniel Ridgway	Staveley colliery	Chesterfield	Richard Barrow, Esq.	Ditto.
36	17	1	Henry Sawyer	West Hallam colliery	Ilkeston	Colonel Newdegate	Falling down the shaft.
37	20	1	Abraham Wilkinson	North Bierley colliery	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
38	26	1	James Taylor (boy)	Coates Park colliery	Alfreton	Coupland and Co.	Ditto.
39	26	1	Alfred Snape	Mosbro' Moor colliery	Chesterfield	Richard Swallow, Esq.	Falling down the shaft.
40	29	1	James Johnson	Soaphouse colliery	Sheffield	Hounsfield and Co.	Ditto.
41	29	1	James Woodhead	Emley Moor colliery	Wakefield	Jaggar and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
42	December 1	1	John Barksby (boy)	Butterley Park colliery	Alfreton	Butterley Iron Co.	Falling down the shaft.
43	13	1	John Priest	Bedworth Charity colliery	Coventry	Williams and Co.	Fall of roof in the mine.
44	16	1	William Sugden	Bierley colliery	Bradford	Clayton and Co.	Ditto.
45	17	1	Thomas Green	Granville colliery	Burton-upon-Trent	Trustees of C. Granville, Esq.	Ditto.
46	22	10	Men and boys	Lower Elsecar colliery	Barnsley	Earl Fitzwilliam	Explosion of firedamp.
47	25	2	William Lockie John Whileman	Staveley colliery	Chesterfield	Richard Barrow, Esq.	Breaking of a pit rope.
48	30	1	William Armitage	York-road colliery	Leeds	Messrs. Garsides	Falling down the shaft.
49	31	1	Stephen Battye	Middleton colliery	Ditto	R. J. Brandling, Esq.	Ditto.
50	27	1	James Armstrong	Woodthorpe colliery	Sheffield	Mr. John Rhodes	Ditto.
51	27	1	John Pickering (boy)	Stanton colliery	Burton-on-Trent	Messrs. Nadins	Crushed in the mine.
52	31	1	William Staley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fall of coal in the mine.
	1853:						
53	January 4	1	Joseph Cookson	Victoria colliery	Wakefield	Hudson and Co.	Fall of timber in the shaft.
54	8	1	Edward Hudson	Cinder Hill colliery	Nottingham	Thomas North, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
55	11	1	David Christal	Snibston colliery	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Stephenson and Co.	Ditto.

LIST of FATAL ACCIDENTS—*continued*.

Number of fatal Accidents.	Date of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1853:						
56	January 14	1	William Sowrey (a boy)	Wortley colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Ingham and Sons - - -	Falling down the shaft.
57	20	1	Samuel Smith - -	Whitwick colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stenson and Co. - - -	Ditto.
58	21	7	3 men and 4 boys -	New Cottam colliery -	Chesterfield - -	Appleby and Co. - - -	Breaking of a pit chain.
59	28	2	Henry Watson - / Joseph Horne (a boy)	Coleorton colliery - -	Ashby-de-la Zouch -	Walker and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
60	28	1	John Aram - -	Cinder Hill colliery -	Nottingham - -	Thomas North, Esq. - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
61	February 11	1	James Marples - -	Eckington colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Messrs. Wells - - -	Ditto.
62	13	1	Gervase Granger -	Plumtree colliery - -	Nottingham - -	Butterley Iron Co. - -	Falling down the shaft.
63	18	1	William Ball - -	Cinder Hill colliery -	Nottingham - -	Thomas North, Esq. - -	Run over by corves in the mine.
64	21	1	James Jowitt - -	Heckmondwike colliery -	Dewsbury - -	Baxandale and Co. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
65	March 3	1	Thomas Allan - -	Tinsley Park colliery -	Sheffield - - -	B. Huntsman, Esq. - -	Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft.
66	5	1	Joseph Street - -	Gresley Wood colliery -	Burton-upon-Trent -	Robinson and Co. - -	Run over by a coal waggon.
67	6	1	John Rose - - -	Snibston colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stephenson and Co. - -	Crushed between coal waggons.
68	7	1	Samuel Skelton - -	Silkstone colliery - -	Barnsley - -	Messrs. Charlesworths -	Explosion of firedamp.
69	11	1	John Davidson - -	Victoria colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
70	12	1	John Moult - -	Snibston colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stephenson and Co. - -	Ditto.
71	15	1	William Leake (a boy)	Rothwell Haigh colliery -	Leeds - - -	Messrs. Charlesworths -	Crushed between coal waggons.
72	April 5	1	Francis Hew - -	Whiteley Wood colliery -	Sheffield - - -	Mrs. Andrews - - -	Breaking of a pit rope.
73	7	1	George Dixon (a boy) -	Birkinshaw colliery -	Leeds - - -	Ackroyd and Sons - -	Falling down the shaft.
74	16	1	David Lindley - -	Wrenthorpe colliery -	Wakefield - -	Micklethwaite and Co. -	Fall of roof in the mine.
75	21	1	Richard Badkin - -	Church Gresley - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Gray and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
76	21	1	Reuben Craven (a boy)	Northcliffe colliery - -	Bradford - -	Edward Cockshutt, Esq. -	Fall of roof in the mine.
77	26	1	F. C. Taylor (a boy) -	Butterley Park colliery -	Alfreton - - -	Butterley Iron Co. - -	Run over by a coal waggon.
78	27	1	J. Farnsworth (a boy) -	Claycross colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Clay Cross Coal Co. - -	Falling down the shaft.
79	29	1	William Burrows -	Watnall colliery - -	Nottingham - -	Barber and Co. - - -	Ditto.
80	May 4	1	Samuel Lockwood -	Clifton colliery - -	Halifax - - -	Benjamin Walker, Esq. - -	Fall of iron in the shaft.
81	8	1	John Preston - -	Glascote colliery - -	Tamworth - -	Canning and Co. - - -	Crushed by the engine.
82	10	1	George Netherwood -	Fieldhouse colliery - -	Huddersfield - -	Edward Brooke, Esq. - -	Falling down the shaft.
83	12	1	John Hinchliffe - -	Whitwood colliery - -	Pontefract - -	Henry Briggs, Esq. - -	Ditto.
84	13	1	George Rogers - -	Speedwell colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.

LIST of FATAL ACCIDENTS—*continued.*

Number of fatal Accidents.	Date of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1853:						
85	June 1	1	John Street	Parkgate colliery	Rotherham	Earl Fitzwilliam	Fall of coal in the mine.
86	1	1	Thomas Pickles (a boy)	Quarryhouse colliery	Halifax	Eddlestone and Co.	Explosion of firedamp.
87	2	1	Thomas Illingworth	Foxholes colliery	Wakefield	Burnley and Co.	Ditto.
88	8	1	Henry Hamshaw	Gildersome colliery	Leeds	Holliday and Co.	Ditto.
89	10	1	Thomas Richardson	Rothwell Haigh colliery	Leeds	Messrs. Charlesworths	Fall of roof in the mine.
90	14	1	Luke Hill	Low Elsecar colliery	Barnsley	Earl Fitzwilliam	Ditto.
91	16	1	William Siddalls	Gresley Wood colliery	Burton-on-Trent	Robinson and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
92	17	1	Felix Haywood	Bedworth colliery	Coventry	Mr. Thomas	Falling down the shaft.
93	20	2	John Haigh (a boy) John Hiley (a boy)	Fieldhouse colliery	Huddersfield	Edward Brooke, Esq.	Explosion of firedamp.
94	24	2	ThomasGarside(a boy) Joseph Lee (a boy)	Hunsworth colliery	Bradford	Bowling Iron Co.	Ditto.
95	28	1	George Eyre	Hoyland colliery	Barnsley	Day and Co.	Powder blast in the mine.
96	30	1	George Earnshaw	Worsbro' Park colliery	Barnsley	Field and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
	Total	119					

REPORT of the WORKING of the COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the COUNTIES of YORK, DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, and WARWICK, for the Year ended 30th June 1854.—By CHARLES MORTON, Esq.

MY LORD, Wakefield, September 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship my Report as an Inspector of Coal Mines, for the year ending the 30th June 1854.

One hundred and seven fatal accidents have occurred in the collieries in my district during this period, involving the loss of 113 lives from various causes, which I have classified as follows :—

	Number of Lives lost.		
	Year ending 30th June 1852.	Year ending 30th June 1853.	Year ending 30th June 1854.
By explosion of firedamp and by suffocation	68	28	16
„ tumbling down the shaft	11	24	24
„ being struck with falling substances in the shaft	3	5	10
„ the roof falling in the interior of the mine	24	22	24
„ masses of coal falling in the interior of the mine	11	11	18
„ water bursting into the mine	3	—	—
„ ropes and chains breaking	4	15	4
„ machinery	4	2	8
„ incidental causes	12	12	9
Total	140	119	113

It is satisfactory to observe a gradual diminution of fatal casualties, notwithstanding the increase that has latterly taken place in the number of working pits and of miners employed.

The deaths occasioned by explosion and suffocation in the last year, are 43 per cent. fewer than they were in the preceding year, and 76 per cent. less than those of 1852.

On the other hand, there is still a formidable loss of life arising from shaft accidents and from falls of roof and coal; and as these are to a certain extent preventable, it is reasonable to assume that there will hereafter be a reduction in their number commensurate with the improvements that are being made in the construction of drawing pits and of winding apparatus, and in the propping of the interior parts of mines.

At the end of this Report will be found a tabular list of the collieries at which fatal accidents have happened, of the names of the unfortunate sufferers, and of the causes of death.

It is my duty to direct special attention to some of the more remarkable of these events, with a view of showing the particular circumstances that preceded and accompanied them, and of suggesting means and appliances for avoiding similar misfortunes in future.

Accident No. 2 in the Tabular List.

Falling into the winding machinery at Langton Colliery, near Alfreton.

A labourer, employed on the pit-bank in the night time, fell against the unfenced horns of the engine-drum when in motion, and becoming entangled he was killed.

It is too common a practice to leave wheels and gearing of this kind wholly unprotected; and in the present instance fatal results would not have ensued if a wooden or iron railing had previously been fixed alongside the drum, which has since been done.

Accident No. 4 in the List.

Fall of roof at Pentrich Colliery, near Belper.

The casualty was clearly traceable to a want of propwood. The miners, and not their masters, provided the timber; and generally, wherever this parsimony prevails, the roof is not effectively maintained. It is said that the workmen, for their own security, will be sure to set an abundance of props; but experience has shown that they cannot always be trusted in this respect; and young boys often fall victims to the ignorance, poverty, or neglect of coal-hewers, who are supposed to furnish and fix the requisite quantity of wood.

There was not an efficacious control over the colliers here, to keep them to their duty as regards propping; for the bailiff or steward, having many other offices to fulfil aboveground, had not opportunity to visit the "stalls" more frequently than twice or thrice a month, and there were two working pits, containing 130 persons, to be superintended.

Humanity and sound economy suggest that the maintenance of the roof in mines should constitute a distinct department; and I have uniformly recommended the proprietors to supply materials and labour expressly for this purpose, as being the safest and eventually the cheapest course they can adopt.

Accident No. 5 in the List.

Suffocation in an ironstone mine connected with the Victoria Colliery, near Coventry.

Spontaneous combustion (locally called "gob-fire") took place in a pit, which generated a mixture of gases, designated in Warwickshire "fire-stink."

About a dozen persons were rendered quite helpless by its stupifying power, and two of them perished.

This vapour is not explosive; candles burn in it with a pale blue halo around the flame; its smell is somewhat like that of unpurified coal gas; mixed with air it is respirable, but it produces pain in the head, weakness in the limbs, and dimness of sight, followed by prostration, insensibility, and death.

There was no adequate artificial mode of airing these pits, and natural ventilation could not be relied on; the air current was scarcely perceptible at times; occasionally it reversed itself, and the poisonous gases were then liable to be carried from the "gob-fire" towards the miners, who were compelled to abandon their work or to remain exposed to unhealthy and even fatal influences.

On this unfortunate day one of the "butties" or contractors, who employed the men and boys, actually ordered them to stop in the pit, although he knew that the flow of air had changed, and that the "fire-stink" was travelling towards them.

The mine had several shafts, and it might have been thoroughly ventilated at comparatively small expense.

The coroner's jury, after an hour's consultation, decided that death had resulted from a want of ventilation; and they urged that the recommendations of the Government Inspector in regard to supplying more air should immediately be carried into effect.

I suggested that two ventilating furnaces should be erected, which has since been done; and the condition and management of the mines generally have been much improved, in accordance with the advice which I thought it my duty to offer to the proprietors and their agents, who earnestly and promptly endeavoured, in their own pits, to remedy some of the defects and evils which are too prevalent in the collieries of Warwickshire.

Doubts have arisen as to whether casualties in *ironstone* mines should be brought under the cognizance of the Inspectors; but in the present instance it was thought needful by the coroner to ask for my assistance in the investigation.

Accident No. 6 in the List.

Falling down the shaft at Roundwood Colliery, near Wakefield.

Misfortunes like this are numerous, but they are not wholly unavoidable; and although the act of descending or ascending a pit is in some degree hazardous, yet the risk may be very considerably diminished by the aid of effective apparatus, judicious arrangements, and exact discipline.

The deceased was allowed to go down at the instant that a loaded corf was being drawn up; and when he had nearly reached the bottom, the full corf, by some unknown cause, was detached from the cage above, and by striking him in its fall he was killed.

For persons to go up or down a shaft, with either full or empty corves in the cages, is imprudent and unsafe; and the rule should be to remove the corves altogether from the cages at such times; and workmen ought not to be permitted to descend when others are ascending.

Accident No. 7 *in the List.*

Explosion at Soaphouse Colliery, near Sheffield.

The day on which the deceased young man was burnt to death was the first day of his being employed here; consequently he was unacquainted with the underground roads, and could not be expected to know where danger lurked. His companion sent him to a certain part of the mine, but he missed the way, and unwittingly straggled into an abandoned and unventilated place, and the gas ignited at his candle.

It is most probable that the misfortune would have been avoided if "danger-signals" had been used in this pit, as they are at some collieries, where the printed directions require that the steward or his deputy shall daily examine the works; and if any be found "fiery," he shall warn the miners not to enter; and that he shall fix a wicket or barrier at the entrance of every abandoned road, containing or likely to contain gas, and shall hang a signal-board with the word "fire" painted on it.

Accident No. 9 *in the List.*

Abraham Judd was a miner at Hawkesbury Colliery, near Coventry, and he was crushed to death by the cage at the bottom of one of the shafts.

Casualties of this kind frequently occur, from the absence of rules and signals relative to persons ascending the pit; and occasionally (as in the present instance) they arise from disobedience or neglect on the part of the workmen, for whose benefit and safety well considered regulations and contrivances have been established.

Some men were ready to be drawn up the shaft, after having given the customary signal for the engine to go on, when suddenly Judd presented himself, and, though forbidden at the time, he hurriedly attempted to enter the cage just as it was being lifted, and his body got violently squeezed betwixt the cage and the wooden guide-rods, and he died almost immediately.

Accident No. 16 *in the List.*

Boiler bursting at Ibstock Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The deceased was twelve years old, and acted in the capacity of stoker at the winding engine.

In reviewing the circumstances connected with the bursting of steam-boilers, the following recommendations suggest themselves, namely, that every boiler should have a steam-gauge, a water-gauge, and two safety-valves—one of the latter to be placed out of the control of the ordinary engine-man; and that persons under twenty years of age should not be employed as engineers.

Accident No. 20 *in the List.*

Explosion at Swinton Colliery, near Rotherham.

The steward set an inexperienced person to cut through a thin wall of coal into a place which he (the steward) knew was full of gas; and instead of giving the man a safety-lamp, as was his duty, he allowed him to work with a candle, and told him to retreat as soon as the hole was made. The result was, that the firedamp issued suddenly and plentifully, and an explosion ensued before the unfortunate victim could effect his escape.

It was further proved that the steward and his deputy were in the habit of visiting these fiery works in a morning, not with Davy-lamps, as ordered by the proprietors, but with naked lights

It is lamentable to witness such reckless disobedience; and although coroners' juries hesitate, as in this instance, to return a verdict of "manslaughter," yet smaller degrees of criminality are so often apparent, that a desire has been expressed for such an alteration of the law as would prevent offenders from escaping with impunity, which they now do under a verdict of "accidental death."

Colliery owners might, if they would take the trouble, proceed against refractory and negligent servants under the statute 4 Geo. IV. c. 34. s. 3, but there are doubts in some Courts of Petty Sessions as to whether magistrates possess jurisdiction in mining delinquencies; and it seems expedient for the Legislature to extinguish such doubts, and to authorize the Inspector or some other person to prosecute when the employer or agent omits to do so.

Accident No. 21 *in the List.*

The deceased fell down an unfenced pit in Silkstone Wood, belonging to S. Stanhope, Esq.

It appeared that the landowner, with praiseworthy forethought, had previously fenced all the old shafts known in his estate; but the one in question was so grown over and concealed by brambles that it had entirely escaped observation.

After this fatal occurrence, a careful search was made in the woods and plantations, and dangerous places were either filled up or securely guarded.

Difficulties have arisen elsewhere in regard to abandoned pits, which render it desirable and needful that the Inspector should have power to order them to be fenced round at the cost of the mining tenant or of the landlord.

Accident No. 22 *in the List.*

The deceased boy was 14 years old; he was employed at Skegby Colliery, near Mansfield, to manage a winding-engine; and his death was caused by falling into the machinery.

In a former report I related that a collier was drawn over the pulleys and killed at this pit by an engineer younger than 15 years; and a pledge was then given by the agents of the mine that boys below the legal age should not in future be allowed to work engines. The jury at the second as well as the first inquest delivered a verdict of "Accidental death," and I was precluded by a technical objection from recovering penalties for a violation of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99.

Accident No. 27 *in the List.*

A youth, who had entered the engine-house at Hunsworth Colliery, near Bradford, inadvertently came in contact with the arms of the fly-wheel and was killed.

Colliery winding-gear is too frequently left unfenced; and on this occasion it is more than probable that the boy's life would have been saved if an inexpensive railing had been previously fixed; and I think it ought to be made imperative on mining proprietors, as it is on factory owners, that dangerous machinery should be properly guarded.

Accident No. 35 *in the List.*

Fall of strata in the shaft at Victoria Colliery, near Wakefield.

The circumstances connected with this casualty show how exceedingly bold some miners are, and how forgetful and negligent at times are the foremen, whose office it is to teach the inexperienced, to warn the incautious, and to restrain the reckless.

The deceased and his comrades were sinking a pit in wet, soft, and loose strata; and for a depth of 20 yards the unsound sides were left entirely unsupported, although there were materials on the spot to make the work quite secure had they been put in requisition.

The steward who directed the operations permitted the sinkers to proceed too long in this unskilful and unsafe manner, until a mass of bind fell, and buried one of them.

The intention was eventually to wall the sides, and the unwarrantable delay led to disastrous consequences.

Accident No. 39 *in the List.*

Falling down the shaft at Brick Lane Colliery, near Bradford.

The coal-bed was very thin, and little boys were employed as trammers underground.

The deceased (10 years old) and two other youths were being drawn up the pit, 96 yards deep, in a small corf, slung by an iron bar and chains; and although the shaft was furnished with guide-rods, the corf (not being placed in a cage) oscillated when ascending or descending, and was liable to strike the pit sides. At the time the unfortunate boy fell from the corf, it was swinging violently, and his companions with difficulty saved themselves from destruction.

It was the custom to send these children into the mine before the adults went down in the morning, and to leave them to come out at night without the help or guardianship of the colliers or of a hanger-on at the bottom.

Such practices are pregnant with risk, and I persuaded the owner of the pit to introduce cages, and to order that a boy should not ascend or descend alone, but should be accompanied by a man.

Accident No. 43 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in Hunsworth Colliery, near Bradford.

This casualty originated from the miners omitting to fix timber for the support of the roof, although it was shown that a sufficient quantity was provided, but it was not any appointed person's duty to see that the materials were suitably and regularly applied to the objects intended.

At the inquest the following verdict was unanimously agreed to:—"That "the deceased was accidentally killed; and the jury express their regret that "the steward does not visit the pit more than twice a week; that the contrac- "tors, who ought to inspect the works every morning, do not go down at the "appointed hour; and that no examination is made by them of the coal-banks, "but only of the ironstone places; and the general regulations are not observed. "The jury are further of opinion, that where so large a number of miners are "employed, a well-qualified individual ought to be responsible for the daily "superintendence of both coal and ironstone works; and as it appears from the "evidence that the roof is slippery and liable to fall, wooden cross-bars as well "as props should be used; and the jury also recommend that rules be printed "and circulated, and a fine imposed for any breach thereof."

Accident No. 44 *in the List.*

Breaking of a round hempen pit-rope at Waterloo Colliery, near Leeds.

The rope in question was 2 inches diameter, was a year old, and had been once "spliced;" it passed over a small pulley 3 feet diameter, which had a groove for the rope to work in only $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. At one point in the rope a large knot of hemp was tied for a "signal-mark," which had become frozen into a hard lump; and the groove of the pulley being too narrow and shallow for the "mark" to pass through, the rope was jerked out of its place by the motion of the winding engine, and it snapped when the deceased was being drawn up the pit.

The use of such small and ill-contrived pulleys is not only hazardous to life and limb, but destructive to the ropes; and I advised the owner to introduce pulleys 9 or 10 feet diameter, with deeper and wider flanges to hinder the ropes from slipping off; to put signal-bells in the engine-houses as substitutes for hempen "marks;" and to engage competent men as engineers, instead of the inexperienced lads whom he had previously employed.

Accident No. 45 *in the List.*

Explosion at Hollins Farm Colliery, near Dewsbury.

In this case it appeared that the mine was not examined on the morning of the accident by the labourer whom the proprietor styled a steward. There was an abstraction of air caused by the leaving open of a trap-door, the roof had fallen and let off some firedamp, the colliers were permitted heedlessly to enter the works with lighted candles, and an explosion followed, which burned one man fatally.

The coroner's jury did not consider that death had been occasioned by such a degree of neglect as would justify a verdict of "manslaughter;" but they censured the owner for the discreditable absence of discipline and management that was proved.

Accident No. 47 *in the List.*

Fall of coal in the shaft at Clay Cross Colliery, near Chesterfield.

This mine was let to a "butty" or contractor. The pit had not guide-rods in it, which all pits should have; the corves went up and down unsteadily, struck frequently against the sides, and let drop pieces of coal, one of which killed a boy eleven years old who was employed to hang on the corves at the bottom,—a task too laborious and dangerous to be assigned to so young a person.

Judging from the important improvements hitherto effected by the manager of the Clay Cross Company, it is reasonable to infer that he will not much longer tolerate the injurious "butty system," or continue to work drawing shafts without guide-rods.

Accident No. 48 *in the List.*

Fall of a corf at Gildersome Colliery, near Leeds.

Three persons were descending the pit an hour before the usual time of commencing labour, and when they got below "meetings," a corf which had been left in the ascending cage fell upon them, and caused the death of one of them.

This is another proof of the impropriety of allowing corves to be in the cages when men are in the shaft. It also shows the needfulness of running the cages several times up and down before the miners descend in a morning, and of strict adherence to a rule that men and boys shall not enter the mine until the machinery, ropes, tackle, and underground workings have been carefully examined. The owner alleged that the deceased and his companions had acted contrary to orders, a copy of which had been posted in the counting-house, but the steward and colliers declared that they were ignorant of the existence of any such regulations.

It is to be regretted that many mining proprietors have not yet acknowledged the necessity of presenting to each workman a well-digested code of instructions for his guidance.

Accident No. 53 *in the List.*

Breaking of a pit rope at Hunsworth Colliery, near Bradford.

The deceased was being drawn up the shaft. There was not a banksman in attendance; there was not a signal-bell or indicator in the engine-house to inform the engineer when the load was approaching the surface; it was too dark for him to see the "mark" on the rope; and he relied on counting the strokes of the engine, but unfortunately made a mistake, drew the corf against the pulleys, which broke the rope, and threw the collier down the pit.

If the manager had placed an indicator in the engine-house (as he ought to have done) this poor fellow's life would in all probability have been spared.

Accident No. 58 *in the List.*

Falling down the shaft at Polesworth Colliery, near Tamworth.

The deceased was under 10 years of age, and had been illegally employed underground by the "butty" or contractor of the mine for more than a year; and during two months prior to his death he had been stationed at the bottom of the pit as a signal-boy in the night; and while thus engaged his clothes were caught by a hook attached to an ascending rope, by which he was drawn many yards up the shaft, and then fell down and was killed.

Unknown to the coroner, a nephew and colleague of the "butty" was a juryman at the inquest, and the usual but (in this case) unaccountable verdict of "Accidental death" was returned without remonstrance or comment.

I also ascertained that another child, less than 10 years old, was working in the same pit, and that the contractor, who kept a beer-house, was constantly in the habit of paying wages therein, contrary to the statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99.

Under the sanction of your Lordship, and with the assistance of Mr. Skipworth, solicitor, Wakefield, I instituted legal proceedings, and obtained convictions and penalties against the "butty" for these violations of the Act of Parliament; and I trust that the publicity given to the transactions at the time has had the beneficial effect of deterring other mining bailiffs and contractors in the midland counties from committing similar infringements of the law.

Accident No. 59 *in the List.*

Explosion at Thrybergh Colliery, near Rotherham.

The steward and a collier were severely burnt, and the former died.

The coal was fiery and the ventilation very defective. There was a vague understanding between the manager and the deceased steward that the pit should be worked exclusively with safety-lamps, but this excellent precaution was but partially observed,—the manager himself having used a naked light a few days before the accident; and on the morning when it happened, the deceased and his comrade went together into the mine, carrying a Davy-lamp and a candle, and the gas ignited at the latter.

There was only one shaft sunk to the coal, another was about half-way down; small wooden pipes were employed for ventilation. The colliers were in constant peril from firedamp, owing to the general paucity of air, and some of them worked more than fifty yards out of the air-way.

The excavation of coal on so extensive a scale should not have been attempted until the other pit had been sunk, and a subterranean communication established between the two; and I suggested that coal work should be suspended until the second pit was completed, and a furnace erected.

The coroner informed the jury, that if the steward had escaped and his companion had perished, the former would have been amenable to the law, as he alone was blameable; and the jury unanimously decided that the explosion resulted solely from his folly, by exposing a naked light in an unventilated place charged with gas; and the jury were further of opinion, that the proprietors had not appointed a qualified superintendent.

Accident No. 70 *in the List.*

Falling down the shaft at Sykes' Colliery, near Leeds.

Four young boys were sent down this pit on the cage. When they reached "meetings," they came in collision with the ascending cage, and two of them (aged ten years and eleven years respectively) were dashed to the bottom, and killed.

The shaft, 9 feet diameter and 100 yards deep, was furnished with iron conductors, but they were not well tightened, and they vibrated considerably; the middle rods were too near to each other, and the cages rubbed against the irregular and unwalled sides of the pit, which was too small for the pumping gear and a pair of ropes. The winding engine was driven at great speed. Little boys when descending were not accompanied by men; as many as five went down together, and the two cages frequently came in contact as they passed at "meetings."

The steward acknowledged that the shaft was in an unsafe state, and he had advised his masters to repair it, and either to enlarge its diameter or to lessen the size of the corves and cages; and it was obvious that economical considerations alone had prevented his advice from being followed.

The coroner's jury endorsed the steward's recommendation, and I urged the proprietors forthwith to act upon it, and in future to send the boys into the pit along with the men; to reduce the usual speed of the engine one half when persons were ascending or descending; and in other respects to improve the condition and discipline of the mine.

Accident No. 73 *in the List.*

Fall of roof in Beauvale Colliery, near Nottingham.

This was another instance among many of the thoughtless imprudence of leaving unsupported the roof of subterranean roads until it actually falls and crushes some one to death.

The deceased was standing in a tramway-siding, where the passage was twelve feet wide; for a length of twenty yards there were not any wooden cross-bars, and two solitary props were vainly expected to keep up the superincumbent strata.

The pit was let to "butties" or contractors, who almost invariably aver on these melancholy occasions that they thought the roof was perfectly sound and did not require propping; but experience and investigation have painfully demonstrated that the ignorance and neglect of "butties" are fertile causes of casualties of this kind, and it would be well for miners, if colliery owners were to take the maintenance of the roof out of the contractor's hands.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at this inquest; and it transpired that, from error on the part of the constable, the bailiff of the mine was summoned on the jury, and the coroner animadverted strongly on the impropriety.

Accident No. 74 in the List.

Fall of a corf at Thorncliffe Colliery, near Sheffield.

The deceased boy was at the bottom of the shaft; the banksman (who commenced work on the day of the misfortune), put a corf clumsily, and only partly, into the cage at the pit top, and the result was, that the corf tumbled on the boy's head.

The employment of indiscreet and unpractised persons to perform critical duties is a fruitful source of mischief in mines, and numerous cases might be cited wherein they have caused their own death, or have been instrumental in destroying unwittingly the lives of others.

Accident No. 75 in the List.

Suffocation by firedamp at Staveley Colliery, near Chesterfield.

The bailiff and a deputy fell victims to their own wilful rashness, by entering a bord-gate that they knew was nearly destitute of air, and contained inflammable gas, which quickly stifled them; an explosion did not ensue, or the consequences would have been more serious.

The coal was fiery, and safety lamps were used; the bord-gate, which was about thirty yards long, and inclined rapidly upward, had been ventilated by brattices, one of which at the lower end had carelessly been removed, and the upper part of the place was thus left without air, and became occupied by gas.

A few hours before the accident, the resident underviewer (Mr. Blackburn) severely reprimanded the bailiff for having improperly allowed the bord-gate to remain unventilated, and for omitting to place a barrier and a danger-signal at the entrance (according to the requirements of the printed rules); and the bailiff promised forthwith to remedy these defects, but he neglected to do so.

It further appeared, that several of the colliers had previously complained to the bailiff, but had not informed the underviewer about the insecure condition of the bord-gate, and he threatened to dismiss them if they interfered.

The printed regulations of the colliery (of which every workman had a copy) enjoined these persons to make known their complaints to the underviewer, whose zealous industry to discover and remove whatever tends to injure the health and life of the labourers, is as laudable as the active philanthropy of Mr. Barrow, the proprietor, or the mining and engineering skill of Mr. Woodhouse, the director of this extensive establishment.

Accident No. 78 in the List.

Fall of roof in New Main Colliery, near Alfreton.

The coalhewers purchased wooden props from the owners of the pit, and judged for themselves as to when, where, and how the timber was to be fixed. There were fifty persons employed underground, and it was not the duty of anyone to inspect the works in a morning before the miners descended, but each man and boy was supposed to examine his own place and to protect himself.

The colliery bailiff stated at the inquest that, having two other mines to look after, he could not visit this pit so frequently as he desired, and he wished for an assistant, in order that a daily examination might be made.

In the discharge of my duty, I represented to the superior agent that it was incompatible with the safety of the workpeople to permit such a flagrant want of supervision to remain unprovided for.

Accident No. 80 *in the List.*

Explosion at George Street Colliery, Dewsbury.

This casualty was occasioned by the men and boys entering the mine with naked lights instead of safety lamps, and the steward had not previously inspected the works.

A cloth sheet, hung in lieu of a trap-door, was by some mishap displaced; the air was thereby diverted from its usual course, and the spot where the deceased youth worked became fiery during the night; next morning the gas ignited at a candle and burnt two persons, one of whom died.

The unfortunate boy had improperly been left alone in that part of the mine on the preceding day, and he forgot to put the sheet right before he went home in the evening.

The ventilation was irregular and feeble, there were only three safety-lamps, the steward had never thought it needful to make an early examination of the pit, and no definite rules existed to direct or instruct the sixty miners who were employed.

If a competent and careful "fire-trier" had first gone round the works with a Davy-lamp on the morning of the accident, it is very likely that fatal results would have been averted; and the coroner's jury joined with me in recommending the owner to enforce this plain and necessary precaution, to introduce more safety-lamps, to establish fixed regulations, and to strengthen the ventilation by enlarging the capacity of the air-ways.

Accident No. 85 *in the List.*

A boy was stationed at the foot of an inclined plane in the Hopewell Pit, at Staveley, near Chesterfield; and by the neglect of a man (John Mart) at the top of the incline, a train of loaded corves broke loose, rushed unexpectedly to the bottom, and killed the boy.

Mart denied having omitted to give the customary signal, but confessed that he did not hook on the corves, which he ought to have done; and a verdict of "manslaughter" was found against him at the coroner's inquest.

The accused was therefore committed to Derby gaol, and at the summer assizes was found guilty, and recommended to mercy; but the learned judge, in passing sentence, informed the jury that he complied with their wish most unwillingly.

Accident No. 90 *in the List.*

Fall of coal in Parkgate Colliery, near Rotherham.

Two men were crushed to death, owing to their own imprudence and disobedience in leaving unpropped a mass of coal which they were undermining.

It appeared that they had been warned by the person in charge of the works not to go on with the excavation without "spragging," *i. e.*, fixing wooden supports a few feet apart, to prevent the coal from falling upon them; and if this discreet order had been complied with, the misfortune would not have happened.

The casualties arising from want of "spragging" are numerous; and I have repeatedly suggested that stewards should resolutely insist on the hewers setting short props under the coal at intervals not exceeding two yards.

Accident No. 91 *in the List.*

Suffocation by chokedamp at South Normanton Colliery, near Alfreton.

A shallow shaft was being sunk here, and although carbonic acid gas was known to prevail, the manager had not used any artificial means to expel it, and even the common precaution of lowering down a safety-lamp before the sinkers descended was not observed.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning, the pit had nearly filled with gas, and an unpractised labourer, only seventeen years old, was the first person that entered, and he fell dead.

If a ventilating fan or a set of air-pipes had been applied at the commencement of this work, the stifling vapour could not have accumulated; or if a lamp had been let down, its dangerous presence would have been detected by the light being extinguished.

The proprietor of the mine, in self-justification, attributed the disaster to "*a change in the wind and the weather;*" and a too credulous jury determined that the deceased was "accidentally killed."

On account of other engagements, I was unable to attend the coroner's inquest, but I afterwards convinced the owner and his agent that the calamity easily might, and certainly ought to have been obviated by a moderate supply to fresh air.

Accident No. 93 *in the List.*

Falling down the shaft at Low Laiths Colliery, near Wakefield.

The deceased had descended the engine-pit seated in a "loop," or noose, attached to the end of the rope, and in returning to the surface, the unfortunate man, from some unexplained cause, lost his hold, and he fell to the bottom, a distance of about thirty yards.

Wherever it is requisite for persons to enter such pits in the manner described, it is advisable to buckle a leather strap round the waist, so as to fasten them to the rope; and it is probable that the life of the deceased would have been spared if he had adopted this simple contrivance.

Accident No. 98 *in the List.*

Falling down the shaft at St. John's Colliery, Wakefield.

Two separate beds of coal were won and drawn at the same pit; and a boy, who had worked in the upper coal only three days, was passing from one side of the shaft to the other, when he slipped and fell from the platform to the lower coal, where he was taken up dead.

A securely-fenced gangway ought to have been made close to but outside of the platform, and thus the necessity of going across the shaft would have been entirely superseded; and the manager promised immediately to remedy the defect, so as to avoid a recurrence of a similar misfortune.

Accident No. 99 *in the List.*

Explosion at Whitwood Colliery, near Pontefract.

One person was killed, and five others were more or less burnt, through the stubborn disobedience of a miner (John Inman), who, contrary to orders, blasted the coal where naked lights were excluded and safety-lamps employed.

On the morning of the accident, the attention of Inman and his partner (Crowther) was particularly invited to the gaseous state of their working-place; and they were directed to break down the coal with wedges, because it was considered dangerous to use gunpowder.

Regardless of these warnings, Crowther fired a shot, which luckily did no mischief, and soon afterwards Inman let off another, when the flash kindled the gas that surrounded them, and an explosion instantly followed.

The coroner's jury found Inman guilty of "manslaughter," and he was committed to prison, and indicted for the crime at York assizes, but ultimately the prosecution against him was abandoned.

Accident No. 102 *in the List.*

This casualty furnishes a marked illustration of the hazard of allowing unauthorized persons to lounge in engine-houses or to interfere with the machinery.

In the temporary absence of the accustomed engineer, a young labourer undertook to lower a miner down the pit, and when the latter had descended some distance, the winding-engine became unmanageable and its motion reversed. The result was, that the unfortunate miner was drawn over the pulley and killed.

At the inquest the jury delivered a verdict of "accidental death," but added an opinion that, although the evidence was not sufficiently strong to warrant a verdict of "manslaughter," yet there was a certain degree of neglect proved against the engineman, as well as against the labourer who had unadvisedly presumed to meddle with the engine.

Accident No. 103 *in the List.*

Explosion at Warren Vale Colliery, near Rotherham.

In the nine-feet coal and in the same pit, not quite three years ago, a sudden and frightful catastrophe destroyed the lives of fifty-two human beings.

Taught by such terrible experience, it was expected that the stewards, fire-triers, and colliers employed here would thenceforth be especially vigilant, cautious, well-trained, and orderly; but, judging from the untoward circumstances revealed by the present calamity, it would seem as if the practical benefits derived from that awful lesson had been small and transitory.

The roof of the wide bank in which this second accident occurred had previously exhibited unmistakeable signs of freely breaking down, and the history of the former explosion showed what copious volumes of gas were driven out whenever the superincumbent strata fell, and how necessary it would be in future to work with safety lamps during the continuance of such threatening indications.

It will scarcely be believed, that on the present fatal occasion the steward allowed the deceased and some other miners to use naked lights in this bank, when he must have known that it was liable at any moment to become fiery.

The men carelessly stuck a candle near to the roof at the time they were removing some props; fire-damp was thereby liberated; immediately four persons were enveloped in flame, and two of them died.

It is barely possible to avoid these disasters, if in such dangerous situations stewards permit naked lights to be burned instead of safety-lamps, and if colliers fix such lights in a position the most likely to meet with inflammable gas.

Although a considerable amelioration has been effected by the proprietors and manager since the great explosion of 1851 in the general ventilation of the pit, there is still wanting a comprehensive code of rules for the instruction and regulation of the large number of persons engaged in the various departments; and I regret to observe that the skill, forethought, and strict discipline, so needful to be exercised by overlookers and workmen in fiery mines, have not yet prevailed at this establishment.

Accident No. 106 *in the List.*

Explosion at Wyke Colliery, near Bradford.

It appeared that the deceased ignited the gas by his having incautiously unscrewed the top of his safety-lamp.

It is grievous to record so many instances of this almost suicidal conduct on the part of underground operatives; and I again recommend, as I have frequently advised before, that the tops of Davy-lamps should be locked; that improper attempts to pick the lock, or to injure or remove the gauze, or to draw the blaze through the meshes, should be positively forbidden by printed as well as verbal orders; and that offenders should be punished by fine or by imprisonment under the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 34. s. 3.

Accident No. 107 *in the List.*

Falling down the pit at Swadlincote Colliery, near Burton-on-Trent.

The deceased was sinking a shaft, and had fired a powder shot that detached some blocks of strata, which he ought to have broken and sent up piecemeal in a "trunk" provided for the purpose.

He, however, rashly chose to sling one large block with the chain, and he ascended the pit standing on the stone and holding by the chain; and when he had nearly reached the top of the pit the stone was shivered to fragments by striking against the side, and the shock precipitated the man to the bottom.

The casualty last mentioned and the one preceding it are examples of temerity too often witnessed in collieries, and although very much remains to be done by owners and agents in the way of ventilation and mechanical improvement to render the occupation of mining safer and more healthy, there will yet be

required in the miners themselves a greater amount of intelligence, tractableness, and prudence, which early mental and moral cultivation alone can impart.

In the spring of the present year I attended a conference in London of colliery proprietors, Government Inspectors, viewers, and workmen's delegates to take into consideration measures and suggestions for the prevention of accidents.

The questions then and there discussed are divisible into two distinct classes:—

1st. Amendments of and additions to the present Act for the inspection of coal mines.

2d. Regulations and instructions for the better management of collieries.

The subjects included in the first category were such as belonged to the Legislature to decide; and those embraced in the second might be settled more readily and advantageously at *local* meetings of viewers' and delegates, aided by the Inspector of the district, whose accumulated experience would be valuable in devising rules suitable to the peculiar wants and variable conditions of the mines in his district.

As regards Parliamentary interference, I have previously ventured to recommend in a report (dated September 1852) that a constant and effective *artificial* mode of ventilation should be required by legislative enactment; that *ironstone* pits should be brought within the operation of the law; that the Inspector should be legally authorized in cases of disagreement between him and a mining proprietor concerning the safety of the mine or machinery, to submit the matter to arbitration; that unused pits should be securely fenced round by the mining lessee or by the landlord; that *penalties* should be levied on those who neglected to provide accurate maps of underground works; that the proprietor of the mine or his agent should immediately send notice to the *Inspector* of the district when a fatal accident occurred; that a week, instead of two days, should intervene between the day of the accident and the hearing of evidence by the coroner; that the constable of the township should inform the *Inspector* when and where the inquest is to be held; and that persons younger than twenty years should not be allowed to work winding machinery.

I also suggested in the same report, that coroners' juries should be selected from a higher class of ratepayers, living in *surrounding* townships rather than in the locality where the casualty happened; and that owners, agents, and workmen of mines should be excluded; that the coroner and jury should be enabled by law to fine or imprison any person who by neglect or mismanagement caused death in or about a mine; and that the Inspector (if requested by the deceased's relatives, or by the injured survivors of an accident) should be empowered to apply, if he thinks proper, to the magistrates in petty sessions for compensation to the sufferers, and punishment to the offender.

Subsequent observation and deliberation induce me not only to adhere to my former recommendations, but to suggest, further, that the Legislature should fix, as a standard mesh for safety-lamps, *twenty-eight parallel wires in an inch*, and should require every pit to be fenced on two sides when at work, and on all sides when not at work; that every working or pumping pit be securely cased or lined, and every winding pit provided with guide-rods, covered cages, and mechanical means of passing signals from underground to the surface, and *vice versâ;* and that single linked chains be not used for lowering or raising persons in shafts.

It is also desirable and expedient for Parliament to enact that every winding engine should be provided with an indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft; that the fly-wheel should be fitted with a "break," the lever of which ought to be close to the engineer; that the drums should be furnished with flanges or horns, to prevent the ropes from slipping off; that dangerous machinery should be guarded or fenced; and that every boiler should have a steam-gauge, a water-gauge, and two safety-valves, one of the latter to be placed out of the control of the ordinary engineman.

It ought further to be made compulsory on proprietors of mines to print and publish to the workpeople rules and instructions (sanctioned by the Inspector of the district) having reference to the preservation of life and limb; and

infractions of these rules should be made punishable under Statute 4 Geo. VI. c. 34. s. 3.

I have appended to the end of this report a copy of the excellent regulations recently introduced by the colliery viewers of Northumberland and Durham, and of those proposed by mining engineers in the midland counties; and it will not be difficult to prepare a similar code of rules applicable to the particular state and circumstances of each mine in my district.

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Fatal Accidents referred to by Mr. Morton, for the Year ending 30th June 1854.

Number of fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1853 :						
1	July 1	1	William Clemmons -	Whitwick colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stenson and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
2	14	1	Thomas Beardmore -	Langton colliery - -	Alfreton - -	Coke and Co. - - -	Falling into the winding machinery.
3	26	1	Joseph Burton (boy) -	Snibston colliery - -	Ashby-de la-Zouch -	Stephenson and Co. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
4	26	1	John Hunt - -	Pentrich colliery -	Belper - - -	Haslam and Co. - - -	Ditto.
5	August 4	2	Samuel Carter - - / Thomas Bolton (boy) -	Victoria colliery -	Coventry - -	Troughton and Co. - -	Suffocated by gas.
6	6	1	Simon Riley - -	Roundwood colliery -	Wakefield - -	Greaves and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
7	10	1	John Woolston - -	Soaphouse colliery -	Sheffield - -	Hounsfield and Co. - -	Explosion of firedamp.
8	12	1	John Waldram - -	Pegg's Green colliery -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Bostock and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
9	23	1	Abraham Judd - -	Hawkesbury colliery -	Coventry - -	G. Wheildon, Esq. - -	Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft.
10	23	1	Jarvis Marshall - -	Pegg's Green colliery -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Bostock and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
11	26	1	Hosea Thompson -	Parkgate colliery - -	Rotherham - -	Earl Fitzwilliam - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
12	27	1	Joseph Hinchcliffe -	Bierley colliery - -	Bradford - -	Clayton and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
13	27	1	John Rhodes - -	Liley Clough colliery -	Dewsbury - -	Messrs. Cardwell - - -	Ditto.
14	September 8	1	William Kaye - -	Mid-Elsecar colliery -	Barnsley - -	Earl Fitzwilliam - - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
15	16	1	George Hobson (boy) -	Speedwell colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Falling down the shaft.
16	24	1	Thos. Allsebrook (boy)	Ibstock colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Ibstock Coal Company - -	Boiler bursting.
17	29	1	George Shaw - -	Warren Vale colliery -	Rotherham - -	Messrs. Charlesworth - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
18	October 7	1	Henry Armitage - -	Victoria colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Haigh and Co. - - -	Ditto.
19	8	1	Enoch Ward (boy) -	Rothwell Haigh colliery -	Leeds - - -	Messrs. Charlesworth - -	Fall coal in the shaft.
20	10	1	Joseph Short - -	Swinton colliery - -	Rotherham - -	Messrs. Charlesworth - -	Explosion of firedamp.
21	11	1	James Truelove - -	Silkstone - - -	Barnsley - -	S. Stanhope, Esq - - -	Falling down the shaft.
22	13	1	Aaron Radford (boy) -	Skegby colliery - -	Mansfield - -	J. Dodsley, Esq. - - -	Falling into the winding machinery.
23	18	1	J. Dunbar (boy) -	Waterloo colliery - -	Leeds - - -	J. T. Leather, Esq. - -	Falling down the shaft.
24	20	1	Samuel Elliott - -	Ridding's colliery - -	Alfreton - -	Oakes and Co. - - -	Explosion of firedamp.
25	21	1	Job Knighton - -	Foxholes colliery - -	Wakefield - -	Burnley and Co. - - -	Fall of coal in mine.
26	22	1	Thomas Steel - -	Wortley colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Ingham and Sons - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
27	23	1	George Greenhill (boy) -	Hunsworth colliery -	Bradford - -	Bowling Iron Company - -	Falling into the winding machinery.
28	29	1	Samuel Oates (boy) -	Bierley colliery - -	Bradford - -	Low Moor Iron Company -	Fall of corf in the shaft.
29	November 8	1	William Scott - -	Stavely colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Falling down the shaft.
30	12	1	Wm. Mortimer (boy) -	Bierley colliery - -	Bradford - -	Clayton and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.

List of Fatal Accidents—*continued.*

Number of fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1853:						
31	November 18	1	Charles Cochrane -	Preston Main colliery -	Leeds - - -	Harding and Co. - - -	Blow from the lever of a capstan.
32	26	1	William Johnson -	Bagworth colliery - -	Leicester - -	Lord Maynard - - -	Falling down the shaft.
33	December 1	1	David Reddish - -	Cinder Hill colliery -	Nottingham - -	Thomas North, Esq. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
34	3	1	John Lakin (boy) -	Coleorton colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Walker and Co. - - -	Blow from the handle of a windlass.
35	5	1	David Hudson - -	Victoria colliery - -	Wakefield - -	Hudson and Co. - - -	Fall of bind in the shaft.
36	7	1	Samuel Kimberlin -	Victoria colliery - -	Coventry - -	Troughton and Co. - -	Crushed by a corf in the mine.
37	10	1	John Bundley (boy aged 8 years).	Morley Park colliery -	Belper - - -	Messrs. Mold - - -	Falling down the shaft.
38	12	1	William Mallabone -	Griff colliery - - -	Nuneaton - -	C. N. Newdegate, Esq. - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
39	15	1	F. Barraclough (boy) -	Brick Lane colliery -	Bradford - -	Fairbank and Son - -	Falling down the shaft.
40	20	1	Jediah Iley - -	Morley Park colliery -	Belper - - -	Messrs. Mold - - -	Bruised by corves in the mine.
41	22	1	Thomas Payne - -	Hoyland colliery - -	Barnsley - -	Day and Co. - - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
42	22	2	J. Law - - - - / George Allott - -	West Melton colliery -	Rotherham - -	Mr. John Law - - -	Breaking of a pit rope.
43	27	1	Charles Clough - -	Hunsworth colliery -	Bradford - -	Bowling Iron Company -	Fall of roof in the mine.
44	29	1	Jonathan Swaine -	Waterloo colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Kirkby Fenton, Esq. - -	Breaking of a pit rope.
45	31	1	Joseph Hemingway -	Hollin's Farm colliery -	Dewsbury - -	Wroe and Co. - - -	Explosion of firedamp.
	1854:						
46	January 2	1	William Short - -	Crigglestone colliery -	Wakefield - -	Broughton and Co. - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
47	2	1	Anthony Slater - -	Clay Cross colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Clay Cross Coal Company -	Fall of coal in the shaft.
48	6	1	Benjamin Peel - -	Gildersome colliery -	Leeds - - -	Ackroyd and Co. - - -	Fall of corf in the shaft.
49	7	1	John Moon - -	Middleton colliery - -	Leeds - - -	R. J. Brandling, Esq. - -	Crushed by a steam-engine.
50	7	1	Francis Mycroft - -	Coates Park colliery -	Alfreton - - -	Coupland and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
51	11	1	James Arandale - -	Howlet Hall colliery -	Leeds - - -	Mason and Co. - - -	Ditto.
52	13	1	Robert Dawes - -	Ling's colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Barnes and Co. - - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
53	18	1	Thomas Read - -	Hunsworth colliery -	Bradford - -	Bowling Iron Company - -	Breaking of a pit rope.
54	19	1	Samuel Hirst - -	Waterloo colliery - -	Leeds - - -	K. Fenton, Esq. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
55	24	1	Thomas Butterfield	Middleton colliery - -	Leeds - - -	R. J. Brandling, Esq. - -	Falling down the shaft.
56	19	1	Jesse Falkner - -	Pontefract Lane colliery -	Leeds - - -	J. T. Leather, Esq. - -	Ditto.
57	25	1	Thomas Scott - -	Staveley colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Fall of a corf in the shaft.
58	26	1	Richard Bailey (boy) -	Polesworth colliery -	Tamworth - -	Shaw and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.

List of Fatal Accidents—*continued.*

Number of fatal Accidents.	Date of Accident.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occur.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1854:						
59	January 30	1	Ralph Ainsclough -	Kilnhurst colliery - -	Rotherham - -	Thrybergh Coal Company -	Explosion of firedamp.
60	February 2	1	Henry Mason - -	Whitwick colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stenson and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
61	9	1	Joseph Smith - -	Hawkesbury colliery -	Coventry - -	G. Whieldon, Esq. - -	Crushed by a steam engine.
62	10	1	James Price - -	Victoria colliery - -	Coventry - -	Troughton and Co. - -	Crushed by corves in the mine.
63	11	1	James H. Thompson -	Bierley colliery - -	Bradford - -	Clayton and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
64	17	1	William Cooper - -	Church Gresley colliery -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Moira Coal Company - -	Ditto.
65	18	1	William Shaw - -	Methley colliery - -	Wakefield - -	Mr. B. Burnley - - -	Fall of walling in the shaft.
66	18	1	Joseph Kirk - -	Portland colliery - -	Alfreton - - -	Butterley Iron Company -	Fall of coal in the mine.
67	22	1	Thomas Balmforth -	Mid-Elsecar colliery -	Barnsley - -	Earl Fitzwilliam - - -	Ditto.
68	22	1	William Wain - -	Snibston colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stephenson and Co. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
69	23	1	Robert Wainwright -	Rothwell Haigh colliery -	Leeds - - -	Messrs. Charlesworths -	Ditto.
70	March 2	2	Henry Booth (boy) } John North (boy) - }	Sykes colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Terry and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
71	13	1	George Gregory - -	Mosbro' Moor colliery -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Swallow, Esq. - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
72	14	1	James Morton - -	Oakes colliery - -	Barnsley - -	Firth and Co. - - -	Ditto.
73	16	1	James Wild - -	Beauvale colliery - -	Nottingham - -	Barber and Co. - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
74	16	1	Mark Wood (boy) -	Thorncliffe colliery -	Sheffield - - -	Newton and Co. - - -	Fall of a corf in the shaft.
75	16	2	Henry Gott - } George Shaw - }	Staveley colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Suffocation by firedamp.
76	17	1	John Plant (boy) -	Victoria colliery - -	Wakefield - -	Hudson and Co. - - -	Crushed by corves in the mine.
77	20	1	George Oxley - -	Holmes colliery - -	Rotherham - -	Chambers and Co. - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
78	21	1	John Black - -	New Main colliery - -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Iron Company -	Fall of roof in the mine.
79	23	1	Robert Field (boy) -	Birkshall colliery - -	Bradford - -	Rogers and Co. - - -	Falling down the shaft.
80	24	1	John Mitchell (boy) -	George Street colliery -	Dewsbury - -	Haigh and Co. - - -	Explosion of firedamp.
81	28	1	George Tindall - -	Snibston colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Stephenson and Co. - -	Fall of roof in the mine.
82	27	1	Benjamin Sturgess -	Moira colliery - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Moira Coal Company - -	Crushed by the cage.
83	29	1	William Richardson -	Manor colliery - -	Sheffield - -	Hounsfield and Co. - -	Falling down the shaft.
84	April 1	1	Michael Leach - -	Worsbro' Park colliery -	Barnsley - -	Field and Co. - - -	Fall of coal in the mine.
85	1	1	James Mallinder (boy)-	Hopewell colliery - -	Chesterfield - -	Richard Barrow, Esq. - -	Crushed by corves in the mine.
86	1	1	George Plawes - -	Owlet colliery - -	Leeds - - -	Mr. James Dixon - - -	Falling down the shaft.
87	8	1	Isaac Waters (boy) -	Wollaton colliery - -	Nottingham - -	Lord Middleton - - -	Fall of roof in the mine.

List of Fatal Accidents—*continued.*

Number of fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Proprietors.	Causes of Death.
	1854:						
88	April 6	1	John Varley	Cinder Hill colliery	Nottingham	Thomas North, Esq.	Fall of roof in the mine.
89	12	1	Robert Lakin (boy)	Coleorton colliery	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Walker and Co.	Ditto.
90	19	2	Benjamin Riley George Denton	Park Gate colliery	Rotherham	Earl Fitzwilliam	Fall of coal in the mine.
91	May 1	1	Noah Straw	South Normanton colliery	Alfreton	Wilkinson and Co.	Suffocated by chokedamp.
92	3	1	Thomas Scotton	Kilnhurst colliery	Rotherham	Thrybergh Coal Company	Falling down the shaft.
93	3	1	James Lund	Low Laiths colliery	Wakefield	Earl of Cardigan	Ditto.
94	8	1	Seth Page (boy)	Ossett Manor colliery	Wakefield	Mr. John Mitchell	Fall of roof in the mine.
95	11	1	Richard Bingley	Soaphouse colliery	Sheffield	Hounsfield and Co.	Fall of coal in the mine.
96	15	1	Frank Cawthorn (boy)	Upper Elsecar colliery	Barnsley	Earl Fitzwilliam	Crushed by a corf in the mine.
97	21	1	James Pegg	Swadlincote colliery	Burton-on-Trent	Boardman and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
98	26	1	Wm. Heptonstall (boy)	St. John's colliery	Wakefield	Mr. B. Burnley	Ditto.
99	26	1	James Wandless	Whitwood colliery	Pontefract	Briggs and Son	Explosion of firedamp.
100	June 1	1	George Atkinson (boy)	Bell Ing colliery	Barnsley	Mr. Joseph Mitchell	Fall of coal in the shaft.
101	3	1	John Marriott	Brands colliery	Alfreton	Butterley Iron Company	Falling down the shaft.
102	8	1	Thomas Sperry	Bagworth colliery	Leicester	Lord Maynard	Drawn over the pit pulleys.
103	3	2	John Rodwell James Scholes	Warren Vale colliery	Rotherham	Messrs. Charlesworth	Explosion of firedamp.
104	13	1	John Pope (boy)	Glascote colliery	Tamworth	Canning and Co.	Ditto.
105	17	1	George Green (boy)	Wyke colliery	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Company	Fall of wood in the shaft.
106	20	1	William Hanson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Explosion of firedamp.
107	28	1	Samuel Smith	Swadlincote colliery	Burton-on-Trent	Boardman and Co.	Falling down the shaft.
	Total	113					

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the safety of COAL MINES, and of the WORKMEN employed therein. (Referred to by Mr. Morton at page 75 of his Report.)

Responsible Charge of the Mine.

IN the absence of the viewer and under-viewer, the responsible charge of the mine is with the overman and back-overman in their respective shifts. The overman *is not to leave the mine* without communicating with the back-overman, and both officers are to make daily reports of the state of the mine, the overman to the viewer or under-viewer, and the back-overman to the overman or under-viewer. The overman will also confer with the back-overman and deputies every night. The back-overman will receive the reports of the back-deputies at the overman's cabin each day when the pit is done; and he will see all the workmen and boys safely out of the mine, it being his special duty to remain until they have quitted it: he is also, before leaving, to ascertain that all lights are extinguished. In the absence of the overman and back-overman, the deputies are responsible for carrying out the orders of their superiors, and the duties prescribed to them by the regulations of the colliery.

Working Places.

No workman or boy shall enter any working place until it has been examined by the overman, back-overman, or deputy, whose duty it is to make such examination before work is commenced, and to ascertain that the place is properly ventilated, free from firedamp or stithe, and in a safe condition, by sufficient props and timbering. And until such examination shall be made and leave given, no workman or boy shall go beyond the flat or other station appointed by the overman. If a place be found insecure from the causes above mentioned, or any of them, on its examination, such place shall not be set to work until it is secured or made safe and free from foulness, as the case may be; and if, in the course of being worked, the place prove insecure from any of the causes mentioned, the overman or deputy shall stop such place and remove the workman; and should the unsafe state of the place be owing to the issue of firedamp, a danger-signal is to be placed at the entrance to it; any person passing beyond which with a candle or other naked light is to be sent out of the mine and not allowed to have employment until his misdemeanor shall be inquired into and punished.

No workman or boy is allowed (unless authorized so to do) to go into any part of the mine excepting that in which he is placed by the overman, deputy, or other officer.

Waste.

The waste is to be properly examined by the master wasteman or other wastemen, who shall report its condition to the under-viewer, in a book kept for that purpose. The intake and return currents of air are to be examined by the master wasteman every morning. The quantities of air passing into each district are to be noted by him, and if any deficiency be experienced, he is not to leave the mine until the cause of such deficiency is ascertained and remedied. He is to see that the waste is properly ventilated. He is to keep the air courses in a proper state, and to make them of sufficient area for good ventilation: if any part of the waste be foul, he is to inform the viewer, under-viewer, or overman, of the same. Safety-lamps are to be used exclusively in the waste, the master wasteman, or other authorized person examining and locking the lamps of the men employed under him. The overmen and the deputies are to travel the air courses with the master or other wasteman occasionally, in order to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the same.

Goaves.

The edges of all the goaves in the broken workings are to be carefully examined by the overmen or deputies, every day, with the safety-lamp; and during the day the condition of the edges of the goaves and the working juds are to be frequently examined by the deputies, and, should inflammable gas be at any time observed, the working of the jud to be immediately stopped until the gas has been cleared away. Where danger is apprehended no juds are to be drawn until after the pit is done, and no naked lights are to be allowed in the district during such drawing of props.

Waggonways and Tramways.

All waggonways and tramways are to be kept in a safe and working state, throughout the colliery, by the persons in charge of them, to whom it is a special instruction to secure them properly, and to make safe, by removal or otherwise, any overhanging stone or "side-wafers." No workman is allowed to ride inbye or outbye upon the corves, nor upon any incline bank or engine plane, except by permission.

Timbering and Props.

A stock of props and timber to be provided for the security of the working places, roads, and all other portions of the mine. The overman to see that a sufficient quantity of it is sent down the pit, and into the working places. It is the duty of the deputies (acting under the orders of the overmen) to have the props and timber conveyed into the workings, and to set the same for the safety of the workmen. The supply is to be renewed as often as found necessary; and if, in the absence of a deputy, any place requires additional timber, the hewer not to continue his work, but to leave his place and to find the deputy for the purpose of having the requisite timber set.

The deputies are responsible for putting, on all occasions, a sufficient quantity of timber into every working place in the best possible manner, so as to afford the greatest safety to the workmen employed.

Machinery.

The pit ropes and chains, with the several bolts, shackles, springs, and cages, are to be examined by the banksman every day as they pass slowly (for this purpose) from the engine; if found faulty in any respect he is immediately to report the same to the engineer; and if any defect be found, in either rope or the apparatus connected therewith, the banksman and onsetters are to prevent the use of that rope by the workmen until the requisite repair or renewal shall be made. The engine and machinery are to be examined by the enginemen or brakesman once in twenty-four hours; and the ropes, rope-rolls, hinges, tackles, chain links, and signal bell twice in twenty-four hours. The cages are in no case to be moved in the shaft without a direct order from the banksman, or the onsetter. The brakesman is to acquaint himself with the signals, and if he suspect any error as to a signal he is to stop the engine, or keep it at rest until a properly understood signal be given. The handles are not on any account to be left by the brakesman while the engine is in motion, and no other person is to be taught the duty of brakesman, or allowed to touch the handles of the engine, without authority from the engineer. The fireman is to be under the control of the brakesman. An apprentice is not to be left in charge of the engine, or allowed to move it, except in the brakesman's presence, until he shall have obtained a certificate of competency from the engineer. If any part of the machinery or winding apparatus be at any time found imperfect or unsafe, the brakesman is immediately to give notice thereof to the engineer, or some other person in authority, with a view to the same being at once repaired. The cages made use of to have covers of sheet-iron, or such other protection as may ensure the safety of persons ascending and descending the shafts. The steam-boilers are to be cleaned as often as the engineer may deem necessary. The safety-valves (two in number) are to be particularly attended to by each brakesman during his shift, and are not to be meddled with by any other person whatever, without the authority of the engineer. The boiler feed is to be so regulated as to maintain a regular supply of water to the boilers. The winding

engine is at all times to be kept in good and safe working order. Should any default or derangement of the engine or any part of the apparatus occur, the same to be immediately reported by the brakesman to the engineer. On all occasions the workmen are to be let down and drawn with the greatest care. The machinery upon the colliery, with its appendages above ground and below, is under the special charge of the engineer, who, or some person appointed by him, is to examine, at least once a day, the pit ropes, guides, and cages, and the chains belonging thereto, the renewing and repairs of which at all times are under his directions, both in the joiners' and blacksmiths' department; he is to inspect and direct also, at all times, the repairs of the engine and coal shafts, for which purpose the best materials are to be used. In the event of any deficiency or failure of any parts of the machinery, ropes, guides, or any parts of the shaft or pit apparatus, or any machinery or apparatus underground, or any other article or thing pertaining to his department, occurring at any time, or being reported to him by the heads of the various departments, or any of them, he will immediately report the same to the proper authority, with a view of adopting at the earliest opportunity such means as will, to the best of his judgment, remedy the said deficiency, and restore the apparatus to strong and efficient working order.

Shafts.

No person is allowed to descend the pit without permission from the viewer or underviewer. It is the duty of the banksman, or in his absence the brakesman, to see this rule attended to; and also, that no workman or other person goes down in a state of intoxication. The number of persons allowed to descend or ascend at one time will be prescribed by the banksman and onsetter, under orders from their superiors. When men are to ride, the agreed signal is to be given. Riding with full tubs is not allowed, and no person is to ride on the cage top. Workmen are not permitted to take their gear with them in the cage, all gear being sent down in a tub appointed for the purpose. While men are riding, a banksman to remain next the signal-rope to signal the brakesman in the event of an accident.

The engines to be worked at decreased speed when workmen ascend or descend; and a banksman or other person is to attend at the pit every morning at calling course, and also at changing time, to see the men and boys safely into the cage when about to descend the pit. The banksman and onsetters are to have a clear understanding as to signals. The onsetter to work the signals himself, and not allow any other person to do so, and to see the workmen safely into the cage. When a shaft is being repaired, the banksmen, onsetters, and persons employed in the shaft, are to have a clear and distinct understanding as to signals, in order that accidents may be avoided. Banksmen and onsetters are to "change" at the pit, to insure proper attention when cages are being moved in the shaft. Banksmen and onsetters are to remain in attendance after the pit is done, and until all the men and boys are out of the pit.

Ventilation.

The main and district air currents to be examined by the overman or deputy every morning before work is commenced, and also every evening after it is finished; also on the Sunday mornings, and every other morning that the pits may not be at work, to ascertain that the ventilation is going on properly, and that the pits are in a safe state. If any defect be found, a remedy to be forthwith applied. Obstructions or falls in the different air courses are to be removed, should any such exist: and the intakes and returns are to be kept in a proper state and of a sufficient sectional area for the full and effectual ventilation of the mine.

Stoppings.

The principal or permanent stoppings are to be of brick or stone, built with lime, well plastered, and made quite tight, and supported by stowing. The stoppings and air crossings in the waste to be examined and kept in repair by the wastemen. The permanent stoppings in the working districts, as well as the board end, and other temporary stoppings, are to be examined by the over-

men or deputies daily, and are to be kept in perfect order and repair. It is the duty of the deputies (acting in all cases under the orders of the under-viewer and overmen) to put in temporary stoppings, and to ascertain that stone and brick stoppings are properly built, plastered, and stowed. Regulating stoppings are to be locked, and are not to be interfered with except by the master waste-man, or such other person as is duly authorized to take charge of them.

Brattice.

Brattice placed for the purpose of ventilation is to be examined by the over-men or deputies every morning, and kept tight and in good order. Working places to be bratticed when necessary.

All brattice to be set, put up, and kept in repair by the deputies.

Doors.

The main and other ventilating doors are to be examined daily by the over-men or deputies, and are to be kept in a thorough state of repair. The main separation doors to be doubled. No main door is to be left without a trapper, either man or boy. No door is to be propped or fastened back whilst on its hinges, and all doors for ventilation are to be so hung that they will not stand open of themselves. Doors giving access to the waste, and separating the fresh and return air currents, are to be fitted with proper locks, which must be kept locked, and only opened by persons properly authorized. Deputies to set all doors necessary for the ventilation of the mine, and to keep the same in good repair, having, when requisite, the assistance of the joiners, blacksmiths, and masons.

Furnaces.

The ventilating furnace to be kept clean by each furnaceman in his shift, and supplied with a sufficient quantity of coals. The furnacemen to change at the furnace, so that no slackening of the fire may be occasioned by absence. The furnace-drift is to be cleaned out when requisite, under the inspection of the master wasteman. The master wasteman is also to travel occasionally the air-ways at each side of the furnace. The anemometer or other indicator to be placed near the furnace, to show the velocity of the air current, as a guide to the furnacemen.

Firedamp.

Places in which firedamp is detected are not to be set to work until they are made perfectly safe and free from the same. In the event of any unexpected discharge of firedamp, or if the officer in charge apprehend any such discharge (especially in situations where faults, backs, or water are met with), he must order all naked lights to be extinguished, withdraw the workmen and boys, and apply to or send for the overman. Any hewer or other workman meeting with a blower or sudden discharge of gas, or observing the presence of gas in his lamp, is immedately to draw down the wick, leave his place, and report to the deputy what has occurred. Workmen are strictly prohibited from continuing at work in a place where indications of the presence of firedamp are observed as above, and should the flame continue in the interior of the lamp, and after drawing down the wick, the lamp must be cautiously moved into pure air, and no attempt made to extinguish the flame by any other means.

Safety-Lamps in Firedamp Mines.

Safety-lamps are to be used whilst *examining all* workings; also in old or suspended workings, in backpillars, in drawing timber (whether in the whole or broken), in stow boards, and in the waste. Where the pillar working or broken is in operation, or in such districts of the whole mine as the viewer may direct, or as the viewer or overman may, from time to time, judge necessary, stations will be fixed upon, with proper notice boards, on the inbye side of which no candles, lanterns, or tobacco pipes are to be taken. From these stations no person is to take a safety-lamp into the pillar working, broken, or waste, without its having been first examined and securely locked by the overman,

deputy, or other responsible officer. The overman and deputies to have full power to direct the workmen how to use their safety lamps during the time of working; and it is particularly enjoined that every workman strictly attend to such directions. None but the overman, or person authorized so to do, to be allowed to carry a safety-lamp key.

Should any accident happen to a lamp whilst in use, by which the gauze is injured, or oil is spilt upon the gauze, or it be in any other way rendered unsafe, the light to be immediately extinguished by drawing the wick down within the tube with the pricker; such lamps to be immediately taken out to the station where the lamps are examined, and not to be again used until after having been properly examined by the overman or some other responsible person. Every person to whom a safety-lamp is entrusted shall take the gauze home and clean the same every time it is used, and if it require repairing, he shall take it to the workshops.

Every person using a safety-lamp shall frequently *notice* it; and should he detect, by the usual indications, the appearance or presence of firedamp, he is to pull down the wick with the pricker, as before mentioned, and then to retreat to the lamp station, and give information of the same to the nearest possible person.

Every hewer, or other person to whom a safety-lamp is entrusted, is hereby strictly prohibited from interfering in any way whatever with the lamps, whilst in use on the inbye side of the stations, beyond the necessary trimming of the wick with the pricker. And in no case shall the safety-lamp be suspended upon the row of props next the goaf or old work, nor in any situation which is not at least two feet from the stroke or swing of the pick or other gear.

Should any hewer, putter, or other person whatever in charge of a safety-lamp, in any case lose his light, he is to take it himself to the station where the lamps are examined, to be relighted, examined, and locked by the overman, or some other responsible person, before being again used.

The person who keeps his safety-lamp in the best order for a period of three months will be entitled to a premium of 5*s*., and for the second best 2*s*. 6*d*.

No putter, poney driver, helper-up, or other person is, under any pretext whatever, to carry a lamp during his work, except in cases where the parties have leave to do so from the viewer. Lamps will be hung up where required, to afford sufficient light for the performance of the work.

Any person found smoking tobacco or having in his possession a pipe in any part of the said colliery where safety-lamps are used, will be liable to be fined or taken before a magistrate, at the option of the owners or viewer of the said colliery. No lucifer matches, or other self-igniting apparatus, under any pretext whatever to be taken down the pit by workmen or boys.

It is expressly directed that any workmen or other person witnessing any improper treatment of the safety-lamps by any one, shall give immediate information to the overman then in charge of the pit, so that a recurrence of such conduct may be prevented by the offending party being brought to justice.

In the event of any of the instructions or rules herein set forth not being attended to, it is particularly requested that whosoever may know of such neglect will instantly make complaint, so that immediate measures may be taken for applying a remedy, and inflicting such penalties upon the parties so neglecting as may be deemed necessary, or as the magistrate may order. And any person informing against offending party or parties will, in every case, be handsomely rewarded.

General Instructions.

Any person observing any door standing open that ought to be shut, or stoppings injured, or any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine or its safety in other respects may be affected, is immediately to inform the overman, deputy, or other person in charge of the pit, so that there may be as little delay as possible in applying a remedy.

No person acting in a place of trust to depute any one to do his work without the sanction of the viewer.

No swearing or fighting is allowed in the mine.

No ale or intoxicating drink is allowed, on any pretext, to be taken down into the mine.

Where a barometer or thermometer (or both instruments) is kept underground, it is the duty of the overman to observe and adjust the same immediately after descending the pit in the morning, noting the observation in a journal to be kept for that purpose. If the mercury has fallen during the night, particular care must be directed towards those parts of the mine which contain gas, more especially the goaves and goaf edges; and should any extra quantity of gas be observed, either in these or in other situations, the precautionary and remedial measures provided under the heads of firedamp and safety-lamps must be properly attended to.

The back overmen will observe and adjust the barometer (or barometer and thermometer, as the case may be) as his last duty before leaving the pit, and will enter his observation in the journal before-mentioned.

Penalties.

It is particularly enjoined upon the overmen, deputies, and all other officers, to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the foregoing rules and regulations, and to observe and enforce the same in and throughout their various departments. Workmen and boys are also required to inform themselves of the rules, for which purpose each workman is furnished with a printed copy, which is to be taken care of, as the loss of it will be considered a delinquency if it be missing when enquired for.

Officers and heads of departments who fail in the due and right observance of the rules, or in enforcing the same for the safety of the mine and workmen, subject themselves to degradation from their respective ranks. Workmen and boys who neglect the rules, or refuse obedience to the orders of the officers, are to be sent out of the mine, with a view to the investigation of the case, and the punishment of the offender for his midemeanor, either by fine (not exceeding 10*s.*) or by legal proceedings before a magistrate, as the viewer may determine.

DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, AND WARWICKSHIRE.

RULES FOR "NON-FIERY" MINES; or Mines where Safety-lamps are only used for Exploring Purposes. (Referred to by Mr. Morton at page 75 of his Report.)

A copy of the following Rules and Regulations, or so much as concerns the respective parties, shall be furnished to every miner or other person, when engaged to work, whether under or above ground. These rules must be taken care of, as the loss of them will be considered a delinquency if they be missing when inquired for.

Under-Viewer and Deputies.

That the under-viewer and deputies shall see that proper *stoppings, doors, gates, and caution-boards* be immediately put where required, and that all *roads* and everything connected therewith, *stables, &c.*, be kept clean and in good order, and shall be responsible for the general condition of the mine, and that they shall give a daily report as to the state of the mine, to be registered at the general office.

That they also see that these rules and regulations be strictly attended to by the workmen and every other person under their charge; or report to the viewer any breach of the same, in order that proper steps may be taken to ensure order and discipline throughout the works, with a view to the safety of the lives of the workmen and to the protection of the property of the owners of the colliery.

Underground Workmen.

1. That the under-viewer or his deputy shall have the control of the workmen employed underground, and in cases where it is customary, on the pit bank.

2. That during the time of drawing coals every workman or other person descending a pit shall do so by the directions of the "*banksman*," or "*puller-off*," and in ascending the pit by the directions of the "*onsetter*." And that no person be allowed to give a signal, or ring the bell during such time, except the "*onsetter*" or other person duly appointed.

3. That no boy under ten years of age be allowed to enter the pits. Any parent or person evading this rule or falsely representing his age, is liable to a fine by Act of Parliament.

4. That no persons whatever, except workmen at the colliery, be allowed to descend the shafts or remain upon the bank, without permission from the viewer or manager.

5. That no man or boy be allowed to go into any other part of the mine than where he works, under any pretext whatever, except by order from the under-viewer or his deputy, or under the circumstances described in Rule 10.

6. That no person shall leave a lighted candle or other light in any part of the mine when leaving his work, or leave powder in a dangerous manner, or use it carelessly, or when forbidden to use it.

7. That when headings, drifts, or bolt-holes be proceeded with night and day, no person shall be allowed to leave his work until released by the person or persons comprising the next shift, or without permission from the viewer, unless prevented by illness or some other sufficient cause. All "headers" to throw coal, slack, clod, or rubbish six feet from the face.

8. That all doors in the mine be so fixed as to close of themselves, but every person passing through must close them and particularly notice that they be properly fastened.

9. That all air-courses, bratticings, and headings be sufficiently large and near the face, according to the directions of the under-viewer or his deputy.

10. That no person shall injure any air-course, brattice, door, stopping, fire the coals or wood, or put coals, slack, rubbish, or any other obstruction in any air-course, or do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the safety and security of the mine would be endangered.

11. That every person discovering any derangement of the ventilation, or injury to doors, stoppings, or brattices; finding any accumulation of choke-damp, or water; or coal, or wood on fire, shall immediately inform the under-viewer or deputy of the same.

12. That every person finding any danger in the roof of main roads or gate roads, shall immediately give notice to the under-viewer or deputy, in order that the same may be secured.

13. That during holing, "sprags" must be set according to the instructions of the under-viewer or deputy.

14. That no workman be allowed to ride upon any underground road without orders from the viewer or under-viewer.

In "Fiery" Mines; or Mines where it is customary to use Safety-lamps, frequently in the working parts of the Mine, the following Rules must be enforced in addition to the preceding:—

15. That the under-viewer, deputy, or wasteman shall inspect the state of the workings and headings with a safety-lamp every shift, in order to ascertain that they be in a fit and proper state previous to any person commencing work, and that one of them shall go through the workings every morning, except Sunday at two o'clock, for this purpose; and in case of any gas being found, or danger apprehended in any part of the mine, no person to be allowed to commence work there until the danger be removed.

16. That no workmen be allowed to go down the pits in a morning until the wasteman has rung the bell for them to do so.

17. That in addition to examining the working parts of the pit, the wasteman shall examine with a safety-lamp every waste, old working, dam, fall in the roof,

and air-course, *every day*, and report their state to the under-viewer or his deputy; and should any such place be found "*fiery*," he shall caution the workmen against approaching it.

18. That every old working, waste, or abandoned road, containing or likely to contain firedamp, shall have a wicket-gate or some other protection put up against it by a wasteman, who shall keep the same locked, and upon no account allow any person to enter without a safety-lamp; and until a gate can be put up, a board with the word "FIRE" upon it shall be fastened at the entrance of such old working, waste, or abandoned road.

19. That any workman taking a naked candle, lucifer-matches, a lighted tobacco-pipe, or any other combustible matter, into any portion of the mine where safety-lamps are ordered to be used, shall be liable to instant dismissal.

20. That no person be allowed to "blast" coal, except by the express order of the under-viewer, and in no case whatever where it is unsafe to use candles.

21. That any person using a safety-lamp who shall be found unlocking or opening it, lighting his tobacco-pipe at the wire-gauze, blowing out the flame, removing the shield, or using the lamp in an improper manner, or in any way damaging the same, shall be liable to instant dismissal.

22. That every safety-lamp which shall have become in an unfit or unsafe state for use, by having oil spilled upon the gauze, or become crushed, or in any way injured, shall be immediately put out carefully, removed from the workings, and taken to the lamp-keeper, or other person in charge of the lamps. No lamp upon any account to be *blown* out at any time, but the flame to be extinguished by drawing down the wick.

23. That every person using a safety-lamp must deliver it with his own hand into the care of the lamp-keeper or other person appointed, when he has *ceased using it.*

Furnace Men.

24. That the men in charge of the furnaces shall pay particular attention to the barometers which are placed near them; that they at all times keep clean brisk fires, and use extra care and exertion when the barometers fall to "fire-heavy."

25. That the coals used for firing be not larger than a man's fist: that no accumulation of ashes or cinders be permitted upon the bars, and that all cinders be put into a proper place and not removed until quite cold.

26. That the furnace-keeper must upon no account leave his post until he has been actually relieved by the man who is to take his place, as the furnace must not be left *under any circumstances whatever.*

The following Rules are applicable to both "Fiery" and "Non-fiery" collieries:—

Instructions to the Enginewright.

27. That the engines, boilers, drums, ropes, chains, cages, and all other machinery used for the purpose of raising men and coals from the mine must be inspected daily; the flat ropes must have particular attention paid to them, and be examined with great care.

28. That the pumps and pumping apparatus be kept in an efficient working state, and the water regularly pumped, and that all water-curbs be examined and cleaned out at least once a month.

29. That all flat ropes be carefully attached to the drum by clamps, and when the cage is down, in no case must there be less than two whole rounds of rope upon the drum.

30. That any breakage or derangement of the machinery be immediately reported to the viewer and under-viewer.

Instructions to Enginemen and Stokers.

31. That every engineman in charge of an engine shall attend to it constantly during his shift, and upon no account permit any person, except such as may be appointed by the viewer, to touch any part of the machinery or to remain in the engine-house; he shall also "hand" his engine with great care and caution when

any person is ascending or descending the shaft and run the ropes once up and down before men and boys descend in the morning, in order to see that the ropes be all right.

32. That the engineman keep his engine clean and in efficient working order, and all the shafts and bearings well oiled: and in case of any failure or derangement of the machinery, he must report the same to the enginewright or any agent at the general offices.

33. That when the pits have ceased drawing at dinner-time, night, or on any other occasion, the rope must not be permitted to remain in the upcast shaft, and unless there be an "offtake" the cage must be raised above the level of the pit top so as not to impede the ventilation.

34. That there must be a bell or other signal in every aboveground engine-house connected with the pit bottom, and the signals as directed by the viewer, to be given by the "onsetter" or other person duly appointed, and carefully observed by the engineman.

35. That there must also be a bell or other signal in every underground engine-house connected with all the "pass-bys," or sidings on incline planes, and the signals as directed by the "viewer," must be given by the "train boy," or some other person duly authorized by the under-viewer or his deputy.

The engineman must at all times use very great caution and pay every attention to these signals, and to any deviation from the regular course of his engine, and in case anything appears to be wrong, he must *immediately stop it*, and not proceed until the proper signal be given.

36. That the engineman or stoker shall attend without fail at the "break" whenever men or boys are riding in the shaft or down incline planes.

37. That the pulley wheels and rollers above ground shall be regularly oiled by the engineman or stoker at least once a day.

38. That the boilers shall be laid off and cleaned from time to time, as the viewer or enginewright may direct.

39. That the stoker shall fire with regularity, in order that an uniform supply of steam be raised,—the fires to be kept clear and the bars free from cinders. He shall attend very particularly to all the safety-valves that they may work freely, and to the feed-pumps;—that a constant and regular supply of water be kept up in the boilers. He shall also assist the engineman to clean his engine, and shall see and take care that the ropes run freely and properly upon the rope rolls, and shall immediately caution the engineman if any derangement takes place.

Instructions to Banksmen and Onsetters.

40. That the head-banksman shall have the control of the men employed on the pit bank, subject to the under-viewer or other person placed over him.

41. That the banksman shall also be responsible for the state of the pit top, and shall see that the frames are kept free from coal or dirt, and that they are cleaned *at least* twice every day, great care being observed that no persons ride in the shaft unless the frames be quite clean.

42. That the "onsetters" shall have the control of the pit bottom, subject to the under-viewer, and be answerable for any injury to persons or machinery, or otherwise, arising from their neglect; attention must be paid that no coals be sent up the shaft projecting beyond the cage.

43. That at least one banksman and one "on-setter" must be at their respective posts during the whole time that men and boys are descending or ascending the shafts at morning and night.

44. That the "puller-off" or banksman and "onsetters" shall not allow *more* than —— persons to ride at once upon any occasion; no person to be allowed to ride with coals, slack, dirt, or if there be two cages in the shaft, not against a loaded cage, unless the shaft be divided: and no person to be allowed to get upon or off the cage at the pit top, unless it be standing upon the props.

45. That when the water is all drawn out of the sump, which will be done from time to time, the scaffold must be replaced immediately, and upon no account must the "sump" remain uncovered whilst the pit is at work.

46. That the banksman or other person appointed see the slides or conductors be kept well greased or watered, and examined carefully *every day*; also that any worn or defective parts be reported to the underviewer or his deputy, or the enginewright, in order that the same may be replaced.

47. That the head-banksman, or other person appointed shall examine all corves in use *daily*, particularly the axles, &c., and shall require them to be oiled or greased; and such as are discovered to be out of repair, must be set aside, and their condition reported to the under-viewer or enginewright.

General Regulations.

48. That no men or boys be employed under ground or discharged, except by the knowledge and consent of the manager or under-viewer; and no person to refuse working at any other occupation than that for which he engaged himself, if required to do so, either by the manager, under-viewer, or deputy.

49. That no ale or intoxicating liquor be allowed to be consumed upon the colliery, whether under or above ground, except with the sanction of the viewer or under-viewer in cases of necessity.

50. That no miner, labourer, or workman whatsoever be permitted on or about the colliery in a state of intoxication.

51. That no person shall strike or ill-use another, create any disturbance in the mine or upon the bank, swear, or use abusive language, or interfere with an agent or foreman in the discharge of his duties, or ill-treat a horse, pony, or ass.

52. That any workman negligently or wilfully disobeying these rules and regulations, or any other order of the underviewer, deputy, or foreman of the department in which he is employed, be liable to a fine of not exceeding *one pound* nor less than *one shilling*, to be deducted from his wages, or instant dismissal from the colliery, or prosecuted as the law directs, at the option of the owner, viewer, or manager.

53. That all fines made payable by these rules and regulations be assessed and imposed by the viewer or manager, who will also give all orders of dismissal for breach or neglect of duty.

54. That in every case of an offence or neglect of duty for which the offender or defaulter may be prosecuted at law or summarily convicted, before a Justice or Justices of the Peace, the fine imposed or power of dismissal given by the foregoing rules and regulations for the same offence or neglect of duty shall not exempt the offender or defaulter from liability to such prosecution and conviction.

N.B.—The system of fines is established for the sole purpose of insuring the safety and comfort of the workmen and the protection of the colliery.

IV.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mine Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1854.—By Robert Williams, Esq.

Sir, Glasgow, February 26, 1855.

During the half year, ending 31st December 1854, the lives lost from various causes in and connected with the coal mines of Scotland amounted to 53; in the half year immediately preceding the number of fatal accidents was 45, which gives a total of 98 deaths for the year 1854.

The accompanying list shows the causes of these accidents, so far as I have been able to classify them for the years 1853 and 1854, which is done for the purpose of comparison. The classification is as follows:—

Year.	Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1853	16	25	25	15	81
1854	31	27	27	13	98

From the above statement it appears, that during the last year there has been an increase of 17 deaths from all causes, and that nearly all that number come under the head "Miscellaneous."

The accidents from falls of coal in 1854 amount to 10 more than in 1853; this description of accident, I am afraid, cannot be prevented by any surveillance on the part of the mine proprietors or their officials, as I can generally trace such accidents to carelessness or foolhardiness on the part of the workmen themselves, who, inured to danger from their growth upwards, are too apt to consider any extra degree of care and caution as symptoms of cowardice or inability. As a primary step towards lessening this description of accident, more care and attention is required by the workmen while undermining the coal previous to its being taken down. In some cases, where accidents have taken place from falls of coal or roof, attempts have been made to fix the blame on the employers; in this view of the matter I can seldom concur, my idea being that the drawing roads ought to be entirely under the care of the oversman and roadsman. The collier should look wholly after the coal and roof in his own room or wall face, over which he has the entire control, subject, of course, to the general regulations of the colliery; and the necessity of such an understanding is increased from the fact that by no system of periodical visits can any overseer know the state of the roof, &c., so well as the collier who is constantly occupied with it. This more particularly applies where there is the slightest movement going on in the superincumbent strata, with suspicious "skews," "lipes," or slips intersecting them, as such faults only show themselves as the work progresses, and in all cases are best met by immediate attention. Any change in the law, therefore, which would increase the responsibility of the proprietor in such cases, or tend in any way to lessen the personal care of the collier, would, in my opinion, be attended with unsatisfactory results; at the same time, to have their several duties and responsibilities distinctly defined would be advantageous to both.

Several of the accidents in shafts, as above enumerated, have taken place in cases where more than one seam of coal is worked, and the produce raised to the surface from one shaft, the workings being commenced in the seam, where the shaft passes through it, at whatever distance that may be from the bottom of the shaft. Under such circumstances, I would suggest that when two or

more seams are worked upon different levels by one pit or shaft, and when the coals so worked are not lowered or otherwise taken into the shaft at the same level, but by the mode of operation which is termed mid-working, careful "bottomers" or "onsetters" should be stationed at the landing places of all such intermediate workings, whose sole duty would be to take off the empty and place the loaded "hutches" or "waggons" into the cage.

Five fatal accidents occurred last year by workmen falling from the "mid workings" to the pit bottom, which would have been prevented by the suggestion now made.

Another frequent cause of accidents in shafts, to which I may also allude, arises from the winding machinery becoming disengaged or "out of gear" while winding up or lowering down the workmen, and thereby precipitating the cage and its contents to the bottom of the shaft. A very simple contrivance has lately been introduced for preventing accidents of this kind, consisting of a pinching or shifting screw instead of the lever and wedge. This improvement, I am glad to state, is coming into general use, particularly where new fittings are being made, and gives, if properly constructed, all the security which can be obtained in winding apparatus where the engines are also used for pumping water and require to be from time to time "ungeared" or disengaged from it.

It is satisfactory to observe that the loss of life from explosions of "fire-damp" are rather decreased during the past year, and from the peculiar character character of the coal fields of Scotland, I would anticipate a still further reduction in the number of such accidents. It may be proper to notice that, with few exceptions, these explosions have occurred on the morning of Monday, or after some temporary stoppage of the works; from this it may be inferred that during these partial stoppages the rarefying air-furnace had been insufficiently attended to or altogether neglected. However, I have much pleasure in being able to state that the owners and managers of mines in Scotland are now more alive to the importance and advantage of more perfect ventilation which is strikingly exemplified in the additional means used to procure it by well-constructed air-furnaces and properly-arranged air-courses.

As stated in former reports, the principal modes of coal working in Scotland are "long wall" and "stoops and run." Modifications of these, to meet the peculiarities of certain localities, are adopted where found necessary, and in a few cases the Newcastle method of working has come under my observation. The long-wall method of working, however, is rapidly increasing, and may even now be termed the general system of mining in Scotland. This mode of working ought to be particularly encouraged, as by it the duration of the coal fields would be lengthened and their value increased. Of late years the improvement in Scotland in colliery engineering has been very marked in every department of the science—ventilation, machinery, underground conveyance, and general arrangements. Upwards of nine tenths of the working pits are now fitted with guides and cages; twenty years ago there were very few pits in Scotland so provided. I allude to this particularly as no other one improvement has so much contributed to the general safety of pit work, as the introduction of the cage with perpendicular guides to prevent oscillation; while the use of guides and cages is now nearly universal at many of the better conducted colleries covered cages and safety apparatus are also in use. Plans of the coal workings are now more generally kept, although there are still a number of small works possessing very imperfect records of their operations.

Regarding the total quantity of coals raised in the year 1854 throughout Scotland, not having direct information from all the collieries on the subject, an approximation to it can only be given. Collecting all the available sources of information, I estimate the quantity in round numbers at 7,448,000 tons. Assuming the quantity given as correct, it shows an average of one death by accident for every 82,285 tons of coal raised; and the several descriptions of accidents, under the heads as formerly classified, are in the following proportion to the quantity of coals raised, assuming as before 7,448,000 tons to be the total quantity raised in Scotland during the year 1854.

1. Miscellaneous	-	-	1	death	for	every	240,258	tons raised.
2. Shafts	-	-	1	„	„		275,851	„ „
3. Falling of roof, &c.	-		1	„	„		275,851	„ „
4. Explosions	-	-	1	„	„		572,923	„ „

As a preliminary step in the way of further improvement, it is desirable that at *every* colliery there should be clearly defined printed rules always exposed for the inspection of the workmen, such rules being modified to suit the peculiarities, as well as the general mode of operation pursued at each colliery. The rules should also detail so far as necessary the several duties of workmen and officials in all matters affecting the general safety.

The want of such rules is often the cause of misunderstanding, ending in litigation, and producing unnecessary ill-feeling between the employer and employed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Robert Williams,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in SCOTLAND during the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
						Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:										
July 8	Balbardie	Bathgate	James Hosie	Alexander Easton	From coming in contact with crank of engine.	1	–	–	–	
10	Ayr Colliery	Ayr	John Taylor Gordon	John Shaw	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	
19	Woodlands	Alloa	Robert Bald	Alexander Innes	Fell off the cage when ascending the pit	–	1	–	–	
20	Summerlee	Coatbridge	Messrs. Wilsons and Co.	William Harkness	The winding-rope falling on him in a sinking pit.	–	1	–	–	
27	Cleland	Holytown	Robert Stewart	James Johnstone	Fall of coal at face	1	–	–	–	
29	Rosehall	Coatbridge	Messrs. Adie and Miller	Robert Bell	Fell from a scaffold at pithead to the surface.	1	–	–	–	
31	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	David Black	Breaking of a crane-rope when lifting pump-rods.	–	1	–	–	
										7
August 7	Knightswood	Near Glasgow	Messrs. Wilsons and Co.	John Malcolm	Fall of coal at face	1	–	–	–	
9	Fordel	Near Dunfermline	William M. Henderson	Elizabeth Cook	Fell down the pit by pushing the hutch into the wrong side.	–	1	–	–	
16	Auchinheath	Near Leshmahagow	Duke of Hamilton	John Fory	Overbalanced by a hutch on an incline plane.	1	–	–	–	
29	Easter Moffat	Near Airdrie	Johnstone and Gilmuir	James Reid	Fall of roof at face	–	–	1	–	
31	Tranent	Near Haddington	H. F. Caddell	James Dow and Walker Stewart.	Fell off a hanging scaffold to the bottom of the pit, by the crane getting out of gear.	–	2	–	–	
„	Teasses	Near Cupar Fife	David Graham	James Palmer and William Lecco.	Fall of roof in drawing road	–	–	2	–	
										8
September 4	Gatehead	Near Kilmarnock	Archibald Finnie	William M'Kinnan	Fall of coal at face	1	–	–	–	
5	Bartonholm	Near Irvine	Eglinton Iron Company	James Dale	Ditto	–	–	1	–	
12	Colliertree	Near Airdrie	Trustees of the late J. Wilson	Andrew Cummings	Struck by cage at pit bottom	–	1	–	–	

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
						Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.										
September 13	Dalzell	Near Hamilton	Wilsons and Co.	Andrew Cochrane	Fall of roof at face	–	–	1	–	
14	Eglinton	Irvine	Eglinton Iron Company	Thomas Syme	Struck by the crank of a pumping machine	1	–	–	–	
21	Busbie	Kilmarnock	Archibald Finnie	Barney M'Quigan	Fall of roof at face	–	–	1	–	
27	Govan	Glasgow	William Dixon	John Bryson	Fell down pit, from breakage of the winding-rope.	–	1	–	–	
28	Blackbraes	Falkirk	James Russell and Son	David Smellie	Fell from an upper working to the pit bottom.	–	1	–	–	
30	Hurlford	Kilmarnock	Allan, Gilmour, and Co.	James Brown	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	9
October 4	Clyde Iron Works	Near Glasgow	Colin Dunlop and Co.	William Bain	Fall of roof in drawing road	–	–	1	–	
5	Jerviston	Near Holytown	Wilsons and Co.	Patrick Boyie	Fall of roof at face	–	–	1	–	
11	Stevenston	Near Ardrossan	Merry and Cunningham	James Campbell and William Ross.	Winding drum getting out of gear	–	2	–	–	
19	Chapelhall	Near Airdrie	Monkland Iron and Steel Company.	John Stevenston	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	
26	Lugar Iron Works	Old Cumnock	Trustees of the late J. Wilson	William Houston	Fall of roof at face	–	–	1	–	
19	Perceton	Irvine	P. B. M. M'Creadie	John M'Cluskie	Ditto	–	–	1	–	7
November 2	Rosehall	Near Coatbridge	Addie and Miller	James Cowie	Ditto	–	–	1	–	
„	Stevenston	Near Ardrossan	Merry and Cunningham	John Beattie	Ditto	–	–	1	–	
9	Calder Iron Works	Airdrie	William Dixon	John Campbell	Fall of coal at face	1	–	–	–	
13	Edmonstone	Near Dalkeith	John Wauchope	James Reid	Fall of roof in drawing road	–	–	1	–	
16	Rosehall	Near Coatbridge	Addie and Miller	William Hill	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	
17	Dalkeith	Near Dalkeith	Duke of Buccleuch	Joseph Deniston	Fell out of sinking kettle while ascending the pit.	–	1	–	–	
20	Holmes	Near Kilmarnock	John Horne	Thomas Ramage	Fall of coal at face	1	–	–	–	
21	Houston	Near Linlithgow	Henry Hardie and Co.	John Robertson	Breakage of the rope while ascending the pit.	–	1	–	–	

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
						Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:										
November 24	Bartonshill - -	Near Coatbridge - -	Bartonshill Coal Company -	Donald Miller -	Fall of coal and stone at face - -	1	–	–	–	
„	Hurlford - -	Near Kilmarnock - -	Allan, Gilmour and Co. - -	And. Miller, J. Crawford, John Orr, and Robert Kyle.	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	4	
										13
Dec. 4	Hillhead - - -	Ditto - - -	John Gilmour - - -	James Murphy -	Fall of roof at face - - - -	–	–	1	–	
6	Coltness - - -	Near Wishaw - -	A. G. Simpson - - -	George Muir - -	While "steming" a shot in a sinking pit it went off.	–	1	–	–	
8	Dalmacouther - -	Near Airdrie - -	William Simpson - - -	John Whitten -	Fell down the pit - - - -	–	1	–	–	
9	Eastfield - - -	Near Glasgow - -	J. G. Buchanan - - -	John Proudfoot -	Fall of coal at face - - - -	1	–	–	–	
20	Hurlford - -	Near Kilmarnock - -	John Howie - - - -	Robert Porter -	By coming in contact with the fly-wheel of the winding engine.	1	–	–	–	
21	Drumclair - -	Near Slamannan - -	John Nimmo - - -	Samuel Duffy -	Fall of coal at face - - - -	1	–	–	–	
„	Coltness Iron Works	Near Wishaw - -	Coltness Iron Company - -	William M'Dede -	Crushed by cage at pit bottom - -	–	1	–	–	
22	Dalmellington - -	Near Ayr - - -	Dalmellington Iron Company -	James Craig - -	Fell from an upper working to the pit bottom.	–	1	–	–	
28	Farm - - - -	Near Glasgow - -	James Farie - - -	James Boyle - -	Fall of roof at face - - - -	–	–	1	–	
										9
						13	17	15	8	53
					Reported accidents in ironstone mines -	2	2	–	4	8
						15	19	15	12	61

V.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop, for the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.—By Thomas Wynne, Esq.

My Lord, Longton, July 14, 1854.

In transmitting a report of the colliery accidents that have occurred in the district under my charge, I must beg to call your Lordship's attention to the absolute necessity that exists for some more stringent legislative enactment than at present exists, which would tend to lessen the number of colliery accidents very materially.

Explosions of firedamp have not been frequent nor particularly fatal during the half year, only fifteen lives having been lost; but this is more owing to the absence of carbureted hydrogen gas than to any particular care that is taken to provide against its presence. All, or nearly all, these explosions I have traced to the want of vigilance on the part of those to whose care and attention the workings were entrusted, and to the want of that constant supervision that a resident underground manager alone can bestow. In one case a drift is left in a foul state until it is *convenient* to remove the gas; in another the drift is left without air because the men are not working in it; the consequence is, a man or boy walks into these places with a naked light, and an explosion is the consequence,—but it is invariably proved when an inquiry takes place, that the person was *warned* not to go there. How much better it would be to remove the gas as soon as detected, and withdraw the workmen until it is removed, thus avoiding the effects of explosions by removing the cause that produces them!

Deaths caused by the fall of coals and roof amount to the fearful number of seventy-three, and, as I have remarked in a former report, will continue numerous so long as the present system of getting the thick coal prevails. In the thin seams we find a large quantity of timber used to keep up the roof, but not so in the thick coal, where but little timber is used in the stalls, although the same cause that renders it almost impossible to prop the superincumbent strata is the best proof of its necessity, namely, the great height of the roof, and the fatal effect the fall of a small lump produces. Yet when this simple truth is brought under the notice of the proprietor, the answer generally is, "The butty must know how to get the coal in the best and cheapest manner, and it would not do for us to interfere with him;" and there the matter rests, the pressure of other pursuits leaving but little inclination to study mining or those higher and nobler feelings, the preservation of our fellow men from unnecessary danger whilst pursuing a calling highly hazardous under the most favourable circumstances. To show the recklessness of those to whom nearly the entire management of a pit is confided, I will shortly state what took place in January last at the Groveland Colliery, Tipton, the property of Messrs. Bagnall and Sons. A man of the name of Lloyd was killed by a fall of coal, and no one appearing at the inquest above the grade of a working miner to explain the matter, so little is the loss of a life thought of, that I went the next day to inspect the mine, accompanied by the ground bailiff, the butty, and his foreman, generally called a "doggy," and on whom devolves almost the entire management. I then pointed out that only part of the coal that was loose had fallen, that the remainder should be propped, or the place was still unsafe, and pointed to some timber lying near that would answer the purpose. The reply from Webb, the doggy, was, "he would as soon sleep under that coal as in his own bed." My suggestion was not attended to by any of them, the coal was not secured, and the result was, about noon the next day, the coal fell, and poor Webb was

crushed to death within a yard or two of that very spot, the two deaths appearing in my list as Nos. 18 and 21. To me it is not surprising that such things occur, as these men are not selected on account of their carefulness, but for their daring and foolhardiness in leading men on to do that which never ought to be attempted.

Several rather serious accidents have taken place in the thin mines where long work is practised, but they have invariably been caused by an abuse of the system, and not by any defect in the system itself; the "cogs" and props have not been brought forward often enough, and kept near to the face of work. In one case, at Sneyd Green, the cogs were within 5 feet of the coal at one end of the drift, and 11 feet away at the other end; at the wide end, the coal fell and crushed the men; at the narrow end, it did not fall; clearly showing, that neglect of proper precautions, under any system, must necessarily lead to danger.

That 37 lives should be lost in six months by shaft accidents, reflects but little credit on the owners and managers of mines in Staffordshire. No other district shows such a melancholy list of human sacrifices as this exhibits, for in no other light can I view this monstrous wrong to which the mining population are daily exposed. It is within the power of man to case the shafts with bricks and mortar,—to put conductors in the shafts, and cover the cage the men descend in,—to use ropes instead of single link-chains, and have proper pit frames,—to fence shafts when worked out, and those by night that are only used in the day. If these, and such like precautions, were taken, I confidently assert the deaths in shafts in my district would be much nearer 7 than 37.

As coal is the mainstay of the trade of South Staffordshire, it is rather singular the parties engaged in that trade do not interest themselves in bringing about a reform of that system which every person conversant with mining (and not blinded by local prejudices) believes has sacrificed one third of the thick coal of that district, besides decimating the mining population to so great an extent. Surely what portion of the mine that remains in a maiden state, ought to be recovered on the most approved principles; for what is sacrificed is not only a local but a national loss, and will be most seriously felt in a few years, as the requirements for iron making in that district are so enormous.

The constant recurrence of accidents, instead of making men more diligent in the management of mines, seems to stifle that horror of such events, which most other peasons feel, and leads to what I so often hear expressed, that "accidents always did happen, and always will happen, take what care you will; and it is no use saying so much about it." Which generally means, if the men wont take of themselves, I cannot take care of them. Thus a pit's company is without a head, except so far as profit and loss is concerned.

The subject of education in mining districts has been so ably treated by those whose especial duty it is to inquire into and report upon it, that any remark of mine would add but little force to their observations; but I would call your Lordship's attention to the entire absence of any teaching of the first rudiments of mining knowledge, such as would lead the shrewdest boys in a school to be ambitious of raising themselves above the rank of common miners, by the acquisition of really practical mining knowledge.

During the half year just ended, I was called upon by Mr. Dickinson to assist in the inquiry as to the cause of that melancholy catastrophe at Ince Hall Colliery, and as Mr. Dickinson and I coincided in opinion then, so I believe we do now, that it arose from too keen a desire on the part of the manager to introduce the northern system of working into Lancashire without having a thorough knowledge of its practical effect on the ventilation of the mine. A system well adapted, no doubt, for the flat seams of Northumberland and Durham, but highly dangerous in a mine that dips nearly 6 inches in the yard, as is the case with the mines at Ince Hall.

Great credit is due to the coroners in my district for the care they take in impressing on the minds of all parties who come before them, how necessary it is to use more diligence in conducting underground operations, and allowing me to examine witnesses on points that lead to an exposure of any dangerous practice, although it may not closely bear on the actual cause of death about which they are inquiring.

I am satisfied the severity of the law defeats itself in many cases where culpable negligence is proved before a coroner's inquest, and the jury shrinks from returning a verdict of manslaughter, when they would inflict a fine if they had the power to do so.

I have, &c.

THOMAS WYNNE,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire District, during the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
Jan. 2	1	Mount Pleasant	Wolverhampton	Aston and Robinson	A woman	Fell down the shaft	–	1	–	–	1
3	2	Darlaston	Darlaston	N. B. Iron Company	Thos. Ward	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	3	Salt Well	Dudley	Lord Ward	J. Stevens	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
5	4	Spon Lane	Westbromwich	Davis and Sons	J. Stanford	Fell amongst the machinery	1	–	–	–	1
10	5	Rough Hay	Darlaston	Addenbrooke and Co.	E. Lunn	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
12	6	Widewaters	Dudley	Lord Ward	J. Rowley	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
13	7	Jervoise	Westbromwich	John Tildesley	Wm. Parker	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	8	Phœnix	Tipton	Edward Dixon	J. Bashford	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
15	9	Claypit Lane	Westbromwich	Henry Bent	Thos. Spooner	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
16	10	Cradley Heath	Dudley	Pargeter and Darby	S. Prince	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
17	11	Moorlands	Wednesbury	J. Bagnall and Sons	Thos. Jones	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
18	12	Bradley	Bilston	Scott and Foley	T. Ward	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	13	Eagle	Dudley	Chas. Birch	W. Jenkins	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	14	Hange	Ditto	D. and G. Round	J. Marsh	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
19	15	Broadfield	Fenton	Copeland and Co.	J. Astbury	Fell out of chains whilst descending	–	1	–	–	1
20	16	Prior Field	Bilston	H. B. Whitehouse	T. Richards	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
21	17	Moors Lane	Stourbridge	Bache and Co.	Rowland and two others	Gin rope broke whilst ascending	3	–	–	–	3
23	18	Groveland	Tipton	J. Bagnall and Sons	W. Lloyd	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	19	Dudley Wood	Dudley	Pargeter and Darby	B. Dimmack	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
24	20	Spon Lane	Westbromwich	Davis and Sons	J. Beesley	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
26	21	Groveland	Tipton	J. Bagnall and Sons	J. Webb	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	22	Roway	Ditto	Haines and Sons	R. Reeves	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
27	23	Greaves	Bilston	T. and J. Badger	P. Mason	Suffocated with carbonic acid gas	1	–	–	–	1
28	24	Friary	Tipton	Morris and Sons	A. Man	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
							5	2	17	2	26

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
Feb. 2	25	Old Park	Dudley	Lord Ward	J. Clutterbuck	Walked into a working shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	26	Bradley	Bilston	Scott and Foley	H. Twigg	Fall of coal in gate road	–	–	1	–	1
4	27	Tantany	Westbromwich	Davis, Field, and Company	H. Hampton	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	28	Portway	Oldbury	Jones and Darby	J. Mason	Fall of coal whilst setting timber	–	–	1	–	1
7	29	Woodshuts	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	S. Taylor	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
8	30	Capponfield	Bilston	J. Bagnall and Sons	Three Boys	Thrown out of skep whilst descending	–	3	–	–	3
„	31	Clough Hall	Newcastle	T. Kinnersley	T. Ratcliffe	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
9	32	Lodge	Westbromwich	Davis and Sons	G. White	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
13	33	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	S. Hancock	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
„	34	Pinnox	Burslem	H. H. Williamson	S. Wheeler	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
„	35	Bromley	Stourbridge	J. and W. Wheeley	A. Hickman	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	–
16	36	Round Hill	Ditto	F. T. Rufford	G. Merchant	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	–
„	37	Norton	Burslem	Adderley and Dean	James Hull	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–
17	38	Lodge	Westbromwich	Davis and Sons	A man	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	–
24	39	Capponfield	Bilston	Jones and Barker	Ditto	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
25	40	Netherton	Dudley	M. and W. Grazebrooke	William Garratt	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–
„	41	Tividale	Tipton	B. Gibbons, jun.	C. Fellows	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	–
„	42	Stow Heath	Wolverhampton	W. H. Sparrow and Co.	John Lowe	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–
27	43	Foley	Longton	–	C. Lockett	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	–
„	44	Bircheyfields	Oldbury	Parish and Lewis	R. Batter	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–
28	45	Prior Fields	Bilston	H. B. Whitehouse	John Stones	Fell out of skep whilst ascending	–	1	–	–	–
„	46	Broadfield	Fenton	Copeland and Co.	R. Lees	Fell off scaffold in pumping pit	–	1	–	–	–
							–	13	10	1	24
Mar. 1	47	Silverdale	Newcastle	F. Stannier and Co.	J. Tomkinson	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
„	48	Coneygre	Dudley	John Hopkins and Son	John Richards	Chain broke whilst ascending	1	–	–	–	1
2	49	Lilleshall	Shifnal	Lilleshall Company	Two men	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	2	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
Mar. 3	50	Victoria	Westbromwich	J. Horton's Executors	J. Hassey	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
4	51	Capponfield	Bilston	J. Bagnall and Sons	J. Ouse	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
6	52	Coneygre	Dudley	John Hopkins and Son	S. Blakesley	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
10	53	Goldenhill	Newcastle	Williamson Brothers	McOwen	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	54	Brades	Dudley	T. and S. Hunt	T. Dudley	Ditto	–	1	–	–	1
11	55	Union Fields	Westbromwich	P. Williams and Co.	William Hyde	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	56	Netherend	Stourbridge	Joseph King	J. Bullingham	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	57	Hamill	Burslem	J. Wedgwood's Executors	A boy	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
16	58	Trubshaw	Newcastle	Sutton and Co.	J. Hamlet	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
„	59	Clanway	Tunstal	Child and Clive	A man	Fell out of bucket whilst ascending	–	1	–	–	1
24	60	Lyttleton	Westbromwich	J. Horton's Executors	J. Loyd	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
25	61	Yew Tree	Dudley	B. Gibbons	E. Tomlinson	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
27	62	Old Park	Ditto	Lord Ward	J. Stafford	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
30	63	Nabbs	Newcastle	F. Stannier and Co.	J. Downing	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
							1	4	9	4	18
April 1	64	Mill Farm	Westbromwich	Giles and Bennett	R. Male	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
4	65	Whiteheath	Oldbury	Midland Coal Company	W. Spencer and another.	Ditto	–	–	2	–	2
,	66	Sneyd Green	Burslem	F. Stannier and Co.	Three men	Ditto	–	–	3	–	3
5	67	Nagersfield	Dudley	Wood and Bate	T. Crump	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
7	68	Bunkershill	Bilston	Chillington Company	Josh. Perry	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
9	69	Titford	Oldbury	Josh. Bennett	William Lewis and another.	Ditto	–	–	2	–	2
11	70	Hollinwood	Newcastle	Brayford and Co.	William Johnson	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
„	71	Shelton	–	Lord Granville	John Jones	Fell into sump	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No.	Name of Colliery	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
April 12	72	Birchey Coppice	Oldbury	Jones and Darbey	Thomas Johnson	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	73	Snedshill	Shifnal	Lilleshall Company	A man	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
14	74	Denbigh Hall	Dudley	Haines and Sons	J. Wagstaff	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	75	Oak Farm	Ditto	Sir S. R. Glynne	William Oakley	A piece of coal fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
19	76	Groveland	Ditto	J. Bagnall and Sons	D. Griffiths	Drawn over the pulley	–	1	–	–	1
22	77	Russell's Hall	Ditto	Blackwell and Co.	J. Hodgetts	Premature explosion of shot	1	–	–	–	1
23	78	Rookery	Bilston	S. Loyd	A man	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	79	Railway	Fenton	R. Handley	E. Griffiths	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
27	80	Brades	Dudley	T. and S. Hunt	John Cooper	Fall of coal down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
30	81	Leasows	Stourbridge	Parrish and Sons	D. Fradgeley	Fell into fly-wheel race	1	–	–	–	1
							2	5	13	2	22
May 1	82	Greaves	Bilston	T. and J. Badger	A boy	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	–
3	83	Coalmoor	Dawley	Coalbrookdale Company	Thomas Banks	The gin shaft struck deceased	1	–	–	–	1
4	84	Lion	Dudley	N. B. Iron Company	J. Smith	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
5	85	New Buffery	Ditto	William Haden	E. Potter	A brick fell in the shaft.	–	1	–	–	1
6	86	Portway	Ditto	Darbey and Dawes	Horton and Sanders.	Fall of a coal	–	–	2	–	2
„	87	Todd's End	Ditto	Welch and Barrows	W. Pickin	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
8	88	Prestwood	Ditto	B. Gibbons	J. Jones	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
9	89	Apedale	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	W. Lucas	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
12	90	Little London	Willenhall	Bate and Sons	N. Davis	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	91	Chapel Hill	Dudley	N. B. Iron Company	Horton and Harrison.	Ditto	–	–	2	–	2
13	92	Denbigh Hall	Tipton	Haines and Sons	S. Leach	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
„	93	Nabbs	Newcastle	F. Stannier and Co.	Lawton and others	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	4	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854.											
May 16	94	Bilston	Bilston	Blackwell and Co.	H. Griffiths	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
18	95	Darlaston	Darlaston	J. Bagnall and Sons	Edward Hart	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
10	96	Mabb's Bank	Bilston	Williams, Brothers	William Cordon	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
22	97	Old Church	Westbromwich	Parker and Halford	J. Poulton	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
23	98	Rounds Green	Oldbury	Bennett and Taylor	Eli Smith	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
24	99	Waterloo	Hanley	Waterloo Colliery Company	E. Liggins	Waggon ran over him on incline	1	–	–	–	1
„	100	Toll Gate	Bilston	B. Gibbons, Jun.	James Milward	Balance weight fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
26	101	Willfield	Longton	Plant and Co.	R. Halsall	Brick fell out of shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	102	Old Buffery	Dudley	Thomas Crew	John Bailey	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
27	103	Ivy House	Hanley	Jennings and Co.	A man	Fell down shaft from a mouthing	–	1	–	–	1
„	104	Lion	Dudley	N. B. Iron Company	G. Cole	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	105	Spon Lane	Westbromwich	Davis and Sons	S. Shelton	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
28	106	Parkfields	Wolverhampton	Parkfield Company	J. Priest	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
29	107	Bentley	Walsall	Samuel Wilks	Banksman	Ditto	–	1	–	–	1
31	108	Church	Tunstall	C. Netherwood	William Williams	Fall of metal down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	109	Netherend	Stourbridge	Josh. King	William Taylor	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
							2	8	18	5	53
June 2	110	Darlaston Green	Darlaston	N. B. Iron Company	S. Rimmins	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
„	111	Lye Waste	Stourbridge	Perrens and Harrison	S. Hingley	Struck by coal falling down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
„	112	Corbyn's Hall	Dudley	Matthews and Bond	W. Harris	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
8	113	Bunkers-hill	Bilston	Chillington Company	Evan Jones	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	1	1
9	114	Golden Hill	Tunstall	Williamson, Brothers	D. Woodward	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
June 9	115	Moorlands - -	Westbromwich - -	J. Bagnall and Sons - -	W. Walker - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–
15	116	Bilston Brook - -	Bilston - - - -	G. H. and A. Hickman - -	A man - -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–
16	117	Moseley - - -	Wolverhampton - -	Chillington Company - -	J. Wainwright -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–
21	118	Woodside - -	Dudley - - - -	Cochrane and Co. - - -	W. Corbet - -	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„	119	Blower's Green -	Ditto - - -	Brettell and Cartwright - -	C. Bouter and another.	Engineer put the winding drum out of gear, and did not put it in again.	2	–	–	–	–
24	120	Harbour Hill - -	Ditto - - -	Jones and Oakes - - -	M. Jones - -	Fell out of skep whilst ascending - -	–	1	–	–	–
27	121	Langley Green -	Oldbury - - -	Johnson and Co. - - -	T. Sale and another.	Suffocated in a sinking shaft - -	–	2	–	–	–
							2	5	6	1	14

ABSTRACT of Lives lost by Colliery Accidents in the District comprising Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, during the Half Year ended 30th June 1854.

—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Deaths caused by explosions of firedamp -	2	1	4	2	5	1	15
Deaths caused by falls of coal and roof -	17	10	9	13	18	6	73
Deaths caused by falling down shafts and falling substances in shafts.	2	13	4	5	8	5	37
Deaths from miscellaneous causes - -	5	—	1	2	2	2	12
	26	24	18	22	33	14	137

REPORT of the WORKING of the COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of STAFFORD, WORCESTER, and SALOP, for the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.—By THOMAS WYNNE, Esq.

MY LORD, Longton, January 1855.

IN transmitting to your Lordship a list of fatal coliery accidents in my district during the half-year just ended, it is no slight satisfaction to note the sensible decrease in the number of accidents and consequent loss of life.

There is no part of mining where our labours as Inspectors seem to have had so beneficial an effect as in ventilation, the true knowledge of which seems steadily, though slowly, progressing, and I begin to think the dullest mining agent is now aware that an ill-ventilated mine cannot be a profiatble one, and that what was once mystically called the "science of ventilation," is now known to be nothing more nor less than the difference in weight of two columns of air, a cool one in the downcast shaft, and a heated one in the upcast. In the distribution of air, too, there is an evident improvement—places that were formerly left without air are now ventilated, and not left as before for boys or careless men to walk into and fire the gas, the manager merely giving (or saying he gave) a caution to the workmen, instead of removing the gas, and thus avoid the possibility of an explosion.

The falls of coals and roof have caused the loss of 49 valuable lives, and although that is 21 less than in the corresponding half of 1853, it is many more than ought to lose their lives by that means, or that would do so if the proprietors of mines were bound to support the wives and families of those whose lives are sacrificed by carelessness, penuriousness, or a dogged perseverance in a vicious system of working a mine. It would then be found that bad management would be too expensive, and that the rights of property are best protected by attending to its duties. This is a subject that cannot be effected by legislation in any other way than by giving the relatives of deceased colliers greater facilities in recovering penalties where carelessness is proved to prevail, and I have no hesitation in saying, a vast decrease in the loss of life from this cause would be the result.

The unprotected shafts both in work and out of work in my district, and by which 19 persons, of both sexes and of all ages, have been hurried into eternity, call loudly for legislative enactments of the most stringent character, as nothing short of severe penalties strictly enforced will ever bring my district into even a creditable state as regards unprotected shafts.

The winding gear of South Staffordshire is sufficiently rude and dangerous of itself, but it is often made doubly so by a system of overworking the enginemen. It is no uncommon thing for one of them to work two days and a night without intermission, and at this time two enginemen are in prison for "pullying," or overwinding, both of whom admitted that sleep had overtaken them at the time the engine required stopping. Now I contend, the manager who knowingly permits such things is much more to blame than the man who, for extra wages, is tempted to undertake more than he is physically competent to perform. I have seen no reason to change my often-expressed opinion, that no engine should wind from more than two pits where men are lowered and raised, and that those pits should not be more than one hundred yards away

from the engine, a good view of each pit being absolutely necessary to ensure safety to the miners.

The public warning I gave at an inquest some time ago, that in every case of death from falling bricks or stones in shafts where the manager's attention had been called to its dangerous state, I should press for a verdict of manslaughter, seems to have had the desired effect, for there is an evident diminution in accidents of this kind; and they would be still more diminished if all parties would use bricks made to fit the circle, and set them in mortar. I would also again suggest the advisability, even in a pecuniary point of view, of stripping old and dangerous shafts from top to bottom and rebricking them.

No breakage of rope has occurred during the half year, and only one chain, which was owing to the gross carelessness of using a piece of an old flat chain on a gin instead of a round rope; still I never miss an opportunity of declaring my opinion that single link chains are utterly unfit to trust men's lives upon.

Boys under ten years of age are now prohibited from working *in* any coal mine or colliery; and it would be well to extend the prohibition to working *about* any colliery, as several children of very tender years have lost their lives by falling down unprotected shafts.

I have still to complain of the absence of proper plans in some collieries, and where there are plans of their not being kept at the colliery, which is so necessary an element in the proper inspection of a mine; and I think a moderate fine should be imposed for noncompliance with the requirements of the Act.

Where well digested rules are in force, and enforced strictly, I find an evident improvement not only in the management of the mine, but in the care that every one seems to take in the safety of both life and property; and it would be a decided gain to all parties if printed rules were made compulsory at all collieries.

No. 11 in the annexed list, refers to an explosion at the same colliery where one took place in 1852, whilst this district was under the charge of Mr. Dickinson, who brought the unsatisfactory state of it to my notice. I at once proceeded to inspect it, made such suggestions as I thought advisable, and such as I really believe would have prevented the explosion in July last; but not one of my suggestions had been carried out, although the proprietor visited the colliery daily, and must have known they were not carried out; yet when I charged Mr. Dudley with negligence, he seemed surprised that any responsibility should rest on him, as he did not attend to the workings below; and such, I am sorry to say, is the feeling generally amongst proprietors of that stamp, men who neither attend to the details of management themselves or employ competent persons to do it for them.

I have brought the subject of mining schools prominently before the public, and my efforts have been ably seconded by the local press, but there has been no response from any parties interested in the staple trade of the district, nor do I think they take the slightest interest in that kind of education which fits men to become scientific as well as practical miners. As regards day and Sunday schools, the Messrs. Bagnalls and others are bright examples, and I much wish that baths were attached to all schools, for if boys were once used to the luxury of bathing, cleanliness in manhood would become the rule and not the exception, as is the case in the present generation of colliers.

Much of the improvement in my district is owing to the coroners rendering me every assistance in carrying out the most searching inquiry into the cause of every accident, and allowing me to point out to the parties present the best mode of averting similar occurrences.

I have, &c.

THOMAS WYNNE,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the STAFFORDSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, and SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT during the Half Year ended 31 December 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof and Coal.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:											
July 1	1	Hollinwood	Newcastle	T. Kinnersley	G. Melbon	Suffocated with firedamp	1	–	–	–	1
6	2	Stallings	Kingswinford	J. and W. Pearson	John Preston	Fall of roof in gate road	–	–	1	–	1
7	3	Neachills	Wolverhampton	Davis and Sons	James Jenks	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
8	4	Blakemoor	Dudley	N. B. Iron Company	John Duffield	„ from pillar	–	–	1	–	1
13	5	Ubberley	Hanley	John Ridgway	John Jones	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
17	6	Hatherton	Walsall	W. F. Fryer	William Capewell	Explosion of fire-damp	–	–	–	1	1
19	7	Meadows	Bilston	P. Williams and Sons	Thomas Edmunds	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
22	8	Foxyards	Dudley	Creswell and Sons	A boy, 7 years old	Fell down old shaft	–	1	–	–	1
25	9	Ettingshall	Bilston	William Smith	„ 5	Ditto	–	1	–	–	1
„	10	Saltwell	Dudley	Lord Ward	Henry Rawlings	Fell down pit	–	1	–	–	1
31	11	Whitehall	Ditto	G. Dudley	F. Southall and another.	Explosion of firedamp	–	–	–	2	2
Aug. 2	12	Foley	Longton	W. H. Sparrow	G. Walley	Struck by rope running down pit	1	–	–	–	1
3	13	Tansley Hill	Dudley	Job Taylor and Co.	A boy	Fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
4	14	Coseley	Bilston	S. Groucutt and Sons	S. Sheldon	Ditto	–	1	–	–	1
5	15	Broadefield	Fenton	Copeland and Co.	George Boughey	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
10	16	Lion	Dudley	N. B. Iron Company	Thomas Danks	Ditto	–	–	1	–	1
13	17	Blue Bell	Ditto	William Bennett	Thomas Breeze	Fell out of skep	–	1	–	–	1
15	18	Lyttelton Hall	Westbromwich	Dawes and Williams	Thomas Weaver	Fall of coal in gate road	–	–	1	–	1
16	19	Hange	Dudley	D. and G. Round	C. Shawcroft	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	1
17	20	Tiled House	Ditto	Matthews and Bond	William Perry	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	1
18	21	Knowle	Ditto	Jones and Co.	Wm. Burns	Crushed by machinery whilst oiling it	1	–	–	–	1
24	22	Far Green	Shelton	Lord Granville	James Grindall	Fell into sump	–	1	–	–	1
26	23	Tividale	Dudley	Joseph Hackett	S. Holland	Engineer left the pumping pit, and was suffocated in some old workings	1	–	–	–	1
30	24	Bumble Hole	Ditto	T. and J. Badger	— Lloyd	Banksman fell down shaft	–	1	–	–	1
						Carried forward	4	8	10	3	25

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof and Coal.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:						Brought forward -	4	8	10	3	25
Sept. 2	25	Sneyd - - -	Burslem - - -	C. and J. May - - -	John Dale - -	Banksman fell down shaft - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	26	Piercy - - -	Westbromwich - -	Thos. Cox and Co. - -	Chas. Stokes -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
5	27	Old Birchills - -	Walsall - - - -	Williams and Brothers - -	J. Cochrane - -	Chain broke - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
6	28	New Field - -	Ditto - - - -	Jas. Baker - - - -	R. Holmes - -	Playing by holding the ascending hook	1	–	–	–	1
8	29	Ivy House - -	Hanley - - - -	Mr. Jennings - - -	- - - -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	30	Whiteheath - -	Oldbury - - -	Midland Coal Company - -	G. Jackson - -	The one chain became entangled with the other, and caused a run to the bottom	–	1	–	–	1
10	31	Darlaston Green -	Wednesbury - - -	Mr. Mills - - - -	R. Hopkins - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
12	32	Long Meadow - -	Oldbury - - -	Josh. Hackett - - -	P. Plant - -	Hand caught in chain, and drawn on drum	1	–	–	–	1
16	33	Woodsetton - -	Sedgeley - - -	Thos. King - - - -	J. Payton - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	34	Pinnox - - -	Tunstall - - -	H. H. Williamson - -	R. Hutchinson -	Entangled in machinery - - -	1	–	–	–	1
20	35	Moss Fields - -	Longton - - -	Hawley and Co. - - -	John Fone - -	Fell down shaft whilst ascending - -	–	1	–	–	1
22	36	Bank - - -	Stourbridge - - -	Matthews and Woodcock -	Geo. Green - -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
26	37	Whites Farm - -	Westbromwich - -	John Spittles - - -	Wm. Randall -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
28	38	Old Park - -	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Josh. Jones - -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
30	39	Bromford - -	Oldbury - - -	Johnson and Mason - -	A man and boy -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	2	–	2
Oct. 4	40	Asterley - - -	Wellington - - -	- - - - - - -	A man - -	Fell down pit with basket - - -	–	1	–	–	1
6	41	Bromley Hall - -	Stourbridge - - -	John Wheeley and Company -	A boy - -	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
7	42	Spon Lane - -	Westbromwich - -	Davis and Sons - - -	Geo. Dawley -	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
11	43	Darlaston - -	Darlaston - - -	Bagnall and Sons - - -	Josh. Mason -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	44	Clough Hall - -	Newcastle - - -	Thos. Kinnersley - - -	Solomon Lawton -	Struck by a post on the head - -	1	–	–	–	1
19	45	Hall Park - -	Bilston - - - -	Wm. Riley - - - -	A girl - - -	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
20	46	Old Field - -	Longton - - -	W. H. Sparrow - - -	Thos. Emery -	Fall of props and roof - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	47	Bradley Lodge -	Bilston - - - -	W. Baldwin and Co. - -	S. Heakin - -	Fall of coals - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
						Carried forward - -	8	14	24	3	49

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Death.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof and Coal.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:						Brought forward -	8	14	24	3	49
Oct. 21	48	Tividale - - -	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	S. Garland - -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	49	Broadwaters - -	Wednesbury - - -	Wm. Tolley - - - -	R. Hodson - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
23	50	Tiled House - -	Dudley - - - -	Matthews and Bond - -	J. Hannam - -	Fell out of skep - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	51	Burnt Tree - -	Ditto - - - -	Josh. Aston - - - -	I. Parkes - -	Fall of coals - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
30	52	James Bridge - -	Walsall - - - -	J. Bagnall and Sons - -	Jas. Priest - -	Injured in loading coals - - -	1	–	–	–	1
31	53	Ubberley Hall -	Hanley - - - -	J. K. Knight - - -	S. Goldstraw -	Fell from skep at top of shaft - -	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 8	54	Blower's Green -	Dudley - - - -	Brettell and Cartwright - -	John Parkes -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
9	55	Wolverhampton -	Wolverhampton - -	Whitehouse and Poole - -	W. Robinson, and two others.	Fall of coal in gate road - - -	–	–	3	–	3
10	56	Roway - - -	Oldbury - - -	Haines and Sons - - -	John Nash - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
13	57	Saltwell - - -	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	James Phillips -	Ruptured whilst lifting coal - - -	1	–	–	–	1
„	58	Old Park - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	William Easthope -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
14	59	Crab Tree - -	Tipton - - - -	Henry Bullock - - -	S. Woodward, and another.	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	2	–	2
15	60	Birchey Coppice -	Dudley - - - -	Jones and Darbey - - -	H. Rogers - -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
17	61	Trubshaw - -	Newcastle - - -	Sutton and Co. - - -	Thomas Hamlet -	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
18	62	Tividale - -	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	Thomas Green -	A shot lingered, but went off whilst examining it.	1	–	–	–	1
19	63	Shelton - - -	Hanley - - - -	Lord Granville - - -	Jos. Gee - -	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
23	64	Vicarage - - -	Wednesbury - - -	Charles Hunt - - -	Thomas Mattocks -	Skep fell down shaft whilst repairing -	–	1	–	–	1
24	65	Union - - -	West Bromwich - -	P. Williams and Co. - -	John Law - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
25	66	Lilleshall - -	Newport - - -	Lilleshall Company - -	Edward Onion -	Fell down shaft - - - - -	–	1	–	–	1
„	67	Clough Hall - -	Newcastle - - -	T. Kinnersley - - -	Isaac Johnson -	Crushed by cage at bottom of shaft -	–	1	–	–	1
27	68	Bradley Green -	Congleton - - -	Wm. Bradbury - - -	Engineer - -	Slipped whilst oiling machinery - -	1	–	–	–	1
						Carried forward -	12	21	35	5	73

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners and Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Cause of Accident.	Number of Lives lost.				
							Miscellaneous.	In Shafts.	Falls of Roof.	Explosions.	Total.
1854:						Brought forward -	12	21	35	5	73
Nov. 27	69	Wood Farm - -	Walsall - - - -	Thorneycroft and Co. - -	T. Starcher - -	Fall of coal whilst cutting - - -	–	–	1	–	1
28	70	New Round Green -	Oldbury - - -	Bennett and Taylor - -	Wm. Higg, and two others.	Fall of coal whilst loading - - -	–	–	3	–	3
29	71	Bearmoor - -	Dudley - - - -	N. B. Iron Company - -	Samuel Newey -	Ditto - - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 2	72	New Rounds Green -	Oldbury - - -	Bennett and Taylor - -	B. Male - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
4	73	Newbury Lane -	Ditto - - -	Haines and Spittle - -	William Birch -	Fall of coal whilst cutting - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	74	Old Park - -	Dudley - - - -	Lord Ward - - - -	James Ibbs - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
5	75	Tipton Green - -	Tipton - - - -	Roberts and Co. - - -	John North - -	Explosion of firedamp - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
6	76	Ubberley - -	Hanley - - - -	John Ridgway - - -	John Colclough -	Hung on to an ascending skep - -	–	1	–	–	1
7	77	Tividale Hall - -	Dudley - - - -	Hopkins and Bradley - -	John Bonas - -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
8	78	Draycott Cross -	Cheadle - - -	John Keys - - - -	W. Pyatt - -	A piece of wood fell down shaft on him -	–	1	–	–	1
9	79	Lays - - -	Dudley - - - -	Will. Blair - - - -	I. Morris - -	Drawn over pulley - - - - -	1	–	–	–	1
11	80	Freemans - -	Ditto - - -	B. Gibbons - - - -	J. Phillips - -	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
18	81	Rough Hay - -	Darlaston - - -	Addenbrooke and Co. - -	C. Cotterill - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	82	Hill Hall - -	Fenton - - - -	John Forrister - - -	A man - -	Fell on fly-wheel whilst engine was working.	1	–	–	–	1
21	83	Spon Lane - -	West Bromwich - -	Davis and Son - - -	John McKue -	Walked into unguarded pit - - -	–	1	–	–	1
28	84	Wolverhampton -	Wolverhampton - -	Whitehouse and Poole - -	E. Garrett - -	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
30	85	Birchills - - -	Walsall - - - -	Williams Brothers - -	John Cash - -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
„	86	Stallings - - -	Kingswinford - - -	J. and W. Pearson - -	John Marsh - -	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	1
							14	24	49	6	93

ABSTRACT LIST of Lives lost by Colliery Accidents in the District comprising Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, from July 1, to December 31, 1855.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Deaths caused by explosions of firedamp -	3	–	–	–	2	1	6
„ „ falls of coal or roof - -	5	5	9	8	13	9	49
„ „ falling down shafts - -	3	5	2	4	3	1	18
„ „ ropes or chains breaking -	–	–	2	–	–	1	3
„ „ falling substances in shafts	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
„ from miscellaneous causes - -	1	3	3	2	3	2	14
	12	13	16	14	23	15	93

VI.

Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Southern District, for the Half Year ended 31st December 1854.—By Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

Sir,

The accompanying schedule, which I have the honour to present with this Report, contains the particulars of the accidents which have occurred in the southern district in the half year ended December 31, 1854. The relative importance of the sources of accidents will be more readily appreciated from the following table.

Causes of Accidents.	No. of Accidents.	No. of Deaths.
Explosions of firedamp	8	13
Falls of coal	9	9
Falls of roof	30	30
Ropes breaking	1	1
Falling whilst ascending or descending shafts	6	10
Falling down shafts from surface	6	7
Falling of things from the surface	3	3
Falling from part way down shafts	1	1
Falling of things from shafts	1	1
Miscellaneous in shafts	2	2
Explosions of gunpowder	1	1
Suffocation by gases	1	1
Irruptions of water	1	2
On inclines under ground	3	3
By trams under ground	3	3
By machinery on surface	2	2
Miscellaneous on surface	2	2
Total	80	91

I am unable to repeat the favourable statement which I made respecting the number of accidents in the first half year of 1854, although some improvement in the safety of mines might have been expected to be attributable to the efforts of the meeting of the Coal Owners in London in May last, which professed to be convened for the purpose of adopting means for arresting accidents in coal mines, and passed several resolutions, which, if carried into effect, would doubtless diminish in a slight degree the hecatombs of lives which are needlessly sacrificed every year in this country. Of the extent to which one class of accidents, those arising from firedamp, may be reduced by efficient legislation and a competent staff of Inspectors, an example is afforded in Belgium, where the proportion of accidents to the number of workmen employed was reduced in five years by more than one-half, although the difficulties of mining were increased by reason of the greater depth and extent of the mines. In a former report I called attention to the very remarkable fact that the accidents from falls of roof and coal increased steadily at the rate of twelve per cent.; I find this not only continues, but that it corresponds to the average of Great Britain, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain it, in the absence of some of the returns for 1853.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Southern district: Falls of roof and coal	50	56	63	68
Great Britain " "	307	333	370	—

These accidents amount to nearly one-half the total number of accidents; they are the most difficult for the Inspector to deal with; and as they depend

on the increased production of coal, the introduction of inexperienced workmen, the opening of many new collieries, and the extension of the workings and roads of the old, they form in some degree a standard of the increased danger of working the mines. It has been observed in Belgium, that although other accidents diminish, the number of accidents from falls of roof and coal increase in a higher ratio than the number of workmen employed. The remaining classes of accidents, since the inspection commenced, have not increased in so great a proportion, and the total number of deaths have diminished. In this district the total loss of life has been—

(No. 1), in 1851, 130; 1852, 216; 1853, 163; 1854, 153;

the number of accidents—

(No. 2), in 1851, 99; 1852, 112; 1853, 140; 1854, 139.

It must be evident from these statements, as well as from an examination of the returns of the accidents throughout Great Britain, that the provisions of the present Inspection Act are inadequate to check even the *ratio of increase* in the number of accidents, although they have induced so much attention to and improvement in the machinery and arrangements of the mines, as to have removed somewhat the excess of negligence which allowed the safety of a large number of persons to be compromised by the inadvertence or carelessness of one. It is but just to state that all the accidents at the commencement of the operation of the Inspection Act may not have been reported to the Secretary of State, as in the last half year alone I have ascertained 17 cases in which the owners of mines have not sent the required notices, thereby rendering themselves liable to the penalty prescribed by the Act. At every inquest I attend, at every inspection I make of a colliery, in every classification of the causes of accidents, one fact forces itself most strongly on my attention, that the majority of the accidents are attributable to the neglect or recklessness of the proprietors or managers of mines, whilst they generally content themselves with attributing the same faults to the men, at the very same time leaving unheeded the suggestions made to them by the appointed authority for the prevention of accidents, and of which no coal proprietor in the country can now profess himself to be ignorant. In my experience of the management of considerable numbers of men, colliers, miners, navvies, and mechanics, whilst the principal engineer of several railways, of the Standedge, Scout, and Stalybridge tunnels, and during my connexion with various descriptions of mines, I have generally observed that colliers as a class were rather distinguishable for their slow and careful manner of approaching and encountering dangers. The contrary theory has been very actively set in circulation by interested persons, exciting unfairly prejudice against a deserving class of men, whose misfortune is to work a long way from the eye of their employers and the cognizance of the public. Undeniable it is that no class of workmen are left more entirely to their own unaided discretion, to the cumulative effect of ignorance and an unhealthy atmosphere, and of whose condition the proprietors are more entirely ignorant. Were it otherwise, common humanity would forbid the supposition that any persons of education, character, and position in thiscountry could allow the present sacrifice of the health and lives of their workmen to continue. It is for these reasons, perhaps, more than the actual dangers, that it appears to be the duty of Government to insist of in reasonable securities being afforded by the owners of mineral property that they will provide those precautions and that supervision which are entirely within their power, which certainly do not render mining more costly, and without which no mine should ever be allowed to be undertaken.

As the falls of roof and coal constitute so large a proportion of the total number of accidents, they may be expected to occupy a chief place in any amendments of a future Inspection Act. The system adopted in the northern counties, and in many collieries dispersed throughout England, which consists in requiring the whole of the props or supports for the roof to be set by the deputies, that is, by the most experienced of the miners, is not only more economical, from the division of labour and the saving of timber, but diminishes the number of accidents, and introduces an organized set of overlookers, who, visiting the working places constantly, are able to attend to the general safety, to carry out the required discipline, and to exercise that degree of supervision which employers generally consider indispensable for their own interests when

work has to be done *above ground*; but they consider the supervision sufficient underground, when performed once a day by a man who has from 100 to 200 men under his charge. In many collieries the supervision does not embrace the safety of the miners. Some managers have adopted rules to be observed by the workmen, but these are of minor importance compared with the rules for managers, and which are recommended in a general way by the first resolution of the London meeting of the Coal Owners, leaving them necessarily either to the proprietor or the Government to be framed and carried into effect. To remedy the unnecessary risk arising from the falls of roof, the following regulation is necessary :—

That experienced miners should be appointed to sound and otherwise examine, and also make secure throughout, the roof and sides of the mine, before the other workmen are allowed to enter, and should be responsible for their safety during the hours of labour. That the props and other timbers to support the roof of the mine should be set by experienced miners, especially selected for this duty, or under their supervision. That there should be at all times, in every panel or district of the mine, a supply of timber prepared for supporting the roof, as well as for propping the working faces, to which every workman should have free access. I have reported on several occasions, that after inspecting collieries, the owners or managers have promised to carry out my suggestions; some cases I have also mentioned where the undertaking has been partly fulfilled. Except in cases of accident, the opportunity seldom occurs for returning to pay a second visit to a colliery, and having inspected the principal works in my district, my attention has been latterly directed to the smaller and outlying collieries. On subsequent visits to a mine, after the lapse of many months, and after the occurrence of an accident, I regret to say that I have very seldom found either my suggestions or the promises made to me carried out; and my evidence at the inquest is usually to the effect that ordinary attention to my recommendations, the justice of which is not disputed, would have prevented the accident.

In the earlier period of the existence of the Inspection Act, before the owners of mines became generally acquainted with its clauses, some regard was paid to the cautions of the Inspectors, but now it is understood that they may be disregarded, with the utmost immunity from any judicial consequences.

To exhibit more clearly the working of the Act, I will select the Dowlais colliery, the largest in my district, of which the principal manager is Mr. John Evans. This gentleman made the following answers, on the 19th May 1854, to the chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines :—

" 2422. (Chairman). Have you felt any inconvenience from the inspection " since the new Act passed?—I cannot say that we have, inasmuch as the " Inspectors have never come near us.

" 2423. Probably they think that your collieries are so well conducted that " they can employ their time more usefully elsewhere?—They give us very " little trouble indeed.

" 2424. You would have no objection to see them?—Not the slightest; I " would much rather see them before than after an accident.

" 2425. Do you think that the objection to the system of Government " inspection would come from people which mismanage their collieries?—I do " not think that any one would object to a rigid and proper inspection; but up " to the present time I think it has been a mere burlesque.

" 2426. You express that opinion because they have not visited you?—We " have had two accidents, I think, in consequence of which, the Inspector came " upon the ground and went down into the pit; he has said nothing to us, but " has done all he could to induce the coroner to bring in a verdict of man- " slaughter against us.

" 2427. Do you mean the Inspector has not recommended to you any " improvement, or told you the reason why the accidents have occurred?— " Never.

" 2428. Should you have any objection to an increase in the number of " Inspectors?—I should object to giving the Inspectors any power to come and " say 'Do this, and do that, and do the other;' but if they made any " suggestions which were considered of benefit, we would not object to them.

" 2429. You would not think it right that you should be relieved from any " responsibility?—No; we would rather keep it on our own shoulders than " give it to them."

It may create some surprise to learn that the fatal accidents amongst the 850 colliers employed at Dowlais amount to more than double the average of Great Britain. My returns show that in 1851 there were six accidents; in 1852, eight accidents, eleven killed; in 1853, six accidents; in 1854, ten accidents, four of which last occurred before the 19th of May 1854, and the last of them seven days before the above evidence was given.

I had previously to that time inspected the Dowlais collieries five times, and attended four inquests, at all of which, I believe, Mr. Evans was present. With respect to Answer 2427, on referring to my notes, I find that on March 6th, 1852, shortly after my appointment, I called the attention of the manager, amongst other matters, chiefly to the deficiency of the air, to the fact that fire-damp was allowed to collect in several places, that certain archings were dangerous, that the props ought to be set by special deputies, that the men were in the habit of riding up and down the inclines, and that the stoppings were defective. I repeated these cautions, with others, to Mr. Wales, the underground agent, on the 25th of March 1852, and stated that more serious accidents from certain causes had occurred in the Dowlais colliery than in any other in my district. In July 1852 I spoke again, and especially about the absence of printed rules. Mr. Evans was present at an inquest on the 5th of October 1852, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We "find that the deceased, John Davies, Jacob Griffiths, and Humphrey "Edwards, came by their deaths by the breaking of a guide chain, and the "falling of the roof, accompanied by rubbish and stones, thereby causing "their death; and we recommend that the advice and instructions of the "Government Inspector be followed in the future management of the Rhas "Las pit."

On the 8th October 1852 I wrote to Mr. Evans the following letter.

DEAR SIR, Neath, October 8, 1852.

I HAVE received a letter per Mr. Walkinshaw, requesting to hear from me respecting the suggestions which I made at the late inquest on the fatal accident at the Rhas Las Pit, and which were recommended by the jury for adoption.

My suggestions were of general application to the whole of your pits, inasmuch as they comprised the first principles of safety. The adoption of them is the self-evident means of preventing most of those accidents which are so frequent in shafts, and their importance was confirmed by the evidence of the agents in your employ. As no explanation can be needed, I presume that your object will be gained by a recapitulation of them.

1st. Chain guards are dangerous unless the side of the carriage or cage runs at least eighteen inches clear of every obstruction. Skates or slides should be used.

2nd. The safety of men should not be entrusted to single link chains unless it is unavoidable. All chains should have a certificate from the makers of having been proved, and their condition should be re-examined before they are used as guides.

3rd. The upper part of the shaft should, with small exception, be walled. The number of seams worked in your colliery render this more than ordinarily desirable.

4th. The absence of all rules in the colliery results in unnecessary danger to the workmen, is subversive of the essential discipline, and attaches great responsibility.

It is very imprudent to allow thirteen men and boys to descend in a carriage together, and it is providential that there were not more than three killed in this instance.

I must beg you to communicate these remarks to the officers employed about your collieries.

I remain, yours very truly,

John Evans, Esq., HERBERT F. MACKWORTH.
Manager to the Dowlais Iron Company.

On the 12th October 1852 the jury at another inquest at Dowlais came to the following verdict:—"We find that Lewis Hughes came to his death "accidentally; and we recommend that Mr. Mackworth's suggestions be "adopted, that there should be rules in Welsh and English, for the govern-"ment of the colliers, printed and circulated amongst them."

I will pass on to state that at the inquests which took place on February 21st, 1854, and April 20th, 1854, I pointed out strongly to the jury that the neglect of my previous cautions, and the failure of the promises made, had resulted in these accidents; and at the latter inquest, just one month before giving evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Evans stated that "Whatever rules Mr. Mackworth proposed to him should be adopted, "except as to the introduction of locked safety lamps." I at once directed his

attention to the rules which were already in his possession, and to which I had at the inquest, as on previous occasions, referred.

These facts require no comment; and it is unnecessary for me to occupy time in detailing the numerous cautions and suggestions I have made to him both before and subsequent to the above time. It is almost equally needless for me to state that he has not, up to the present moment, carried out any of the suggestions for the safety of his workmen, made by the appointed Government officer. Mr. Evans' evidence bears a striking resemblance, in its desire for amelioration, in its expressions of conscious responsibility, and in its ignoring the extent and bearing of the evils which exist in coal mines, to that of many other managers of collieries who have given evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament.

Duty compels me to state, that this reckless policy is the rule rather than the exception, for I might mention many other collieries among the more dangerous in my district, where all the cautions I have given, both long before accidents and at the subsequent inquests, and where the recommendations of the juries (coupled as they were with a verdict of acquittal), have been in practice equally unavailing and disregarded. Some knowledge of human nature, and the working of measures of improvement, preclude me from affecting any surprise at the effect of moral influence being in most cases *nil*. The provisions of the Act for the serving of notices I have not found effective, in consequence partly of the difficulty, especially in ill-regulated collieries, of determining who is the responsible manager of the mine, and of fixing the responsibility on the right person when an accident has occurred.

This difficulty can be surmounted by the registration of the names and duties in the manner proposed by the second regulation of the Appendix No. 2, which I annex. This list of recommendations, which are simply compiled and condensed from the regulations long since adopted at well-managed collieries, I have sent to most of the coal-owners in my district; many of them have expressed their thanks, and some have stated that they would carry them into effect; I am also informed that they are approved of in a petition presented to Viscount Palmerston by the colliers of Lancashire, Cheshire, Northumberland, and Durham, and are considered a great improvement on any other code of rules which have come under their notice. I need hardly repeat that, under the present conditions, they are certain not to be carried out in the collieries where they are most needed. The removal of nuisances in a town may afford a parallel to the removal of dangers from a mine; not only is it necessary to appoint an inspector of nuisances to visit frequently every unhealthy spot, but to provide something more than moral force for their removal. An Inspector of coal mines, on the other hand, cannot visit every mine in his district once in five years, and it requires several visits to get any improvement effected at all.

The subject which has borne a prominent place in my previous reports, and which every year's experience and all statistical inquiries raise into higher importance, is the excessive mortality of miners, in consequence of the foul and stagnant atmosphere in which they work. There is little otherwise of an unhealthy kind in the condition of a coal miner. He is subject to fewer changes of temperature and to less wet than an agricultural labourer. The difference in the mean ages of miners of all descriptions in the various mining districts of Great Britain is so small, not being more than four years, that it is evident neither the ascending deep pits as in Cornwall, nor the drunkenness which prevails in some districts, nor the dust of some of the northern coal mines, can exercise a very material effect on the duration of life; but that the excessive disease, and the shortening of the years of labour, are due to some cause universally present and of great magnitude. The average numbers of years during which the agricultural labourers of Great Britain continue to work, taken from the Census returns of 1851, was 42 years 4 months; of colliers, 28 years 6 months; in other words, that the years of productive labour are, on the part of the agricultural labourers, half as many again as those of the collier; the amount of work performed in these years, in the latter case, being also diminished by the rapid destruction of physical energy. In the observations of the experience of Friendly Societies, published by the Odd Fellows Society, the following remarks occur under the head of "Miners:"—"This class of

" lives shows a very large amount of sickness at every period, and an increased " sickness with the advance of years. From the very nature of the employment " this must have been anticipated, but not to such an extent as appears from " these results. At age 20, miners experience an average sickness of 46 per " cent. more than the general class; at age 30 they have 70 per cent.; at 40 " years 78 per cent.; at 50 years, 76 per cent.; and at 60 years, 53 per cent. " more average sickness than the general class of lives." This sacrifice of productive labour must necessarily in the long run increase the average cost. It is very important in many points of view, both to the mining community and the public at large, especially in a country like this, where labour is scarce, and the production of coal rapidly increasing.

By the application of the commonest sanitary experience of inhabitants of the surface, which has determined the absence of through ventilation in a house to be the most pregnant source of disease, it is easy to arrive at the chief source of these enormous evils.

A miner works in a room varying from 15 inches to 6 feet in height, in which the atmosphere is stagnant, and distant perhaps thousands of yards from the entrance of the mine or the entrance of the atmospheric air. Some current of air must pass through the mine, as otherwise labour would stop from the lights ceasing to burn. This is the only condition taken into consideration, and the burning of a candle is looked upon as a test of good air; whereas two per cent. of oxygen may be absent before the dimness of the light is perceived, and five per cent. before it is extinguished.

The miner works at a distance varying from six yards to 150 yards from this current of air, in a still atmosphere in which the foul gases brought along with the current from the stables, dungheaps, from decaying timber, &c., find a reservoir, in which the decay of animal and vegetable matter, the breathing and the lights add equally poisonous exhalations, and deprive the air of that portion of oxygen which is essential to the health, in a far greater degree than is experienced in the most crowded habitations to be found upon the surface. In such an atmosphere the miner has to follow a laborious occupation. I am corroborated in my opinion by many of the most eminent mining engineers, that far more injury is done to life by the want of ventilation in working places, than by all accidents united. In fact, whereas the latter destroy one workman in 216 annually, or about one in eight in the ordinary term of life, the former cause is more nearly equivalent to the annihilation of one life out of every three.

Few persons who have not visited the extremities of the non-fiery mines of this country are aware of the foul and poisonous atmosphere in which the miner is condemned to work. I say condemned, because starvation or the parish are often the alternatives. Some managers tell me that the miner becomes acclimatised, but the registers of death prove the contrary. Thrilling to every sense of humanity as is still the recital of the sufferings in the Black Hole of Calcutta, I can point to working places in mines, in a state similar, but still more deadly. In one instance the manager thought that twenty minutes would be sufficient to destroy life, in another the manager himself was found dead in ten minutes after having vainly endeavoured to induce the men to work there.

The sufferings in these cases are hushed by the stupor which supervenes, but I can imagine no refinement of cruelty more worthy of the annals of Roman, African, or Siberian crime than compelling men to work in places where virulent though insidious poisons defraud them of their strength, their health, their lives, plunging whole families into distress and misery. A meeting representing the whole of the coal-owners in England has solemnly declared, that it is practicable "*at all times*" to introduce "a sufficient current of pure air through the workings " to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and deleterious gases."

The remedy is happily as simple, as it is in all cases practicable. It is often carried into effect when firedamp is present. The current of air having already been brought in some miles or fractions of miles from the surface through the openings which are required for transporting minerals, it must be taken from a few yards up to 150 yards further. The means of doing this are too well known to need description. As regards the cost of obtaining the ventilating current it has been stated, that one ton of coal burnt per day on a proper ventilating furnace, will enable each collier to cut a ton more of coal per day. It is stated by mining engineers of eminence that the saving of timber alone by the pre-

vention of dry rot, &c., is from 50 to 80 per cent. A colliery proprietor, to whom I had frequently recommended complete ventilation, assures me that in the first year he reduced the cost of the timber from 6*d.* to 4½*d.* per ton of coal. Notwithstanding the obligations of humanity, and the advantages presented by this improvement, as well as other sanitary measures, there are very few collieries in which the rule is fully carried out, that no man shall work in a stagnant atmosphere. It is a sanitary principle, on which is founded the system of ventilation even of lofty public rooms. How much more essential is it in the extremities of a mine, and in contracted spaces just large enough for a miner to continue his occupation.

The following regulation (which differs only from the 6th resolution of the meeting of the coal mining interests of the kingdom in being more precise) would, if rendered imperative, produce the required improvement.

An adequate artificial power and means of ventilation, under the constant superintendence of appointed and responsible persons, should be employed at every mine, so as to produce at all times a regular and active current of pure air into and throughout the whole of every working place, or part of a coal mine, past every workman, and so as to dilute and render imperceptible and harmless all explosive or noxious gases. The velocity and abundance of the current of air, which must be easily accessible at all points, should be regulated to the extent of the works, the number of workmen, and the escape or formation of gas. A sufficient number of privies should be provided in the return air near the working places. All dungheaps, ordure, rotten timber, and similar nuisances should be removed from the mine at least once a month, and the exhalations at all times carefully prevented from mixing with the "ingoing" air.

The resolution of the coal mining interests to which I have alluded is worded in the following manner:—

"That adequate artificial means of ventilation be provided at all collieries, "and that there shall be at all times a sufficient current of pure air through the "workings, to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and deleterious gases; "and that the number or situation of shafts, length of air channels, &c., be left "to the discretion of the responsible manager of the mine."

It is evident that, to carry this resolution into effect, with the present limited inspection, a heavy penalty and the most summary means of dealing with each case would be needed. One half the penalty might go to the informer, provided he were not an Inspector, and the other half to the colliers' benefit clubs, as they suffer eventually from any sanitary neglect.

The colliers justly complain of the almost impossibility, in England and Wales, of setting in motion Lord Campbell's Act, and obtaining some compensation for the widows of men killed by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of the manager or proprietor of the mine. Under this head may be classed a very large proportion of the accidents which occur; but there has not been a single instance in England, I believe, in the last four years, where a widow has ecovered compensation. The misery suffered by the family of the deceased is extreme, involving the heart-rending struggle of the poverty-stricken widow against "going on the parish;" and yet the instances of the pittances of relief being afforded by the owners of the colliery are rare indeed.

I am equally surprised and grieved to see that the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines appears to give a different impression, where it states (page 9), "The establishment of benefit societies, and funds for "the relief of widows and orphans of colliers, has been considered by your "committee; they are happy to observe that these are so generally adopted "that no further special legislative powers are necessary." Every person acquainted with the working of miners' benefit societies must be aware of the deplorable manner in which they are conducted, and further, that the money which may be awarded to a widow does not support her beyond a few weeks, being expended in payment of the expenses attending the funeral and in settling debts.

This class of sufferers have no one to plead their cause. However gross may have been the neglect which caused the husband's death, all interests are arrayed against the survivors. The colliers, the jury, the means of legal redress, are subject to the influence, however unintentional, of the squire of the neighbourhood, the proprietor of the colliery. The cost of an administration, before an action can be commenced, and the difficulty of obtaining a solicitor

who will undertake the odium and the risk, unite in forming an insuperable bar to the claim due to the widow and the fatherless, who, by the neglect or cupidity of others, have been plunged in one moment into the deepest affliction and most abject poverty. Much good might be effected if the action were undertaken by the Government, in extreme cases of injury and distress.

Having in previous reports pointed out the consequences of the constitution of coroners' juries, as I meet with them in mining districts, it is interesting to find my remarks borne out by the statements of one of the coroners himself, Mr. Lewis Reece, of Cardiff, who is reported by R. H. Franks, Esq., one of the sub-commissioners to the Children's Employment Commission, 1842, to "have further stated, that in mining districts, the workmen form the juries, "and, as a matter of course, none could be found to return verdicts or levy "deodands by which their employers would be injured. In a late accident "at the Dinas colliery, deceased's fellow workmen, all very ignorant and "*dependent*, were the jury. The mode of conducting inquests," concluded that gentleman, "is more injurious than useful—proprietors and culprits "escape."

An instance has recently occurred at the Cwm Neol colliery, where locked safety lamps have been adopted on my recommendation, of the difficulty of enforcing colliery rules. One of the workmen, on being dismissed from his employment, and fined a sovereign for unscrewing the top of his safety-lamp, summoned the underviewer before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. J. C. Fowler, at Merthyr. The case underwent a very careful examination, and was decided in favour of the collier, in consequence of the loose wording of the rule respecting safety-lamps, and sufficient means not having been used for rendering the men fully acquainted with it.

Mr. Fowler has very courteously favoured me with his suggestions for preventing the occurrence of such difficulties. He recommends, First, that every workman who is engaged to work in firedamp collieries should, previous to his complete engagement, have the rules read over to him in the office. Second, that words should be inserted to this effect: that all rules and regulations in this notice contained shall constitute and be part of the contract between the employers and the workmen. Third, that all the fixed fines here imposed may be stopped out of the sums due to any workman for wages, and shall be considered to be incurred on proof of any act of disobedience to the satisfaction of the employer or his agents. These suggestions are particularly valuable, as many accidents occur, within my experience, from the men being unacquainted with the printed rules of the colliery. They should be read over to the workmen once a month, and before the "pay" is generally found the most convenient time.

It is necessary again to allude to the large number of new shafts and new collieries being opened within my district, presenting the same dangers and want of precaution as the older collieries. In this stage improvements may be most advantageously and easily carried out. It is by the cautionary measures adopted at the commencement of mines that the safety of the continental mines has been chiefly secured. Little, if any, objection can be raised to the requirements of Government, or the suggestions of the Inspector, if directed towards mines in embryo. And yet, if legislation takes this course, and requires the adoption of all reasonable provisions of safety as a *sine quâ non* in new mining undertakings, the rapid increase of mining enterprise would, in a few years, bring a large proportion of mines into a well-regulated system; and as they would rise up in all points of each new district, they would form examples for the imitation of surrounding works. It amounts, in fact, to augmenting in a high degree the means, and shortening the process, at present in operation, of promoting true economy as well as safety, two conditions which are seldom found separate in mining operations.

I have, &c.

HERBERT MACKWORTH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and Loss of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Half Year ending 31st December 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1854.													
July 5	1	Penllwyn	Near Newport	Thomas Powell	John Jones	Collier	25	Walking backwards, fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 6	2	Pwll y felin	Cefn Cwsc	British Banking Company	Richard Jenkins	Collier	36	Fall of stone in level	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	3	Ebbw Vale	Bedwellty	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	John Thomas	Collier	26	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	4	Glanddu Level	Gelligaer	Cope and Latch	Thomas Jones	Collier	44	Fall of roof in heading	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	5	Middle Dyffryn	Aberdare	Thomas Powell	William Williams	Labourer	12	Employed to ride on incline and run over	–	–	–	1	–
„ 11	6	Engine Pit	Michaelstone	English Copper Company	William Phillips	Collier	30	Fall of stone in level	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	7	Morfa	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	John Venables	Coal Shifter	32	Stone fell on him from bucket	–	–	1	–	–
„ 11	8	Pencoed	Llanelly	Sims, Willyams, Neville and Co.	William Evans	Collier	26	Explosion of firedamp in "brushing out," resulting from neglect of Inspector's cautions.	3	–	–	–	–
					John Evans	Collier	12						
					Charles Evans	Collier	50						
„ 13	9	No. 3 Pit, Plymouth	Merthyr Tydfil	Antony Hill	William Williams	Collier	50	Fall of top coal left standing	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	10	Conygre	Timsbury	Samborne, Smith and Co.	Stephen Box	Collier	30	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	11	Ludlows	Radstock	Countess of Waldegrave	Allan Cottle	Collier	16	Hodge on the inset tipped over, and he fell down shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 19	12	Bryn Cae Level	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Samuel Pullen	Collier	20	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	13	Scirwaun	Bridgend	Thomas Morgan	David John	Pitman	26	Plank fell on him down the pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 24	14	Henllis	Monmouthshire	Hanson and Co.	James Coles	Collier	11	Empty tram passed over him	–	–	–	1	–
„ 24	15	Thomas Chapel	Kilgetty	Pembroke Iron and Coal Company.	John Griffiths	Contractor	32	Drowned in workings by a sudden flood on surface, which came in by adit level and old pits.	–	–	2	–	–
					George Sebburn	Collier	19						
„ 27	16	Werfa	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	Roger Cleaton	Breaksman	22	Carriages on incline passed over foot	–	–	–	–	1
„ 31	17	Writhlington, Lower	Radstock	John Smith and Co.	Alfred Pointing	Collier	13	Fell down underground pit, from windlass slipping.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 31	18	Weegfach	Swansea	Evans, Gregor, and Co.	David Thomas	Haulier	18	Explosion of firedamp from naked lights. All precautions neglected by proprietors and managers.	3	–	–	–	–
					John Davies	Collier	19						
					William Davies	Collier	14						
August 1	19	Oakwood	Cwm Avon	English Copper Company	John Griffiths	Collier	24	Fall of shale	–	1	–	–	–
„ 2	20	Trevane	Haverfordwest	James Higgon	David Thomas	Collier	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	21	Bwllfa	Cwmdare	Thomas and Joseph	Richard Jones	Sinker	22	Foot slipped on surface, and fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 5	22	Llandafen	Llanelly	Sims, Williams, Nevile and Co.	David Morgan	Collier	18	Explosion of firedamp	1	–	–	–	–
„ 7	23	Pencoed Cae	Mynyddyslwyn	Carr and Co.	W. S. Jones	Collier	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	24	Varteg	Pontypool	John Vipond	Abraham Jones	Collier	–	Explosion of firedamp from "brushing out"	1	–	–	–	–
„ 11	25	Waun Miskin	Llantrissant	David Jones	Morgan Williams	Collier	32	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
									8	11	8	2	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1854.													
August 11	26	Meadow Pit	Cwm Avon	English Copper Company	Thomas Davies	Miner	30	Blast of powder exploding	–	–	–	1	–
" 12	27	Primrose	Killybebill	Morgan and Sons	Jonah Lewis	Collier	35	Fall of stone in level	–	1	–	–	–
" 14	28	Sirhowey	Tredegar	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	John Summers	Collier	28	Explosion of firedamp	2	–	–	–	–
					Isaac Summers	Collier	23						
" 14	29	Gorse	Swansea	Richard and Glassbrook	Nathaniel Evans	Trammer	14	Crushed by fly-wheel of engine	–	–	–	–	1
" 17	30	Pucklechurch	Bristol	Jefferis Waters and Co.	Samuel Garland	Collier	–	Fall of stone from roof	–	1	–	–	–
" 21	31	Lower Dyffryn	Aberdare	Thomas Powell	Richard Lewis	Collier	20	Tram fell on him from top of pit, from engine starting.	–	–	1	–	–
" 21	32	Onllwyn	Dylais higher	Llewellyn and Son	John Jones	Collier	28	Fall of stone in level	–	1	–	–	–
" 22	33	Werfa	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	John Hughes	Collier	19	Getting into an inset, fell down the pit	–	–	1	–	–
" 26	34	Trecastle	Llanharran	Glamorgun Coal and Coke Company.	Lewis Jenkins	Collier	13	Fell out of inset into the sump	–	–	1	–	–
" 28	35	Lone	Clydach	John Strick	John Morgan	Driver	11	Crushed under tram of coal in level	–	–	–	1	–
" 31	36	Cwmllynfell	Swansea	William James	Thomas Lodwick	Collier	50	Crushed between platform and side of pit	–	–	1	–	–
" 31	37	Cymmer Rhondda	Pontypridd	Geo. Insole and Son	William Evans	Collier	35	Defective winding machinery to throw in and out of gear.	–	–	1	–	–
September 4	38	Cwmbargoed	Dowlais	Dowlais Iron Company	Stephen James	Haulier	57	Run over whilst walking down incline	–	–	–	–	1
" 6	39	Clase	Morriston	Jones and Davies	John Davies	Owner	51	Suffocated by foul air	–	–	–	1	–
" 9	40	No. 1 Pit, Cwm Bargoed.	Penydarran	Penydarran Iron Company	William Thomas	Haulier	30	Run over by trams	–	–	–	1	–
" 16	41	Porth	Llanwonno	Joseph and Jones	Robert Hughes	Collier	25	Stone fell from side of level	–	1	–	–	–
" 17	42	Big Pit, Bargoed	Dowlais	Dowlais Iron Company	James Jones	Haulier	15	Fell off locomotive	–	–	–	–	1
" 19	43	Werfa	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	Evan Jones	Collier	56	Stone fell from roof	–	1	–	–	–
" 21	44	New Pit	Westerleigh	Coal Pit Heath Company	Jonathan Williams	Collier	57	Fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–
" 21	45	Gadlys	Aberdare	Gadley's Iron Company	James Ward	Collier	54	Fall of upper part of 9-foot coal	–	1	–	–	–
" 27	46	Werfa	Aberdare	Nixon and Co.	Thomas Price	Collier	25	Fall of clod after blasting	–	1	–	–	–
" 29	47	Waun Vawr	Machen	Russell and Co.	John Hurn	Collier	–	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
" 30	48	Llangennech	Llanelly	Llangennech Coal Company	Thomas Mannury	Collier	22	Stone fell from roof	–	1	–	–	–
October 4	49	Forsyfrane	Penydarran	Penydarran Iron Company	John Howell	Collier	24	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
" 9	50	Pontypridd	Glamorgan	Fowler Brothers	George Handcock	Collier	53	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
" 9	51	Ty Cenol	Morriston	Swansea Coal Company	Richard Rees	Collier	68	Fall of stone from roof of heading	–	1	–	–	–
" 11	52	Gwendraeth	Llanelly	Alfred Watney	David Davies	Collier	24	Fall of stone from roof of stall	–	1	–	–	–
" 11	53	Primrose	Pontardawe	Morgan and Lewis	David Davis	Collier	32	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
" 11	54	Tytrist	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	James Vines	Collier	24	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
									2	15	6	4	3

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1854.													
October 14	55	Ebbw Vale	Bedwellty	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Elijah Blocker	Collier		Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	56	Torymynydd	Michaelstone	Margam Tin Company	John Mort	Collier	40	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	57	Pwl-y-Glan	Cwmavon	Ditto	Joseph Morgan	Collier	15	Fall of stone in level	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	58	No. 1 Engine pit	Sirhowy	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Alfred Smith	Collier	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	59	No. 8 pit	Ditto	Ditto	Jas. Carpenter	Doorboy	11	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	60	Llandafen	Llanelly	Sims, Willyams, and Neville	Thomas Richards	Collier	18	Explosion of firedamp, from entire neglect of Inspector's cautions.	1	–	–	–	–
November 2	61	Mynydd Newydd	Morriston	Swansea Coal Company	John Cornelius	Driver	13	Fell off tram or incline, which passed over him	–	–	1	1	–
„ 3	62	Gautre	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Stephen Powell	Collier	51	Fall of clod	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	63	Ynyshir	Ystradyfodwg	Shepherd and Evans	Henry Lewis	Collier	34	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	64	Ebbw Vale	Aberystwith	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Titus Hodges	Collier		Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	65	Pennywell Road	Bristol	Chick, Keeling, and Co.	Thomas Brittan Isaac Brimble	Sinker Sinker	45 20	Iron bow of skip broke Brittan fell down shaft upon him	–	–	2	–	–
„ 8	66	No. 2 pit	Pontypool	Pontypool Iron Company	Wm. Pascoe	Collier	33	Explosion of firedamp from entering old stall	1	–	–	–	–
„ 11	67	New pit	Yate	Long and Keeling	John Lewis	Collier		Incline chain working in shaft broke and fell on him	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15	68	Coalbrook Vale	Newport	Coalbrook Vale Iron Company	Richard James	Collier		Explosion of firedamp	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	69	Easton	Bristol	Leonard Boult and Co.	George Goddard	Collier	21	Rope broke at hinge, and fell on him	–	–	1	–	–
„ 17	70	No. 36 level	Oakwood	English Copper Company	John Morgan	Collier		Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	71	Ebbw Vale	Newport	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	George Stephens	Collier	32	Fell down shaft	–	–	2	–	–
„ 20		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jacob Garland	Collier	36	Falling of George Stephens					
„ 26	72	No. 1 pit	Kingswood	Messrs. Brain	Samuel Ford	Pitman		Crushed by tub in shaft while standing in bottom	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	73	Norton Hill	Midsomer Norton	M. S. Parsons	John Thomas	Collier	18	Fall of coal down shaft	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 15	74	Wellsway	Radstock	Countess of Waldegrave	Henry Moore	Collier	25	Cage drawn up while getting into inset	–	–	1	–	–
„ 16	75	Sirhowy	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Iron Company	Henry Lambert	Collier	11	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	76	New pit	Llansamlet	Charles H. Smith	James Payne	Driver	13	Tram passed over him on incline	–	–	–	1	–
„ 18	77	Northside	Bedminster	Messrs. Stuckey	Frederick Pyke Charles Rowland John Woodbridge Simon Derbyn	Collier Collier Collier Collier	24 23 14 13	Holding down bolt of engine broke, and precipitated them down the shaft. The bolt, single, and iron extremely bad.	–	–	4	–	–
„ 21	78	Rhas Las pit	Gelligaer	Dowlais Iron Company	George Richards	Collier	20	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	79	Clandown	Midsomer Norton	James Hill and Co.	David Padfield	Collier	47	Fall of stone from slip in roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	80	Nant-y-glo	Aberystwith	Bailey and Co.	John Weathern	Labourer	26	Fall of rubbish	–	1	–	–	–
				Total number of Accidents, 80. Total number of Deaths, 91.				Sum Total	13	39	27	3	4

APPENDIX II.

At a Meeting of Deputations from the Coal Mining Interests of the Kingdom, held in London on the 23rd of May 1854, at the request of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Accidents in Coal Mines, it was

Resolved—No. 1.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would contribute greatly towards the safety of the mines and of the lives of the workmen, if a code of rules, bearing on the subject of the prevention of accidents, were provided by the owners at each colliery, applicable to the particular state and circumstances of such mines, to be observed by the persons entrusted with the management thereof, and by the workmen employed therein."

Resolved—No. 6.

"That adequate artificial means of ventilation be provided at all collieries, and that there shall be at all times a sufficient current of pure air through the workings, to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and deleterious gases; and that the number or situation of shafts, length of air channels, &c. be left to the discretion of the responsible manager of the mine."

Resolved—No. 7.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a large number of accidents in collieries arise from the ignorance and recklessness of the miners themselves, and that increased education would greatly tend to decrease the number of accidents arising from such causes; and that it is especially desirable for the moral and domestic welfare of this class of the people, that the daughters of colliers, as well as the sons, should have a better early moral training than they have at present, and they therefore recommend that the proprietors of each colliery should provide the requisite school accommodation for that purpose, either independently or in connexion with some other scholastic institution; and that in the opinion of this meeting, the owners of such colliery should, in connexion with the workmen, make such arrangements, in a financial point of view, as will accomplish this desirable object."

Resolved—No. 8.

"That this meeting approves of benevolent funds connected with all collieries, but considers that the arrangements connected with such funds should be left to the respective coal-owners and their workmen."

In consequence of the above resolutions, I have to beg your especial attention to the following General Resolutions for the prevention of accident and injury to life, and it is my duty to point out, that to the neglect of these well-known precautions are due the excessive sacrifice of life and health which occurs in coal mines, and the miseries which are entailed on the mining population.

I must further beg you to take such steps for their permanent adoption as may be in your power, and to communicate this circular to all persons, either now or at a future time in charge of the colliery works, in order that there may be no want of information on these vitally important subjects, and that the responsibility may rest on the proper persons.

I have, &c.
(*Signed*) HERBERT MACKWORTH,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

It is essential,—

Management.

I. That a qualified mining engineer, and a sufficient number of competent subordinate officers and deputies should take complete charge of all the machinery, ventilation, apparatus, ways, and works, and watch over and provide for the safety of the workmen during the hours of labour.

That the number of overmen and deputies, and the degree of supervision, should increase in proportion to the dangers of the work, and the abundance of the gases evolved.

That the workmen should be prevented from entering a mine until careful and experienced overmen have been into and examined every accessible portion of the works, to ascertain that they are free from danger, and until every portion of the works which may be considered dangerous is rendered inaccessible, except to the workmen required for the removal of the danger.

That the overmen and deputies should maintain during all working hours a strict supervision in all the air-ways, working faces, and travelling roads, in all things appertaining to the ventilation, lighting, timbering, and the general or special safety of the workmen.

That they should inform against the authors of any breach of the rules, or of prudence, or discipline, so that they may be punished.

That they should stop the work in every part where danger is apprehended, or where noxious gas is perceptible, until proper remedial measures can be adopted, directing with prudence the retreat of the workmen

Register of safety.

II. That at every mine there should be provided a register, in which should be entered the names of all persons intrusted with the safety of any portion of the works, or of the persons employed in them, together with a definition, attested by the signature of the manager, of the duties and responsibility assigned to each. In this book should be entered a copy of the rules and regulations in force for the safety of the workmen, signed by each workman; reports of any ascertained danger or defect, and a memorandum of any serious injury to life or limb which may happen at the works, specifying the probable cause thereof. This book should be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of all persons connected with the works.

Plans, &c.

III. That the owner or manager of every mine should cause to be made up and signed by a competent surveyor, at least once in every six months, maps or plans and sections of the workings, which should be preserved at the mine, so as to be ready for emergencies; upon which maps should be delineated the several parts, air-courses, air-currents, air-doors, stoppings, crossings, waterways, drains, sumps, pits, inclines, levels, drifts, and shafts, the depth, thickness, and dip of the seams, the line of faults, and the general line of cleavage of the coal.

Regulations respecting ventilation.

IV. That an artificial power and means of ventilation, under the constant superintendence of appointed persons, should be employed at every coal mine, so as to produce at all times a regular and active current of pure air into and *throughout* the whole of the working places and parts of a mine, and so as to dilute and render imperceptible and harmless all explosive or noxious gases. That the velocity and abundance of the current of air, which must be easily accessible at all points, should be regulated to the extent of the works, the number of workmen, and the escape or formation of gas. That if the least trace of gas is perceptible in the air at or near any working place, the workmen should be withdrawn, until the current of air at that place is more than doubled.

That the descent of air, which may possibly be impregnated with firedamp, being attended with great danger, and giving rise to most of the explosions, it should as far as possible be avoided, and should only be permitted under the express authority in each case of the manager, entered upon the register before described, and when accompanied by unremitting vigilance and precaution against the accumulations of firedamp. That every current, or part of a current of air which has been used to ventilate a panel or face of work or old workings, or is seriously vitiated, should be separated from every working place and frequented road. That all dangerous accumulations of noxious gases should be removed from the mine as soon as discovered, and the air courses should be so altered as to prevent further accumulation. That "brushing" out the gas should be entirely forbidden.

That privies should be provided near the working places in the return air, and that all dungheaps, ordure, rotten timber and similar nuisances (doubly injurious underground) should be removed from the mine at least once a month, and the exhalations carefully prevented from mixing with the "ingoing" air. That a minimum size for airways should be determined on and strictly maintained.

Indicating firedamp.

V. That whenever the presence of firedamp is perceptible at any point, the entrance to it should be barred, and a board placed across, at a safe distance, with the word "Fire" painted on it in white letters, until the danger is entirely removed.

Prevention of explosions at furnaces, &c.

VI. That in all mines or parts of mines where there can be any dangerous quantity or accumulation of inflammable gas, or when the mine is liable to unequal or sudden emissions of such gas, the whole of the air, which has traversed any part of such portions of the mine, should be carefully separated and prevented from coming in contact with any ventilating furnace, fire, or exposed flame underground, or within twenty yards of the same.

The use of safety-lamps.

VII. That safety-lamps constructed according to the principles laid down by Sir Humphry Davy should be exclusively used in mines, or parts of mines, which have been ascertained to contain or give off inflammable gases in dangerous quantity. That all safety-lamps should be *securely locked.* That they should be kept at an office when out of use, where persons should be employed to examine, clean, and maintain them every day in proper condition. That when each workman is about to enter the mine, the safety-lamp should be locked by an appointed person, and given to him, and he is required to assure himself that it is locked. That the *attempt* to open a lamp in the works, or the possession of matches or other means of producing fire, except on the part of deputies specially appointed, should be severely punished, and the case referred to the magistrates, under the Act 4th of George IV. cap. 34. That the lamps which go out should be sent back, either to the surface, or to some appointed place in the pure incoming air of the mine, marked "Lamp Station," where they should be inspected, re-lighted, and locked by deputies specially appointed to this charge. That any lamps which may have been injured by falls or otherwise, or may have become foul or dangerous, should be at once extinguished and sent out of the mine.

The conditions to be observed in blasting.

VIII. That blasting should be prevented in or about any mine except by the agency of safety fuse, or equally secure means. That in all mines which may *at the time* contain any dangerous quantity or accumulation of inflammable gas, blasting should be entirely prevented. That in blasting coal or rock in mines capable of giving off inflammable gases, the vicinity of the place where the blasting is to take effect, and the parts of the mine from whence inflammable gas might communicate to it, should be previously ascer-

tained to be *perfectly free* from such gas, by special persons selected for their skill, care, and experience, and whose names and duties are entered in the Register before described. That no exposed flame should be used for igniting the fuse.

Arrangements to remove the destructiveness of afterdamp, &c.

IX. That in all mines from which inflammable gases are given off, the air should enter and return by separate shafts, isolated by a sufficient thickness of rock or ground. That every such colliery should be divided by means of pillars or barriers of coal, and adequate walls or stoppings into panels or districts, in such manner that after the occurrence of an explosion of gas, and the destruction of the temporary doors or partitions, the incoming current of air shall pass within 150 yards of every face of work. That each such panel or district should be ventilated by a separate current of fresh air entering at the lowest point and issuing at the highest.

The use of doors.

X. That the currents of air should be so arranged as to avoid the use of many doors, and wherever they have to be frequently opened, double doors should be employed. That wherever two doors are employed in mines which give off inflammable gases, an extra door should be fixed lying open, to be closed only on the occurrence of some accident to the other doors; and when doors between the upcast and downcast shafts are indispensable for the working of the mine, that there should be three doors placed so as to intervene, besides a strong dam-door lying ordinarily against the roof or side, so that the passage may be readily closed on the occurrence of an explosion. The ordinary doors should be hung so as to close of themselves.

The occurrence of explosions to be provided for.

XI. That the printed rules at every mine should contain general directions respecting the measures to be adopted on the occurrence of any explosion or other serious accident to which the mine may be liable, and the precautions, such as covering the mouth, &c., to be adopted by the men.

Boring into old workings.

XII. That in approaching old workings or other reservoirs, which may contain water or gas, borings should be kept in advance and on either side sufficiently far to discover their existence before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx possible. That mines and all adits, entrances, &c., into them should be protected from the effect of sudden floods.

Entering old workings.

XIII. That no person should enter old workings, or any workings of a mine which have been abandoned for some time, without a lighted safety-lamp being kept in advance.

Provisions against falls of roof.

XIV. That experienced miners should be appointed to sound and otherwise examine and also make secure throughout the roof and sides of the mine before the other workmen are allowed to enter, and be responsible for their safety during the hours of labour. That the props and other timbers to support the roof of the mine or coal should be set by experienced miners, specially selected for this duty, or under their supervision. That there should be at all times, in every panel or district of the mine, a supply of timber prepared for supporting the roof as well as propping the working face, to which every workman should have free access.

Old pits to be made secure.

XV. That every shaft or staple which is out of use, or used as an air shaft only, should be securely fenced.

Shafts to be fenced.

XVI. That every working or pumping shaft or opening into it should be securely fenced on those sides which are not in use, and on all sides when not at work, and all persons should be prevented from crossing the bottom of the shaft, whilst the load is in motion.

Protecting persons ascending and descending shafts.

XVII. That all persons should be prevented from ascending or descending the shaft under any of the following circumstances:

1. When there is any doubt or defect about the safety of the rope, or any part of the machinery or apparatus used;
2. When the whole of the machinery, apparatus, chains, and ropes have not been examined, from end to end, before each shift of men by an experienced person appointed to perform this duty;
3. When there is any splice or hinge inserted in the rope;
4. When the rope has also been working on an incline;
5. When the load is not supported by more than one single link chain;
6. When the shaft, after being ready for work, is not walled throughout, or made equally secure, and the load does not descend in guides;
7. When the rope has not been first run up and down the shaft to ascertain that all is right;
8. When the weight of men and boys exceeds one half the usual load of minerals raised;
9. When any minerals, stones, props, or other things are being carried up or down the shaft, or whilst an incline chain or rope is working in the shaft;
10. When not covered by a strong iron cover or bonnet;
11. When there are no chains or rods fastened across the cage, carriage, or tub, so as to prevent persons falling out;
12. When the engine or machine employed is not controllable by a break of adequate power, the handle of which is within reach of the engine-driver;
13. When the engine-driver cannot see the top of the shaft;
14. When there is no shaft indicator, and bell, showing the position of the load in the shaft, placed conveniently in front of the engine-driver;

15. When there is no proper wire, tube, or equally efficient means for signalling, extending from the bottom of the shaft to the engine-house;

16. When the engine-driver shall not have been working a winding-engine for at least one year;

17. When the man having the charge of the top or the bottom of the shaft is not present;

18. When the special signal for "men in the shaft" has not been made.

Inclines. XVIII. That all persons should be prevented from ascending or descending inclines by means of the rope or chain, or from being on them whilst they *are* in work. That all steep inclines, used as travelling ways, should be provided with ladders and protected in the same manner as shafts.

Engine-drivers. XIX. That the engine-driver should not leave the handle of his engine whilst persons are in the shaft of the mine.

Escapes. XX. That ladders, or other sufficient means, should be provided and kept in repair at every mine, for removing the workmen in the event of sudden danger, or of a failure in the machinery.

Moveable winding gear. XXI. That when it is indispensably necessary for the winding apparatus to be thrown in and out of gear, this should be effected by means of a powerful square-threaded screw, and the bearings afterwards properly keyed into the bed-plate.

Boilers, &c. XXII. That every new boiler, and every boiler in which a new plate or portion of a plate, or a stay may be inserted, should be tested to three times the working pressure. That every boiler should be provided with a water-gauge, steam-gauge, and a leaden plug, inserted in that portion of the bottom plates which is exposed to the hottest part of the flame. That there should be two safety-valves, each of adequate area to act by itself, to every boiler. That the weights on the valve or lever should be standard weights, and the pressure of the steam in pounds, corresponding to different positions of the weight, should be legibly stamped upon the lever. That one of the safety-valves should be locked up, so as to be out of reach, but examined daily, and the key in the possession of the manager.

Printed rules. XXIII. That at every mine there should be enforced printed rules, consisting of all those regulations herein specified which may *possibly* apply to the circumstances of the mine, together with such other rules as the manager may find necessary for carrying them out, and for providing against all the *special and peculiar* dangers or difficulties which may affect the health and safety of the men employed in or about the mine. That fines for not observance should be small, but rigidly enforced, and carried to the Benefit Account; and that all questions of hire or payment should be excluded.

That the printed rules should be posted in prominent positions, at the top and bottom of the shafts, and read over to the whole of the workmen at least once in every two months.

Accident-room and surgeon. XXIV. That a convenient room should be provided at every mine, containing a bed, litter, tourniquet, bellows for producing artificial respiration, and other simple remedies for mitigating the consequences of accidents; and that the surgeon attached to the mine should inspect the fittings of the room at least once a month.

Changing-room. XXV. That a room should be provided at every mine, where workmen living at a distance may wash themselves, and change and dry their underground clothes.

Certificate of age. XXVI. That every boy, under fifteen years of age, should bring a certificate of his age from the Registrar or Guardian before being set on to work at any mine.

Schools. XXVII. That schools and masters should be provided, at the joint expense of the proprietors and the workmen. No boys between the ages of ten and fourteen should be employed in or about the mine, who do not go to school for at least twelve hours per week.

Benefit Societies. XXVIII. That benefit societies should be provided, at the joint expense and management of the proprietors and workmen, at every mine or works, to provide medical attendance for the workmen and their families, to support them when sick or wounded, and to pension them off when too old or maimed to gain a livelihood. That each benefit society should be constituted a branch of some legally constituted Insurance Company.

REPORT of the WORKING of the COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, for the Half Year ended 30th June 1854. By HERBERT MACKWORTH, Esq.

MY LORD, Clifton, July 1st, 1854.

IN sending the tabular summary* of the fatal colliery accidents in this district for the past half year, which I have the honour to enclose, it is especially deserving of remark that there have been only two accidents by which more than one life was sacrificed. These were, the breakage of machinery at Abersychan, which killed three, and a fall of roof at Blaenacwm colliery, which destroyed two persons. In consequence of this, although the number of accidents corresponds exactly to the average of the last three years, the number of deaths is less in the proportion of 62 to 85. Considering the number of men and the production of coal, which have been rapidly on the increase during that period, the comparison is a favourable one, but is at the same time on too small an average to present any reliable indication of improvement.

The general condition of the district would appear better, if it were not for the excessive loss of life which occurs at some of the collieries; amongst which I must particularize Plymouth, Tredegar, and Abersychan. At the Plymouth collieries the mortality from accidents since the commencement of the inspection has been as follows:—

Year.	By Firedamp.	By Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Gross Total.
1851 - -	1	2	3	—	6	15
1852 - -	—	2	2	1	5	
1853 - -	—	1	3	—	4	
Average number of deaths among 700 colliers for Great Britain.	0·9	·1	0·7	0·4	·3	

From this, it appears that the deaths from falls of roof and coal are nearly double, and the fatal accidents in shafts about four times the average mortality.

At the Tredegar collieries, which employ rather more workmen, viz., 750 instead of 700, the comparison stands as follows:—

Year.	By Firedamp.	By Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Gross Total.
1851 - -	1	1	1	—	3	20
1852 - -	1	4	—	—	5	
1853 - -	1	5	—	2	8	
1854 to July 1st -	1	2	1	—	4	

In this instance the number of deaths from falls of roof and coal is in quadruple proportion to that in the coal mines of Great Britain. In the above collieries the want of discipline, arising from the absence of detailed rules properly made known to the workmen, is one of the chief sources of accident. The deaths from falls of roof might, without doubt, be reduced below the average number of the district, by adopting the system pursued in the North of England, and having the props set by deputies selected from the most careful and experienced collieries. In most collieries sprags are not adequately supplied, nor sufficiently used for supporting the face of the coal, and this accounts for a considerable proportion of the accidents caused by falls of coal.

In respect of the Abersychan collieries, I have more especially to remark on the excessive loss of life which has been occurring since they came under the management of Mr. H. Wightman. In the first eighteen months there was one fatal accident amongst 250 workmen. During the last two years, since the

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* Appendix I, p. 129.

management changed hands, there have been three fatal explosions, two persons killed by falls of coal, four killed in the shafts, and one by machinery; in all ten persons killed, which is about four times the average mortality of similar collieries. I have inspected these collieries on two occasions, in March 1853 and April 1854, and pointed out the want of those ordinary precautions in the colliery for which the manager is chiefly answerable. Besides the fatal, there have been many serious accidents, arising from explosions of firedamp and other causes. Firedamp was allowed to accumulate in several accessible parts of the work, the amount of ventilation was exceedingly small, the pillars of coal were worked with naked lights, there were no rules, and the winding machinery could scarcely have been in a more dangerous state. I pointed out to the persons in authority at the colliery the moral responsibility which attached to so reckless a system, and I am glad to say that some improvements have been promised, although by no means to the extent necessary. Since my last report the trial of the Manager of the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, Mr. David Simms, for manslaughter terminated on March 10th by a verdict of acquittal. I append a condensed abstract of the evidence.* It demonstrates the inadequacy of the Inspection Act. A notice respecting the dangerous state of a colliery may be served on the only ostensible proprietor or trustee of a colliery, and his acknowledgment of the facts be received, as in this instance, but if the responsibility happens to be divided amongst several persons, or if the person served with a notice does not choose to communicate it to the other responsible persons, or to his successor, (which include, in short, all the circumstances most likely to arise,) the notice is of no use.

The most striking fact which arises in the experience of the inspection is the practical immunity from all responsibility, criminal or civil, of the managers of mines. During its three years' existence there has not been a single conviction obtained, although about 3,000 lives were sacrificed. In no instance I believe in England, were the widows and children of the sufferers able to recover compensation, however great the neglect or default which has caused the death of those on whom they depended for subsistence.

There is no question that the accidents in mines may be reduced by the strict application of Lord Campbell's and other Acts to the management alone, irrespective of the numerous recommendations made to the Committees of the Houses of Parliament

As I have stated in previous reports, I have for a long time been endeavouring to call attention to the establishment of mining schools for the education of colliers and their sons in the practical science of their trade, and in the best systems in practice, with a view to forming a superior class of overmen and managers; and promoting not only in the most effectual way the more economical working of the mines, but also that care and skill in providing for the health and safety of the workmen, which is a necessary accompaniment of the adoption of the best models. I am directing my attention to the establishment of head schools at Bristol, Swansea, and Merthyr, as the principal mining centres of my district, and with some prospect of success. The progress made by the energy of the coal-masters in this neighbourhood in establishing the Bristol school will be seen from the third Appendix† to this report.

I have, &c.

HERBERT MACKWORTH.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

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* Appendix II., p. 132.

† Appendix III., p. 134.

APPENDIX I.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Half Year ending 30th June 1854.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Aboveground.
1854:													
Jan. 3	1	No. 2 Pit	Cwmtillerey	J. P. and D. Price	David Jones	Hitcher	19	Struck by tram in pit	–	–	1	–	–
10	2	Ashtree Pit	Bedwellty	Tredegar Iron Company	David Davies	Roadman	56	Fall of the carriage in the pit	–	–	1	–	–
11	3	Abercanned	Plymouth	Antony Hill	Thomas Moses	Collier	19	Fall of stone from roof of stall	–	1	–	–	–
12	4	Hirwain	Aberdare	Crawshay and Sons	Edmd. James	Roadman	52	Explosion of firedamp from examining fall with a naked light.	1	–	–	–	–
18	5	Sguborwen	Aberdare	Thomas and Joseph	John Richards	Collier	23	Fall of coal from want of sprags	–	1	–	–	–
25	6	No. 3 Pit	Abersychan	Ebbw Vale Company	Thomas Waters	Ostler	19	Engine used for pumping and winding broke, probably owing to defective machinery the men fell down the shaft.	–	–	3	–	–
					Daniel Ball	Ditto	16						
					David Davies	Contractor	43						
30	7	Tillerey	Monmouth	J. P. and D. Price	John Robins	Pumpman	–	Fell off carriage whilst repairing pipe	–	–	1	–	–
Feb. 7	8	Margam	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	Thomas Jones	Coalpicker	10	Jammed between two waggons	–	–	–	–	1
13	9	Werfa	Aberdare	J. Nixon and Co.	Evan Morgan	Collier	19	Fall of stone from roof of stall	–	1	–	–	–
15	10	Abersychan	Pontypool	Ebbw Vale Company	William Greening	Miner	22	Fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–
18	11	Rhas Las	Dowlais	Dowlais Iron Company	William Davis	Stower	40	Fell out of cage ascending pit	–	–	1	–	–
„	12	Henwain	Cwmcelyn	Cruttwell, Allies, and Co.	David Rosser	Collier	–	Drowned in the sump	–	–	1	–	–
20	13	Easton	Bristol	Boult, Leonard, and Co.	William King	Collier	14	Lowered into sump and drowned	–	–	1	–	–
22	14	Blaenacwm	Pontypool	William Philips	Richard Jones	Collier	–	Fall of roof	–	2	–	–	–
					Henry Jones	Collier	–						
24	15	Success Level	Coleford	Trotter, Thomas, and Co.	James Williams	Collier	18	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
25	16	Ashtree Pit	Bedwellty	Tredegar Iron Company	David Evans	Collier	24	Explosion of firedamp	1	–	–	–	–
Mar. 2	17	Dyffryn Pit	Ditto	Rhymney Iron Company	Evan Evans	Collier	48	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
8	18	Abersychan	Pontypool	Ebbw Vale Company	John Kinsey	Haulier	20	Walked into firedamp left near one of the roads.	1	–	–	–	–
18	19	Pentrefelin	Moniston	Swansea Coal Company	John Jenkins	Mason	74	Blow from pumping engine	–	–	–	–	1
„	20	Park End	Dean Forest	Trotter and Co.	Thomas Baylis	Engineman	–	Fell from a stage down the pit	–	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Aboveground.
1854:													
Mar. 21	21	No. 8 Pit	Bedwellty	Tredegar Iron Company	Edward Morgan	Doorkeeper	11	Fall of wall in the level	–	1	–	–	–
22	22	Nag's Head	Blakeney	John Jordan	Isaac Morse	Collier	–	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
25	23	Gadlys	Aberdare	Gadlys Iron Company	John Rees	Collier	18	Fall of coal from want of sprags	–	1	–	–	–
28	24	Tycenol	Swansea	Swansea Coal Company	William Charles	Engineman	–	Run over by tram on incline	–	–	–	1	–
„	25	Dowlais	Merthyr	Dowlais Iron Company	John Watts	Lander	21	Fell from locomotive	–	–	–	–	1
31	26	Globe Pit	Bedwellty	Tredegar Iron Company	Thomas Thomas	Collier	45	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
April 8	27	Dowlais	Merthyr	Dowlais Iron Company	David Jones	Collier	24	Explosion of firedamp in going into an old stall to look for mine.	1	–	–	–	–
12	28	Garth Mountain	Pentyrch	T. W. Booker and Co.	John David	Collier	25	Fall of rubbish	–	1	–	–	–
13	29	Scyborwen	Aberdare	Thomas and Joseph	Robert Jones	Haulier	16	Fall of coal whilst asleep	–	1	–	–	–
20	30	New Dyffryn	Aberdare	David Williams	David Thomas	Carpenter	45	Fell from the pit frame	–	–	–	–	1
21	31	St. David's	Llanelly	Sims, Willyams, and Co.	John Davis	Driver	12	Crushed by a tram	–	–	–	1	–
22	32	Tophill	Gelligaer	J. Cartwright	Morgan Griffith	Collier	21	Fall of stone from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
24	33	Gadlys	Aberdare	Gadlys Iron Company	Theophilus Williams.	Haulier	19	Crushed by a tram	–	–	–	1	–
27	34	Beaufort	Abergavenny	Beaufort Iron Company	David Jones	Collier	50	Fall of a roof whilst removing timber	–	1	–	–	–
28	35	No. 11 Pit	Aberystruth	Ebbw Vale Company	George Evans	Collier	12	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
May 10	36	Gam Pit	Blaenavon	Blaenavon Iron Company	John Jones	Haulier	35	Fell from carriage intoxicated	–	–	1	–	–
11	37	Oakwood	Cwmavon	English Copper Company	Morgan David	Collier	–	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
12	38	Brewhouse Level	Dowlais	Dowlais Iron Company	William Lewis	Collier's son	10	Fall of coal from face of stall	–	1	–	–	–
12	39	Blaengwawr	Aberdare	David Davis and Co.	Isaac Davies	Collier	57	Fall of coal from roof of stall	–	1	–	–	–
17	40	Bryndu	Pyle	Ford and Son	Dana Hughes	Collier	40	Fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–
19	41	Scyborwen	Aberdare	Thomas and Joseph	Daniel Davis	Collier	32	Fall of roof whilst holing	–	1	–	–	–
23	42	Plough Pit	Abergwawr	Thomas Powell	Rich. Jenkins	Collier	12	Fall of roof whilst holing	–	1	–	–	–
24	43	Cwmcelyn	Newport	Cruttwell, Allies, and Co.	John Morton	Collier	35	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
25	44	Cefn Nant Ddu	Varteg	Varteg Iron Company	Wm. Brockney	Collier	–	Explosion of firedamp	1	–	–	–	–
27	45	Rock Vein Pit	Risca	John Russell	Moses Gulliver	Collier	18	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Aboveground.
1854: May 30	46	Mynyddbachyglo	Swansea - - -	Mynyddbachyglo Colliery Company.	Jonah Griffiths -	Collier -	26	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
June 1	47	Kingswood -	Bristol - - -	Messrs. Brain - -	Isaac Williams -	Collier -	46	Getting into bucket, fell down the pit	–	–	1	–	–
2	48	Cwmavon -	Taibach - - -	English Copper Company	James Thorne -	Driver -	25	Run over by trams - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
6	49	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - - -	Dowlais Iron Company -	Martha Davis -	Oiling trams	13	Fell off tram which passed over her -	–	–	–	–	1
6	50	New Tredegar -	Rhymney - -	Thomas Powell - -	John Thomas -	Sinker -	25	Fell down the pit - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–
2	51	Little Pit - -	Aberystruth - -	Bailey and Co. - -	Timothy Davies	Collier -	–	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
9	52	Park Pit - -	Tondu - - -	Sir R. Price and Co. -	William Howell	Collier -	14	Empty tram fell down pit upon him -	–	–	1	–	–
12	53	Yate - -	Chipping Sodbury -	Long, Keeling, and Co. -	Corn. Lewis -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
14	54	Llancaich -	Llanvabon - -	Gamester and Worthington	Jacob Morgan -	Doorkeeper	11	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
19	55	Kingswood -	Bristol - - -	Messrs. Brain - -	William Moore -	Collier -	28	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
20	56	No. 8 Pit -	Victoria - - -	Ebbw Vale Company -	Daniel Hughes -	Haulier -	–	Stone from tram fell down shaft -	–	–	1	–	–
22	57	Aberamman -	Aberdare - -	Crawshay Bailey - -	Lewis Lewis -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof in stall - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
28	58	No. 9 Level -	Abernant - -	Abernant Iron Company	David Griffiths -	Haulier -	15	Fall of stone from roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
30	59	Lower Four-Foot Pit.	Dowlais - - -	Dowlais Iron Company -	William Davies	Labourer -	48	Tram fell on him - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
								Number of deaths, totals - - - - - - - - - -	5	30	17	5	5
								Total deaths - - - - - - - - - -			62		
								Number of accidents causing deaths - - - - - - - -	5	29	15	5	5
								Total accidents - - - - - - - -			59		

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APPENDIX II.

The Explosion at Lletty Shenkin.

David Sims was indicted for having, on September 15th, committed the manslaughter of David Thomas. Mr. Grove, Q.C., and Mr. T. Allen, conducted the prosecution; Attorney, Mr. Hollier. Mr. Gifford and Mr. Rees defended the prisoner; Attorneys, Messrs. C. and F. James.

Mr. Grove addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, stating that the deceased person, into the circumstances of whose death they were about to inquire, worked at the Lletty Shenkin colliery, at which a serious explosion took place on September 15th, the day named in the indictment. About fifteen persons were injured. The deceased and another person met their deaths; Thomas having had his head fractured, in consequence of being driven with violence against portions of the colliery, by the fearful concussion of air invariably following these explosions. The prisoner was trustee of the colliery, and the prosecution contended that he was responsible for its management—either that it was his duty himself to adopt proper means for the ventilation of the colliery, or, if it was not his duty to do so himself, he ought to have found a competent person to do so. The learned counsel produced elaborate plans, exhibiting the interior workings of the colliery. He pointed out instances in which it was alleged on the part of the prosecution, the colliery was inefficiently managed. It was admitted that, as it fortunately happened, several lives had been saved in consequence of the fact that a certain door had been opened, which enabled the carbonic acid gas or "chokedamp," to escape. This door ought not to have been left open—in fact, it had been so left through negligence, although the circumstance had fortunately turned out. After minutely describing the plans, the learned counsel said that he wished to speak with every respect of the acts of the legislature. At the same time he could not help expressing his regret that the act lately passed did not contain some more stringent enactments, with the view of rendering the proprietors and managers of collieries responsible for the fearful catastrophes that took place. The act only provided that immediate information of the accident should be given, and had no further provision, the legislature probably thinking it sufficient to rely on the common law of the land. Operations in this country were not now carried out as in times of old, by single individuals. They were carried on by large corporations or firms, and it became highly important in this state of society to see that persons having the management of these institutions, should be responsible for any loss of life occurring through their negligence. It would be observed that they could very seldom fix upon the person whose immediate act had caused the death, and even when that could be discovered, it often happened that these calamities occurred through causes over which proprietors and head managers only had any control. If they were not liable, the lives of hundreds might be sacrificed, and no person held responsible. The learned Counsel having cited *dicta* of Mr. Justice Maule and Lord Campbell, concluded by stating that it would be for the jury to consider whether the death of the deceased had been occasioned through the negligence of some one, and if they decided in the affirmative, was it the duty of the prisoner either to manage the colliery efficiently himself, or if not, did it devolve upon him to appoint some competent party to do so. After some further observations, the learned counsel called the following witnesses:—

P.S. Parsons examined: I am a Sergeant of Police at Aberdare, two miles from the colliery. The explosion took place on September 15th. I have often been there, and know the place, went there on the night in question, and know the injury done. I have a list of the injured, and produced it before the Coroner. On the occasion in question, fifteen or sixteen persons were injured, and two deaths took place. I have known the prisoner for five years. He resides fifty or sixty yards from the colliery. He is an agent, and I have heard him give instructions about the colliery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rees: I have seen him speaking to the men; witness has not joined in the conversation.

Re-examined: The instructions he gave were respecting the works. He was telling the men where to go for things. It was respecting the men on the surface that I heard him give instructions, men working with the trams and things of that description.

William Evans examined: I am a surgeon. I am an assistant of Mr. D. Davies, the surgeon called in after the accident. Mr. Davies is not here, as he labours under rheumatic fever. I went up to the colliery after the accident, and saw two boys who had been killed. One was David Thomas, who had sustained compound fracture of the skull. He had evidently been brought in contact with some hard substance, with violent force.

Mr. Rees said he would admit that the death of the deceased had been caused by the explosion.

Samuel John examined: At the time of the accident I was working at the Lletty Shenkin colliery. I had been working there for eleven months. This accident occurred on September 15th, in the middle of the day. When I first heard of the accident, I was in the fourth stall in the dip. I was engaged in cutting coal at the time of the accident. The first thing I observed was the puff at the explosion of the firedamp coming to me. I laid flat down as soon as I could. I sustained no injury; but my hair was a little singed. The explosion came from the lower stall, in the direction of the fifth lower heading.

There was plenty of fresh air where I was, and I never saw foul air or firedamp in that heading.

Cross-examined: Have never seen Mr. Sims (surveyor) underground in the colliery. Never heard him give instructions as to what was to be done underground. It was Mr. John John who gave me instructions. There is seven yards between my stall and that in which the explosion took place.

His Lordship (to Mr. Grove): One of your heads of charge appears to have fallen to the ground. You put it, that either the accident had occurred through prisoner's inefficient management, or through negligence in not providing a competent party. The first of these fails, because it would appear the prisoner did not interfere underground.

George Wynn examined: I am carpenter at the Lletty Shenkin Colliery. Was so on September 15th. After the accident I went down into the pit to repair the door. Found the pieces mostly blown to the west, but the door from the lowest, or No. 9, heading was blown to the south. I had been for some time working in the colliery. I have frequently seen printed rules in the colliery. They were published in English and in Welsh. Used to revive them when they were dirty. They had been framed by Mr. Dobson. (Rules put in, counsel directing particular attention to No. 16, which precluded any of the men from working with a naked candle in any place which presented the least appearance of firedamp.) At that time these notices were posted about the surface only, now they were posted underground as well.

Cross-examined: It was Mr. Rees who appointed me. He died eight months ago.

Re-examined: Prior to Mr. Rees's death the prisoner never interfered. Cannot say whether he has taken Mr. Rees's place. Have seen him manage the buildings, and things of that kind. Since the accident Mr. Martin has been appointed manager. Prior to the accident he used to inspect the plans. He surveyed the colliery after the accident. It was John John who superintended underground since Rees' death. Prior to the death of the latter he was under Dobson.

Herbert F. Mackworth, Esq., examined: I am the Government Inspector of coal mines for South Wales. I have been so since Nov. 12, 1851. I inspected the colliery after the accident. Whenever I went to the colliery I saw Sims there. I had a conversation with him in reference to the colliery. I gave him several suggestions, and he subsequently told me that my suggestions were being carried out, underground as well as overground I remember an accident in this colliery in June 5, 1852. On the 22d of the same month I inspected the colliery, and had a conversation with Mr. Sims. The first point to which I directed his attention was the state of the guides, by which the colliers went in and out of the pit. I told him that I had spoken to the underground man about defects in the colliery, and matters that required improvement. The underground man was David Thomas. At that time John John was not the overman. I did not go so much into detail with Sims, but gave him generally what I told the underground man. He made no particular reply, but admitted my remarks to be correct. He made no objection to my cautioning him. On June 22d I addressed a letter to the principal agent of the colliery, and subsequently asked Sims if the suggestions in my letter were being carried out? and he said they were. (Letter read.) I had some further conversation with him as to the overground works. I told him that a previous accident had taken place in consequence of neglecting my instructions about the guides.

The learned judge said that it really appeared to him that the evidence did not show that this gentleman personally interfered with the underground workings of the colliery. Generally speaking, a person could only be held civilly responsible when, as a trustee or proprietor, he did not provide for efficient management of works.

Mr. Grove observed that the question was, assuming that he did not personally interfere in the underground operations, whether, as a trustee, it was not his duty to appoint an efficient person to do so; and that if it could be shown that the omission arose from his negligence, whether he could not be made criminally responsible. The great evil in the case was, that it would appear from the divided responsibility, that no person could be fixed, whatever might happen.

His Lordship said that it struck him strongly that the evidence was not such as would show the defendant criminally responsible. The testimony of Mr. Mackworth went to show that he had spoken to the prisoner principally respecting matter on the surface. He had generally referred to the overman on matters connected with the underground workings.

Mr. Grove: Here was a letter addressed to the principal manager at the colliery, which appeared to have been received by the prisoner, who evidently acted as such manager. He thought the facts ought to be brought out, and if they were not such as to justify a conviction, he would not wish to press the case.

His Lordship: You are now adverting to the general question.

Mr. Grove said that he could call John John and another overman to show that they had not received this letter.

His Lordship: The prisoner may be civilly responsible, but the circumstances of the case were not, in his opinion, such as to make him criminally so. Generally speaking, a man could only be held criminally responsible for his own personal negligence; civilly, he would be responsible for the acts of his agents or servants. He did not mean to say that extreme cases may not occur in which a man would be criminally responsible for the negligence or incapacity of another—such a case, for instance, as knowingly to send a

boy, or a person known to have no experience, as a driver of a railway engine with passengers. Here was certainly no evidence of such extreme culpability in the case.

Mr. Grove: The prisoner in this case, my Lord, had received ample cautions and warnings. He had been present at the inquests held on the bodies of the sufferers, in previous explosions.

His Lordship: The cases in which you have cited the opinions of Lord Campbell and my brother Maule, are as different as possible from this case. In those cases death had resulted from the personal culpability of the prisoner. From your opening, it would appear that the main charge against the prisoner was that he had appointed an incompetent person, whereas the evidence went to show that he had appointed no one. The parties having to do with it appeared to have been appointed by someone else.

Mr. Grove: Well, I have stated to your Lordship all that the prosecutors are prepared to prove. We mentioned that he, as trustee and manager of the colliery, ought to have appointed a competent person to attend to the underground management.

After some futher discussion his Lordship told the jury that it did not appear to him that the evidence was sufficient to render the prisoner criminally responsible, although he may be civilly so. Excepting in extreme cases, a proprietor, trustee, or manager could not be held criminally responsible for the acts of his servants. The learned judge, therefore, directed the the jury to acquit the defendant.

Verdict, "Not guilty."

APPENDIX III.

Bristol Mining School.

Some time ago the following letters appeared in the Bristol newspapers, to which the Committee of the Bristol Mining School beg very respectfully to solicit your attention, and also to the details of the plan for carrying out this object, as shown in Mr. Cossham's letter, dated July 8th, 1854:—

To the Editor of the Bristol Gazette.

Sir, Bristol, April 19, 1854.

We beg to lay before your readers a proposition relative to the formation of a *Mining School* in Bristol, and particularly to call the attention of the coal proprietors, and others interested in the formation of such an institution, to the valuable letter (sent herewith) from Herbert Mackworth, Esq., the Government Inspector of Mines for this district.

The necessity of a Mining School has long been felt here, especially in the difficulty so generally experienced by the proprietors of mines to obtain intelligent men to act in the capacity of bailiffs, overmen, deputies, &c.

The importance of this subject will be further seen when it is remembered that the coal trade forms such a very important branch of the industry of this country, and also one upon which others are very dependent.

It is estimated that the production of coal in Great Britain amounts to forty million tons a year, employing about 550,000 persons; and as the demand is constantly increasing it will much tend to the extension of this valuable trade if facilities are afforded for obtaining such an education as will fit the students for all the duties connected with mining, and by such means there can be no doubt the system of mining in this district will be improved, our proposal is to establish an institution embracing the following advantages:—

1st.—A thorough Mining School where all the practical duties connected with mining, machinery, &c., shall be taught at the lowest possible rate, so as to enable the children of the better paid working men of this district to attend.

2nd.—Lectures and courses of instruction at convenient times to enable those who cannot study at such an institution *entirely*, to obtain information on any particular branch of the subject.

3rd.—The bringing out of cheap maps, diagrams, books, &c. suitable for schools, and that will enable the teachers of our National, British, and other Day Schools in mining districts, to impart to the children a *general* knowledge of geology, mining, &c.

In reference to the *expense* of conducting such a school we refer to the letter of Mr. Mackworth, in which he supposes 400*l.* a year will enable us to carry out this desirable object. But supposing (in order to be quite safe on this point) we assume the expense to be 500*l.* a year, including rent of rooms, salaries of teachers, books, and expenses of all kinds, we think there will be no doubt but the school will realise an income from the pupils of at least 250*l.* a year, and there will thus be an equal sum to be furnished by voluntary contributions; and surely it is not too much to expect that such a small amount (as compared with the benefits to be realised) will be readily contributed by the important mining districts of Bristol, including South Wales and the Forest of Dean.

We earnestly invite the co-operation and assistance of all the coal proprietors of the above-named district, and to solicit any information and suggestion relative to the proposed undertaking, and as soon as a sufficient amount of subscriptions are guaranteed, and the

general feeling of those connected with mining ascertained, a general meeting of those interested in the object will be called, and the details of the proposed school fully laid before the public.

We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

HANDEL COSSHAM,
GEO. H. LEONARD,
HENRY BENNETT,
GEORGE BRAIN,
} Committee appointed by the Bristol Coal Masters.

Letter from Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

DEAR SIR, Clifton, April 4, 1854.

WITH much pleasure I reply to the invitation of the Committee of Coal Proprietors to assist in the establishment of a Mining School at Bristol, and I feel honoured by the confidence which the late meeting of the coal proprietors has been kind enough to express in my exertions. In the discharge of my official duties it is always my endeavour to promote, as opportunities permit, the interests of the coal trade, by spreading information, by referring to the best examples of practice, and by making suggestions when requested. I have in this manner arrived at the conviction that a fundamental remedy for numerous defects of practice is required, and that there can be no remedy better than a Mining School.

It is necessary for a person to visit those mining districts of England, where great natural difficulties in obtaining coal have had to be encountered to meet a large demand and increasing competition at the lowest possible price, to become aware of the numerous shortcomings which exist in the winning, working, and machinery of other districts, from the want of information, and the great additional cost thereby thrown on the extraction of each ton of coal, but by which no one,—neither masters, workmen, nor customers,—are benefited. In this district it is the winding-engines and gear, the underground machinery and haulage, the working of the coal, and the ventilation, which require special attention; and if the unlimited demand for coal, the opening out of the mineral resources by railways, the depth of the pits, and the small part of the coal field hitherto explored, be taken into the account, there could not evidently be a fitter time for an effort to improve the capabilities, and increase the information respecting the best mines, of those persons who may be called to take charge, in various grades, of the collieries in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, the Forest of Dean, and Monmouthshire.

The overmen and deputies, or bailiffs and under-bailiffs, are everywhere a hard-working, pushing class of men, very anxious to obtain information, provided it applies itself directly to their daily occupations, and the information which I propose should be given is of this very kind, both in the adult evening classes and in the day-schools, although in the latter more elementary knowledge must necessarily be added. Boys from twelve years upwards who can read, write, and do the rule of three, having, perhaps, already worked in the mines, will be taught the *science of practice*, divested of everthing abstract, and consisting for the most part of those rules, by the application of which their labour may be improved and shortened. The heads of the studies will be writing, book-keeping, drawing (freehand and by compasses), arithmetic, geometry, surveying, geology, metallurgy, mechanics, machinery, mining. As an example of the subdivisions of these subjects, the last head includes boring, sinking shafts, tubing, laying out top and bottom roads, winding, pumping, haulage, timbering and walling, the various modes of working coal, and the cost of all the above; blasting, ventilation, gases, explosions, the strength of ropes, chains, and materials, their cost and application, accidents and subjects belonging to safety, &c. Surveying should be taught in the mine and in the field, on a system superior to that ordinarily in use; mechanics should be illustrated as far as possible by models; machinery and mining by obtaining access to the large works or the mines, in which respects Bristol is advantageously situate. The situation is central for the Forest of Dean and Monmouthshire, both by position and by a connexion in trade. It offers the advantages of museums, laboratories, models, the facility of obtaining lecturers, and the probability of a large influx of scholars unconnected with mining, who by assisting in the payment of the school expenses will enable them to be placed at the lowest figure. Thus, it may gradually become a trade school without deviating at all from its strict object, and pupil-teachers from the National or other schools, intended for places in the mining districts, may take advantage of the technical instruction sufficiently to render the teaching in their elementary schools more useful, and spread far and wide amongst the mining class the inclination and the means of becoming better acquainted with those operations on which their livelihood depends. It is not a little remarkable that nowhere in England, so far as I know, is the mechanic instructed in those simple rules by which he may avoid failures, shorten labour, raise his own value, and improve his art. As Bristol was the first town to hold a public meeting for the establishment of a trade school, I trust it will maintain its ancient credit for education, in being the first town in England to establish a school where the principles of coal mining in all its branches will be practically taught. It is not in anyway supposed that this instruction should qualify men for becoming at once bailiffs or under-bailiffs. Manual labour will form no part of the course now proposed. For this he must go back to the mine, and the handicraft of the miner must be learnt by the sweat of his brow, but his superior intelligence will soon mark him out for

gradual promotion ; and having learnt to understand every branch of his trade, he will, when advanced to positions of trust, become a very superior and efficient overman. Many of those in the adult class will possess the advantages of practice and experience, and it is, therefore, to this class that we must probably devote the most attention in order to obtain the earliest evidence of the success of the school.

If the cost of education is fixed at 2*l*. per year, it will be within the reach of any of the mining classes who have an earnest desire to improve, and a three years' course will suffice for obtaining all the information which the school can offer. Examinations may be held annually, and money and other prizes and certificates of merit or of approval granted. For accomplishment of these objects, a fund for the purchase of models and apparatus, will be required, and a sum of at least 400*l*. per annum for rent, lighting, and heating, two masters' salaries, books, and apparatus. The Government are inclined to guarantee, when desirable, the salaries of the masters for a short period, to find diagrams, prepared by eminent men, at half cost, philosophical apparatus at one-third cost, and to pay salaries to pupil-teachers. With the exception of the first, I think these offers may advantageously be accepted, The mining school can place itself in connexion with the School of Mines in Jermyn-street, of which Sir Henry De la Beche is the director, so as to take advantage of its experience and assistance, and to open out its exhibitions, and other means of higher instruction, to the more promising pupils, without the school being in any way restricted in return.

In choosing a building it is advisable to make provision for 200 pupils in one school-room, for a lecture-room of nearly equal size attached to it, with a room for drawing and preserving models, and a fourth room for laboratory and workshop; convenience for washing being also provided near the entrance.

The principal difficulty which presents itself to me is that of obtaining a suitable head-master. The second, or mathematical master, may be advantageously procured from the Greenwich Hospital schools, at a salary of about 80*l*. per year. The head-master must necessarily be acquainted with practical sciences, but the knowledge of mining, of the kind which I propose should be taught, is confined to very few. I am now preparing a complete syllabus of the course of instruction for the approval of the committee. When they have selected a proper head-master, I shall be ready, as far as lies in my power, to afford him the means of completing his information, and to deliver a course of lectures on the more technical subjects.

You will perceive that in this outline of the advantages and instruction to be derived from the British Mining School, I have endeavoured to adopt the views of the proprietors and managers of collieries in the South of England and Wales, so far as I have been able to ascertain them. From the enlightened opinions of these gentlemen, from the scarcity of competent overmen or bailiffs, from the increasing depth, extent, and difficulty of coal-workings, I feel confident that the committee will meet with support from all parts of these three counties. We need not fear inadequate funds. It depends, however, on the extent of the contributions on the part of the proprietors, whether the head pupils in each yearly examination may be rewarded by scholarships adequate to support them during the term of study and whether the best masters and mode of instruction are employed. Every subscriber of 10*l*. annually may be allowed to nominate a free pupil. The most material aid which gan be aforded is to send us pupils ; when the mining classes have found the benefit of, and the way to, REAL instruction, they will seek it for themselves.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

Handel Cossham, Esq., Shortwood Lodge. HERBERT MACKWORTH.

Shortwood Lodge, near Bristol, July 8, 1854.

THE Committee of the Bristol Mining School have now great pleasure in laying before the public generally, and the Colliery Proprietors of this district (including South Wales, the Forest of Dean, and Somersetshire) in particular, the details of the plan by which they propose to carry out this desirable object.

The committee have been at considerable pains to (as far as possible) meet the views and wishes of the mining interests *generally* of this important district: and in order to make the school available for the more distant parts of the district, it has been thought necessary that *board* and *lodging* should be provided for those pupils who may need accommodation of this kind. It will be seen that the following table provides for this.

1 *That each colliery contributing* 10*l*. 10*s*. *a year shall have the privilege of sending one pupil, who shall be provided with board, lodging, and a mining education.*

2. *In addition to the above, each pupil to contribute* 5*s*. *per week.*

3. *Should any Colliery Proprietor contributing* 10*l*. 10*s a year, wish to send pupils who may not need board and lodging, but simply a mining education, three pupils may be sent instead of one, such pupils to contribute* 1*s*. *each per week.*

4. *The public generally will be at liberty to send pupils, who will receive the full advantages of the school, by the payment of* 25*l*. *per annum, for board, lodging, and instruction.*

In the above rates the committee have endeavoured to place the charge of admissions as *low* as possible, due care being taken that the school shall be made in the end as near self-supporting as possible. Much of the efficiency of the school will depend upon its

being taken up GENERALLY, as it cannot be done on the above terms, except on a large scale.

As a further proof of the importance of this subject, the committee would refer to a resolution proposed at a mining conference, held in London in May last, which was attended by deputations from nearly all the mining districts of the country.

Resolved,—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a large number of accidents in collieries arise from the ignorance and recklessness of the miners themselves; and that increased education would greatly tend to decrease the number of accidents arising from such causes; * * * * * * and in the opinion of this meeting, the owners of collieries should, in connexion with the workmen, make such arrangements in a financial point of view as will accomplish this desirable object."

It was also further resolved,—

"That this meeting is of opinion it would be of essential service in the future management of mines, and consequently have a tendency towards the prevention of accidents, if a Central Mining School or College, of a practical nature, was established in some convenient and suitable colliery district, with branches therefrom and connected therewith, for the education of mining engineers and other officers or subordinate persons to be entrusted with the management and conducting of the mines of this country. And that the committee now sitting on accidents in mines be solicited to take this subject into their serious consideration, with a view of recommending the Government to afford such aid as they may deem advisable and requisite to establish and support so necessary and laudable a measure."

The committee would also refer with pleasure to the part of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, just printed, on the subject of education, which says:—"For the overlookers and officers of the mines, additional means of education are beginning to be provided.

"In Newcastle a mining school is established, the good effects of which it is stated are already felt; and your committee cannot too thoroughly recommend the establishment of similar institutions in other districts, at which the branches of science bearing upon mining should be taught.

"Facilities would thus be afforded for imparting to the superintendents or overlookers, upon whom the daily and hourly conduct of the mines necessarily falls, an amount of scientific information which could not fail to induce greater vigilance in carrying out rules and precautions, obvious enough to scientific men, but which it is difficult, if not almost impossible, to have faithfully realised in practice by those who, however willing to do their duty, do not fully understand or appreciate the value of such rules and precautions. Your committee believe that the increased scientific information thus afforded to this class of men (the overlookers) would prove an important step towards lessening the number of accidents in coal mines, and more especially those arising from defective arrangements of ventilation; and they would urge upon Government to foster, by grants in aid, the establishment and maintenance of mining schools in the large mining districts throughout the country."

The committee therefore hope that a generous and hearty response will be made to this effort for the improvement of the mining interests.

Any support the *public* generally may favour the committee with will be gratefully received and acknowledged; and as the interests to be benefited are so important to country at large, it is hoped that a very general co-operation will be manifested with the committee. Some delay will be unavoidable before the arrangement can be completed so as to open the school, as it will be necessary to send the teachers to London to obtain the necessary qualifications; and the committee are happy to say, that (on the part of the Government) Dr. Lyon Playfair has promised to assist the committee in this important part of their efforts, by providing any teachers the committee may select with the necessary means for obtaining a proper training. The committee are, however, unable to proceed further with the object until it is seen to what extent they may look for support from the surrounding districts; and it is hoped, therefore, that no time will be lost in communicating with the committee on the subject, that a list of the subscribers may be published, and the necessary means taken to open the school.

By order of the Committee of the Bristol Mining School,

HANDEL COSSHAM, Secretary.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.

THE

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

Pursuant to the Act 15 *&* 16 *Vict. cap.* 83.

1854.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1855.

REPORT, 1854.

The Commissioners of Patents appointed under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, (15 & 16 Vict. c. 83.) in compliance with the terms of the third section of that Act, make the following Report of all their proceedings under and in pursuance of the same, for the year 1854, in continuance of their First Report of proceedings for 1852–3, dated the 31st July 1854.

The number of applications for provisional protection recorded within the year 1854 was 2,764; the number of patents passed thereon was 1,876; the number of specifications filed in pursuance thereof was 1,828, and the number of applications lapsed or forfeited, the applicants having neglected to proceed for their patents within the six months of provisional protection, was 888.

The number of applications recorded within the first six months of the current year (1855) was 1,493, showing a probable increase as compared to the number of the year 1854.

All the provisional, complete, and final specifications filed in the office upon the patents sealed under the Act, from the 1st October 1852 to the 30th June 1855, 4,897 in number, have been printed and published with lithographic outline copies of the drawings accompanying the same. The prints are sold to the public at the Patent Office, and each specification is printed and published within three weeks of its deposit in the office.

The provisional specifiations filed in the office within the same period and lapsed and forfeited, 2,290 in number, have also been printed and published.

Printed certified copies of all the specifications filed in the office up to the 30th June 1855, as also certified copies of patents and of the record book of assignments of patents and licences, with copies of such assignments and licences, have been sent, in continuation, to the office of the Director of Chancery in Edinburgh, and the Enrolment Office of the Court of Chancery in Dublin, pursuant to the Act of 1852 and the Act of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 115.

The following is a list of the publications made by the Commissioners since the commencement of the Act (1st October 1852). The whole are printed in imperial 8vo., and the specifications alone form 170 vols. of letter-press, and the like number of vols. of lithographic drawings.

INDEXES OF PATENTS.

1. Titles of Patents of Invention (chronologically arranged). From March 2, 1617 (14 Jac. I.) to October 1, 1852 (16 Vict.). 2 vols. (1554 pages.)

The following Extracts show the nature and uses of this Index:—

Watt. 5th Jan. 1769.	**913.** A grant unto James Watt of his new invented method of lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in fire engines; to hold to him, his executors, admors, and assigns, within England, Wales, & town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and also in the colonies and plantations abroad, for the term of 14 years, pursuant to the statute; with a clause to inroll the same within four calendar months from the date thereof. W. H. M. at W., the 5th day of January, in the year above. By writt, &c.
Arkwright. 3rd July 1769.	**931.** A grant unto Richard Arkwright, of the town of Nottingham, clock-maker, of his new invented piece of machinery for the making of weft or yarn from cotton, flax, and wool, much superior in quality to any heretofore manufactured or made; to hold to him, his executors, admors, and assigns, within England, Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the term of 14 years from the date thereof. W. H. M. at W. the 3rd day of July, in the year above. By writt, &c.

2. Alphabetical Index of Patentees of Inventions, for the same period. 1 vol. (647 pages.)

Name of Patentee.	Progressive Number.	Date.	Subject-matter of Patent.
Arkwright, Richard - -	931	3rd July 1769	Machinery for the making of weft or yarn from cotton, flax, and wool.
Watt, James - - - -	913	5th Jan. 1769	Method of lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in fire-engines.

3. The Subject-Matter Index of Patents, for the same period. 2 vols. (970 pages.)

Subject-matter of Patent.	Number of Patent.	Date.	Name of Patentee.
Spinning and Preparing for Spinning.			
IV.—Spinning, Twisting, and Throwing Fibrous Materials.			
Piece of machinery for the making of weft or yarn from cotton, flax, and wool, much superior in quality to any heretofore manufactured or made -	931	3rd July 1769	Richard Arkwright.
Steam; Steam Engines and Boilers.			
III.—Stationary, Agricultural, and Marine Steam Engines and Apparatus.			
Method of lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in fire-engines - - - - - - -	913	5th Jan. 1769	James Watt.

4. The Reference Index of Patents, pointing out the Office in which each enrolled Specification of a Patent may be found; the Books in which Specifications, Law Proceedings, and other subjects connected with Inventions have been noticed or reported; also such of the Specifications of Patents granted since the 14th of James I. as have been published by the Commissioners. 1 vol. (681 pages.)

Progressive Number.	REFERENCE.
913	Repertory of Arts, vol. 1, page 217. Mechanics' Magazine, vol. 1, page 4. Register of Arts and Sciences, vol. 4, pages 24 and 346. Engineers and Mechanics' Encyclopædia, vol. 2, page 725. Webster's Reports, vol. 1, page 56, note; also pages 230, 282, and 285. Webster's Patent Law, page 46; also page 127, cases 30, 31, and 32. Blackstone's Reports, vol. 2, page 463. Carpmael's Reports on Patent Cases, vol. 1, pages 117 and 156. Davies on Patents, pages 155, 162, and 221. Parliamentary Report, 1829 (Patent Law), pages 187, 189, and 190. Vesey, jun.'s, Reports, vol. 3, page 140. Term Reports by Durnford and East, vol. 8, page 95. Rolls Chapel Reports, 6th Report, page 160. Rolls Chapel.
931	Ure's Cotton Manufacture, vol. 1, page 231. Rolls Chapel Reports, 6th Report, page 136. Rolls Chapel.

5. An Appendix to the Reference Index of Patents of Invention, containing abstracts from such of the early Patents and Signet Bills as describe the nature of the Invention, and on which Specifications were not enrolled.

A.D. 1733 . . . . N° 542.

KAY.

Machine for Opening and Dressing Wool; Shuttle, &c. for Weaving Cloths.

GEORGE THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas John Kay, of Bury, in Our county of Lancaster, reedmaker, hath by his petition humbly represented unto Us, That he hath observed that the common method of opening and dressing of wooll for the carder is by beating it with two small sticks on an hurdle, in order to drive out the dust and make it fitt for working, by which method it is very laborious and extreamly difficult so thoroughly to prepare and clean the wooll and make so fitt for the carder as it ought to be; that the only method now practised in weaving of broad woollen and linnen cloths is by the use of two pair of treddles, one on the right hand and the other on the left,

and a shuttle made of box near two feet long is cast by two weavers from the one to the other, each pulling the layer at the end at which he sitts to strike the thread or shoot close the cloth, which method must be with great uncertainty, and cannot be exact, because if the weavers do not cast the shuttle and pull the layer with equal strength and time the cloths must be consequently wrought uneven and drove closer on the one side than the other; that the petitioner hath by long study, application, and expence invented and brought to perfection a new engine or machine for the better opening and dressing of wooll, which new invention consists of a wheel and two rowls fixed on each side, an hurdle with tappetts, and many laths of wood, each about four feet long, five inches broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, fixed on iron rodds, by means whereof and turning the wheel the laths are raised, which being each repulsed with a wooden springe smite briskly and evenly on the wheel, whereby the same will not only be easier opened but be better cleaned and made much fitter for the carder; and that he hath likewise found out and contrived a new invented shuttle for the better and more exact weaving of broad cloths, broad bays, sail cloths, or any other bread goods, woollen or linnen, which shuttle is much lighter than the former, and by running on four wheels moves over the lower side of the webb or spring on a board about nine feet long, put under the same and fastned to the layer, and which new contrived shuttle, by the two wooden tenders invented for that purpose and hung to the layer, and a small cord commanded by the hand of the weaver, the weaver sitting in the middle of the loom, with great ease and expedition, by a small pull at the cord, casts or moves the said new invented shuttle from side to side at pleasure, and also strikes the layer by his pulling it in the middle uniformly over the piece, makeing it unavoydably even and much truer and better than by any method heretofore used, by meanes whereof and inlarging the loom and board underneath cloths may be evenly and substantially made of any reasonable breadth soever, and with less toil and more expedition than before; that the opening and dressing of wooll and weaving of woollen and linnen cloths by the petitioners new inventions will be much better and more expeditiously wrought and the clothes made many degrees wider than they can be in the method hitherto practised, to the great improvement of the said manufactures in this kingdom, and the promoting of the sale thereof in the foreign marketts, and will be of the utmost benefit and advantage to the weaving trade in general.

From Letters Patent.—**Rolls Chapel.**

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6. The Chronological Indexes of Applications for Patents and Patents Granted from the 1st October 1852 to the 31st December 1853. 1 vol. (258 pages.)

7. The Alphabetical Indexes for the same period. 1 vol. (182 pages.)

8. The Subject-Matter Indexes for the same period (in course of preparation, and to be published before the end of the current year).

9. The Alphabetical Index for the year 1854. (120 pages.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. The series of 4,746 Final Specifications, 151 Complete Specifications, and 2,290 Provisional Specifications lapsed or forfeited the applicants having neglected to proceed for their Patents, together with the Disclaimers and Memoranda of Alterations filed under the act from the 1st October 1852 to the 30th June 1855.

2. Fire-arms, Projectiles, &c. The entire series of Specifications and Drawings on this subject from the earliest period to the present time.

3. Reaping Machines. The entire series of Specifications and Drawings on this subject, with an Appendix.

4. Structures and Apparatus employed in the Combustion of Fuel and in connection therewith. The entire series of Specifications and Drawings on this subject.

5. Propulsion of Vessels, &c. The entire series of Specifications and Drawings on this subject from the earliest period to the present time.

6. A Miscellaneous Collection of Specifications of Patents enrolled under the old law; printed from time to time to be used in evidence in courts of law.

JOURNAL.

The Commissioners of Patents Journal, from its commencement, January 1854, to the the present day, the numbers for 1854 being bound in one volume, with an Index.

This Journal is published on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday in each week, and contains the following information:—

1. Grants of Provisional Protection for Six Months.
2. Inventions protected for Six Months on Deposit of a Complete Specification.
3. Notices to Proceed for Patent.
4. Patents Sealed.
5. Patents Extended.
6. List of Foreign Patents.
7. Official Advertisements and various Notices.

The balance sheet (1854) shews an expenditure of 42,208*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* on account of printing and lithographic drawing, as compared to 10,831*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* expended in the year 1853; the explanation of the apparent excess in 1854 is, that the work of printing the Specifications of 1852-3 was not commenced until September 1853, and that the arrear was overcome in the course of the year 1854. The sum of 53,039*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* having been expended in printing, from the 1st October 1852, to the 30th December 1854, 2 years and one fourth of a year, is equal to an annual expenditure of 23,573*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The expenditure for the current year (1855) is estimated at 30,000*l.*, of which sum it is calculated not more than 12,000*l.* will be expended in printing the Specifications, indexes, &c. of the year, leaving 18,000*l.*, or thereabouts, to be expended in the work of printing the Specifications enrolled previously to the Act of 1852.

The old Specifications number 12,977; of these 1,526 have already been printed, and as it is proposed to print at the rate of 2,000 in each succeeding year, the work will be completed in six years or thereabouts, and the annual expenditure of 18,000*l.* on this account will then cease.

The contract prices for lithographic printing having been lowered, and the number of copies now printed of each Specification being 250 instead of 500 as formerly, the expenditure in respect of printing has been considerably reduced.

The work now in progress in the printing of the old Specifications, is the whole subject of steam engines, those applicable to the propulsion of vessels, having been already printed; when this subject shall have been completed, it is intended to commence the subject of the machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics.

The Commissioners have transmitted the prints of Specifications, Indexes of Patents, and all other papers printed by them to the chief magistrates and corporations of the principal towns within the United Kiugdom, to be placed in such public free libraries as may now exist, or may hereafter be formed for the purpose, upon the following conditions:—

A librarian to be appointed to take charge of the works, who shall be held answerable for their safety and condition.

The works to be deposited in a public free library of the town, and to be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours.

No charge to be made, or fee of any kind to be taken, on any pretence whatsoever, for the inspection, reading, or taking notes from any of the works.

No work to be lent to any person, or removed from the library, except for binding or necessary repairs.

The Commissioners recommend that the letter-press part of the Specifications be bound in volumes apart from the drawings, and the drawings be mounted on cloth and also bound in volumes.

The prints have been received by the several towns subject to the abovementioned conditions, and in many of the large towns the gift has laid the foundation of free libraries, no such libraries having previously existed—the prints in continuation will be forwarded every succeeding Monday.

The Commissioners have established a public free library of research within the Patent Office in Southampton Buildings. Convenient rooms are provided for the purpose, and the library is open to the public from 10 to 4 every day.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Clerks and Officers.

No additional Rules or Regulations were made, or Clerks or Officers appointed, under the Act within the year 1854.

An Account of the Salaries paid to the Clerks and Officers appointed under the Act for the year 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk of the Commissioners	600	0	0
Chief Clerk	400	0	0
Second Clerk	250	0	0
Third Clerk	250	0	0
Fourth Clerk	150	0	0
Fifth Clerk	120	0	0
Sixth Clerk	120	0	0
Seventh Clerk	120	0	0
Eighth Clerk	100	0	0
The Superintendent of Specifications	1,000	0	0
Salaries of occasional and extra Clerks	576	5	4
	£3,686	5	4

FEES TO THE LAW OFFICERS.

No alteration was made within the year 1854 in the allowance of fees to be paid to the Law Officers and their clerks in cases of opposition to the grant of Letters Patent under the 47th section of the Act; or in the allowance of fees to be paid to them upon Certificates of Provisional Protection under the 48th section of the Act.

Payments made to the Attorney and Solicitor General for England and their respective clerks, the Clerk of the Attorney General for Ireland, and the Clerk of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for the year 1854, on account of fees upon Patents for Inventions, in pursuance of the Report of the Commissioners of Patents to the Lords of the Treasury, of the 1st May 1853.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sir A. Cockburn, Her Majesty's Attorney General, for certificates of allowance of protection on provisional specifications, 1,362 at two guineas each	2,860	4	0			
Ditto, for fiats on reference on complete specifications, 20 at two guineas each	42	0	0			
Ditto, for signing warrants, 971 at one guinea each	1,019	11	0			
				3,921	15	0
To the Clerk of the Attorney General on provisional and complete specifications, 1,382 at 5s. each				345	10	0
To Sir Richard Bethell, Her Majesty's Solicitor General, for certificates of allowance of protection on provisional specifications, 1,361 at two guineas each	2,858	2	0			
Ditto, for fiats on reference of complete specifications, 21 at two guineas each	44	2	0			
Ditto, for signing warrants, 947 at one guinea each	994	7	0			
				3,896	11	0
Carried forward				8,163	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	8,163	16	0
To the Clerk of the Solicitor General on provisional and complete specifications, 1,382 at 5*s.* each - - - - -	345	10	0
To Mr. McDougal, Clerk to the Attorney General for Ireland, on 22 reports and fiats prepared by him on English Patents extended to Ireland under the 53rd section of the Act, 5 guineas on each - - - - - - - - - -	115	10	0
To Mr. Peter Spalding Banks, Clerk to the Lord Advocate for Scotland, for fees on 49 references on English Patents extended to Scotland under the 53rd section of the Act, 10*s.* each - - - - - - - - - - - -	24	10	0
	£8,649	6	0

COMPENSATIONS.

In pursuance of the award and minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the 1st July 1853, under the provisions of the 50th section of the Act, and also in pursuance of a second award and minute of the 15th August 1854, allowing compensation to Mr. Thomas Stinton, the following sums have been paid out of monies granted by Parliament for the purpose to the under-mentioned officers, for the year 1854:—

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. David Graham Johstone, Patent Clerk to the Attorney and Solicitor General for England - -	850	0	0
To Mr. Moses Poole, Clerk in the Patent Office of the Attorney and Solicitor General for England - -	130	0	0
To Mr. Thomas Lynch, Assistant Clerk in the Patent Office in Ireland - - - - - - -	50	0	0
To Mr. Bartholomew McNamara, copying Clerk in the Crown and Hanaper Office in Ireland - -	16	0	0
To Mr. John Charles Walsh, Copying Clerk in the same Office - - - - - - - -	14	0	0
To Abraham Brewster, Esq., then Attorney General for Ireland - - - - - -	1,200	0	0
To William Keogh, Esq., then Solicitor General, and now Attorney General for Ireland - - - -	800	0	0
To James Moncrieff, Esq., Lord Advocate for Scotland -	850	0	0
To the Clerk of the Attorney General for Ireland -	300	0	0
To the Clerk of the Lord Advocate for Scotland - -	300	0	0
To Mr. Thomas Stinton, Train Bearer to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, compensation for loss of fees upon Patents for Inventions formerly passed in Ireland, from the 8th October 1852, to the 31st December 1854, at the rate of 12*l.* per annum - - - -	27	0	0
	£4,537	0	0

CURRENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The 49th section of the Act empowers the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to allow the necessary sums for providing offices under the Act, for the fees, salaries, and payments to be allowed, and for the current and incidental expenses of the office, to be paid out of such monies as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose.

AN ACCOUNT of the CURRENT and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES in the Office of the Commissioners, for the year 1854.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Paid Mr. Wyon, engraver, for a second seal for the Specification division of the office	32	13	6
Paid office-keepers, carpenter, painter, chimney sweep, &c.	185	6	11
Paid for coals, candles, gas, &c.	81	14	1
Postages, porterage, &c.	24	3	0
Paid for 1,926 tin boxes to hold the impressions of the Great Seal attached to the Patents at 1*s.* each	96	6	0
Paid the Sealer of the Court of Chancery for wax expended by him upon 1,926 impressions of the Great Seal	144	9	0
Paid to the law stationers employed by the Commissioners for copying out of the office, at the rate of three halfpence for every ninety words, and for writing clerks employed in copying in the office and paid by time	2,586	13	0
This charge stands in the place of the salaries of 14 or 15 copying clerks, which number of clerks must otherwise have been placed upon the establishment of the office in addition to the nine clerks permanently appointed.			
The documents copied consisted principally of specifications of patents and provisional specifications for the printer, mostly of great length; copies of indexes for the printer; office copies of specifications, patents, and other records made for persons applying for the same, the fees thereon being paid in stamp duties; office copies of patents sent to the public offices in Edinburgh and Dublin pursuant to the Act; three copies of each deed of assignment of a patent or licence of patent right, recorded in the office pursuant to the Act (one copy for the record books of the office, the other two for the public offices in Edinburgh and Dublin); and two copies of the record book for the same offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. These assignments and licence deeds are, with few exceptions, of great length, and the fee of 5*s.* on recording each deed is paid in a stamp duty. Copies of notices for the Gazette, and various other records and documents.			
Paid the lithographers employed by the Commissioners for lithographic forms, &c.	191	10	5
Consisting of forms of certificates of allowance of provisional protection, notices to proceed, notices of objections, forms for patents, forms for the warrants of the law officer, forms for transcripts of patents.			
	£3,342	15	11

The Commissioners have thought it expedient to lay before Parliament, in the Schedule to this Report, an account of the stamp duties in lieu of fees received under the provisions of the Act, with a balance sheet of their receipts and expenditure.

CRANWORTH, C.
JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.
A. E. COCKBURN, A.G.
RICHARD BETHELL, S.G.

Dated this 23d day of July 1855.

SCHEDULE.

AN ACCOUNT of STAMP DUTIES paid upon passing Patents for Inventions under the Act to substitute Stamp Duties for Fees (16 & 17 Vict. c. 5.), for the year 1854.

	£	s.	d.
2,764 petitions for grant of Letters Patent at 5*l.* each	13,820	0	0
2,062 notices of intention to proceed with application, 5*l.* each	10,310	0	0
84 notices of objection to the grant of Letters Patent, 2*l.* each	168	0	0
1,918 warrants for Patents, 5*l.* each	9,590	0	0
1,912 Patents sealed, at 5*l.* each.	9,560	0	0
1,874 Specifications filed, at 5*l.* each.	9,370	0	0
361 entries of assignments of Patents and licences, at 5*s.* each	90	5	0
1,300 searches and inspections, at 1*s.* each.	65	0	0
6,835 folios of office copies of documents, at 2*d.* per folio of 90 words	56	19	2
	£53,030	4	2

BALANCE SHEET OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the Year 1854.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
In stamp duties in lieu of fees	53,030	4	2
By sale of prints of specifications, indexes, &c.	834	14	0
Surplus income on balance of accounts to the end of the year 1853	25,311	15	9
	£79,176	14	3
Surplus income	£15,672	5	9

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Fees to the law officers of England, their clerks and the clerks of the law officers of Scotland and Ireland	8,649	6	0
Salaries of officers and clerks in the Commissioner's Office	3,686	5	4
Compensations	4,537	0	0
Current and incidental expenses in the Commissioner's Office	3,342	15	11
Estimated cost of stationery supplied by Her Majesty's Stationery Office	590	14	6
Rent of offices and library	490	0	0
Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, for printing specifications of patents, indexes, &c.	14,924	3	1
Lithographers' bills for drawings accompanying specifications	14,822	6	0
Estimated cost of paper supplied to printer and lithographer by Her Majesty's Stationery Office	12,461	17	8
	£63,504	8	6

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

[2d JUNE 1855.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

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THE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty:—

Pursuant to the Statute made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for Keeping Safely the Public Records," I, the undersigned Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, do hereby most humbly make my Sixteenth Report to Your Majesty, for the year beginning 1st January 1854, and ending 31st December 1854, up to which last-mentioned date this Report is made, except, however, so far as relates to certain particular transactions, herein-after quoted as being subsequent to the said 31st December 1854, which it becomes needful to notice. And, pursuing the plan adopted in my former Reports, I have arranged the matters hereby submitted to Your Majesty under three general heads; the Tabular Statement from which further details are to be collected being inserted in the Appendix hereto annexed.

I. Proceedings relating to the taking possession of Records, and also to Records not yet in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

II. Proceedings specially relating to the several Records, or Repositories of Records, brought within the regulations of the Statute.

III. General matters connected with the care and management of the Records, and the Record Establishment.

I. Proceedings relating to the taking Possession of Records, and also to Records not yet in the Custody of the Master of the Rolls.

1. *Accruing Records of the Courts of Common Law, &c.*—The issue of Warrants for the transfer of the Accruing Records of the Courts of Common Law into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, continues to be suspended, as stated in previous Reports (Twelfth Report, I. § 1; Thirteenth Report, I. § 1; Fourteenth Report, I. § 1; Fifteenth Report, I. § 1;) in consequence of the impending removal of the Records into the New Repository (III. § 1). It has been ascertained that no inconvenience has resulted to the Officers of the Courts by reason of such suspension.

2. *Accruing Records of the Chancery and Parliament.*—These, according to ancient usage, have been transferred into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and deposited in the Rolls Chapel, as after mentioned (II. § 33).

3. *Records of the abolished Courts of the Principality of Wales, and the Palatinate of Chester.*—The various proceedings in relation to these important Records have been noticed in many preceding Reports (First Report, App. No. 31, I. 1 (1), II. 1, 2; Fourth Report, I. § 6; Seventh Report, I. §§ 6, 8, App. I. Nos. 10 to 18; Eighth Report, I. § 7, App. I. Nos. 18 and 28; Ninth Report, II. § 10, App. I. No. 11; Thirteenth Report, I. § 12, App. Nos. 3 *a* and *b*; Fourteenth Report, II. § 12; Fifteenth Report, I. §§ 9, 10).

It will be seen from the statements concerning the Welsh Records to which reference is made, that, remaining as they did (and to some extent still are) in the various Local Repositories, the affairs connected with them have required much attention on the part of the Master of the Rolls and his officers, and inasmuch as the New General Repository has been so far completed as to be

susceptible of partial occupation, his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, has thought it expedient that the said Records should be brought up from the Local Repositories and deposited in the said General Repository. For this purpose, nine warrants, all bearing date the 18th day of July 1854, were duly signed and countersigned by the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chancellor, empowering the Deputy Keeper and Mr. Roberts, an Assistant Keeper, or either of them, to take possession of the said Records, according to the following counties and circuits:—

1. Chester and Flint.
2. Denbigh.
3. Montgomery.
4. Caernarvon and Anglesey.
5. Merioneth.
6. Caermarthen.
7. Pembroke.
8. Cardigan.
9. Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan.

The first seven warrants, and so much of the ninth as relates to the Glamorgan Records, were executed by Mr. Roberts at various periods in the months of July, August, September, and October 1854, and all the Records have been brought up by him to London. Mr. Roberts executed the task with equal diligence and judgment. His report of the 18th January 1855 giving full details and particulars of the dates when the removals were made, and other circumstances accompanying the transaction, is appended to this Report (App. No. 2). This Document points out the course Mr. Roberts adopted, and which enabled him successfully to accomplish the removals. All these Records have been deposited in the basement story of the New Repository. The proper fittings not having been prepared, the Records have been placed provisionally on racks removed from the Rolls House, and are now in course of arrangement as after mentioned (II. § 45). Mr. Roberts has since proceeded to Brecknock, and brought up the Records from thence; those of Cardigan and Radnor will be visited and removed up by him at the earliest convenient opportunity.

4. *Durham Records.*—In and by the Record Act, the Courts of the Palatinate of Durham are described as having been lately abolished, and the Records are placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. The framers and promoters of the Act, however, as well as both Houses of Parliament, wholly overlooked the fact that the said Courts were not abolished, but subsisting, inasmuch as by the Act 6 Will. IV. c. 19. the Palatinate jurisdiction, power, and authority theretofore vested in and belonging to the Bishop of Durham, were separated from the Bishopric of Durham, and transferred to and vested in his then Majesty, his heirs, and successors, together with all *jura regalia*, in such manner as in the said Act is mentioned. This singular error, however, did not exonerate his Honour from duly examining into the state of the Records, inasmuch as the period is approaching when the same can, if thought fit, be brought into the New Repository; and, therefore, the Deputy Keeper, by direction of his Honour, having put himself in communication with Christopher Temple, Esq., the Chancellor of the County Palatine, and the other officers having the charge of the Records, and they having promised to render all needful assistance, Mr. Hardy, the Assistant Keeper at the Tower, was despatched for the purpose of surveying the same and reporting thereon. Mr. Hardy was employed at Durham upon the survey during the months of July and August 1854, during which he made a very diligent and searching examination of all the Records and Muniments of the Palatinate, as well as those belonging to the Bishop of Durham in his episcopal or private capacity, deposited in certain buildings at the ancient castle, now appropriated for the purposes of the University. Mr. Hardy, notwithstanding the shortness of his stay, examined very fully into the state of the Documents and their mode of deposit, and was able to frame a complete general inventory or conspectus of all the Records which were in a state of arrangement to enable him to deal therewith, but a very large number are in such a state as to preclude any satisfactory examination thereof. The inventories, as they stand, contain the only complete account of these Muniments ever presented to the public, and Mr. Hardy has also compiled a curious antiquarian summary of the history of the Palatinate, embracing also much fresh legal matter, as well as of the present practice of the Courts, as will appear from his Report hereto annexed (App. No. 4).

Several points may arise as to the effect of the Statute of the 6 Will. IV. c. 19, and the extent of the rights transferred to the Crown, or remaining still vested in the Bishop. But into this branch of the inquiry the Master of the Rolls is not competent to enter, the same being entirely foreign to his duties under the Record Act. But whether or not there be any obscurity in the construction of the Act of Annexation, it will be expedient that the Records should be properly arranged and put in order as speedily as possible, many of them being at present exposed to damage and decay, and possibly also to depredation.

5. *Peveril Court Records.*—The ancient Court of Record for the Honour of Peveril was abolished at the same time as the Marshalsea and Palace Courts, by the Small Debts Act, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. It will be seen by the Deputy Keeper's Reports (Eleventh Report, I. § 6; Twelfth Report, I. § 4), that these Records, after examination into their nature by the Deputy Keeper, were allowed to remain at Nottingham in the charge of Mr. Cann, the late Deputy Steward of the Court, until they could be conveniently removed into the actual custody of the Master of the Rolls. No opportunity of removal offered until recently, when it having become practicable to place them in the New Repository, his Honour issued his warrant, dated 18th July 1854, empowering the Deputy Keeper and Mr. Hardy, or either of them, to take possession thereof on his behalf. This warrant was duly executed by Mr. Hardy, as appears by his Report hereto annexed (App. No. 3), and all the books and papers contained in or relating to the said Peveril Court, were and are deposited in the New Repository. Mr. Hardy has included in his Report, hereto annexed (App. No. 3), some curious antiquarian notes or remarks on the history and origin of the Court, which may be acceptable either to those who may hereafter have occasion to consult the documents, or for general information, inasmuch as there is no description of the Court in any printed work of authority.

6. *State Paper Office.*—The union of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Department, according to the tenor of the Treasury Minutes of the 9th September 1845, and 8th August 1848, has repeatedly been adverted to in the previous Reports presented to Your Majesty (Tenth Report, I. § 9, App. I. No. 1.; Thirteenth Report, I. § 13, App. No. 1.; Fourteenth Report, III. § 3; Fifteenth Report, I. § 8). The Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, by their letter of the 22d of April 1854, informed the Master of the Rolls that their Lordships had learned that the office of Keeper of State Papers had become vacant by the death of the late Keeper, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; and in this letter they requested that if his Honour had completed the preparations for receiving the documents to be entrusted to him, he would propose without delay a scheme for effecting the transfer, and carrying on the business for the future; and his Honour accordingly submitted to their Lordships an outline of a scheme to carry on the business of the said Office, pursuant to the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Miscellaneous Expenditure, 1848, and the Correspondence referred to in the said letter.

Much Correspondence then ensued between Your Majesty's Chief Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and the Master of the Rolls, concerning the regulations to be adopted in the Office, in consequence of the same having become subjected to the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and particularly as to the portions of documents to be left in the State Paper Office, or to be removed into the New Repository. Further Correspondence took place thereon with the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, who, by theirs of the 30th June 1854, stated to his Honour that it was desirable he should immediately assume the charge of the State Paper Office, subject to the conditions required by the Secretaries of State. Whereupon his Honour, by his of 12th July 1854, stated that he was prepared forthwith to comply with their Lordships' directions. His Honour, in this letter, states the course which he considered desirable to adopt, and particularly with respect to the mode in which the Deputy Keeper was to take possession thereof; and their Lordships, in reply, amongst other things, requested (2d August 1854) that the Master of the Rolls should procure and transmit to the Treasury the information needed for determining the relative position to be occupied in the consolidated establishment by the officers belonging to the two Departments; and that for such purpose his Honour should procure and transmit to their Lordships, particulars relating to the length of service, salary, and emoluments of the officers belonging to the two Departments.

Pursuant to this last-mentioned Treasury letter, his Honour forthwith issued his warrant, 10th August 1854, empowering the Deputy Keeper to take possession, in his name, of the building commonly called Your Majesty's State Paper Office, and of all the Papers and Records therein; and having done so, to re-deliver the same into the temporary charge of Charles Lechmere, Esq., then Deputy Keeper of the State Paper Office, who was to receive back the same, in the capacity of an officer of the Public Record Department, until further order and directions should be made thereon. His Honour was also pleased to order and direct that the said Charles Lechmere, and all other the officers and servants of the State Paper Department, and all supernumeraries employed in the State Paper Office whether under the State Paper Commission or otherwise, should thenceforth, until further order, perform their several duties as officers of the Public Record Department, provided the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury should be pleased to re-appoint them as such officers, and subsequently the State Paper Commission was revoked by Your Majesty.

In pursuance of the before mentioned warrant, the Deputy Keeper took possession of the State Paper Office on the 11th August 1854, in such manner as the warrant directs; and having reported the same to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, they were pleased, by theirs of the 18th August 1854, to state that the salaries and personal allowances of the persons employed in connexion with the State Paper Office and Commission should be paid at the then existing rates until further directions.

As soon as was convenient after taking possession, the Deputy Keeper began the examination of the affairs of the State Paper Office, for the purpose of reporting thereon to the Master of the Rolls. In course of the inquiry, the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper put themselves in personal communication with all the officers of the establishment, without exception. Written questions were addressed to Messrs. Lechmere and Lemon, the chief officers, to which written answers were furnished; the officers were also examined and re-examined orally, previously to their giving their written answers, and also afterwards, so as to obtain full and correct particulars of the rank, position, former and present salaries and services of the several officers, of their functions and duties, and as to the mode of carrying on business in the office, whether public business or private business, from which certain emoluments were derived by fees or gratuities for transcriptions, searches, agency or otherwise. From this information a report, dated 29th November 1854, was prepared by the Deputy Keeper and submitted to the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, who having taken the same, as well as the information which he obtained when he conferred with the officers, into consideration, made his Report thereon, dated 29th January 1855, to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury; and subsequently, pursuant to his Honour's directions, the Deputy Keeper made another Report to his Honour, containing suggestions respecting the establishment of the Public Record Office, which his Honour transmitted to their Lordships by his of the 19th April 1855, according to their previous request, and in order to enable them to direct the terms upon which the incorporation of the two Departments should take place; but their Lordships have not yet given their decision thereon.

7. *Records transferred by the Queen's Remembrancer.*—A transmission from this office out of the ordinary course has been noticed in a preceding Report (Fourteenth Report, I. § 3; II. § 2). Subsequently to the general transmission, important Documents have been discovered by the Queen's Remembrancer in different chests and boxes of the office, mixed with other matters; they consist of Warrants and Letters Patent, of the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles II.; and Your Majesty's Remembrancer, by his letter of 5th May 1854, transmitted the same accordingly. It is very probable that the system anciently prevailing in the Exchequer (Fourteenth Report I. § 3, II. § 2), which empowered any officer to remove any Document he required for his use, has dispersed very many Records and Documents, which remain in the possession of individuals who cannot be ascertained. Sufficient, however, is known upon the subject to be convinced that the loss is equally grievous and irreparable.

8. *Wellington Funeral, Plans of Arrangements.*—Your Majesty's Commissioners of the Office of Works, &c., were pleased to address theirs of the

12th December 1854, to this Department, stating that Your Majesty's Commissioners, having caused plans to be carefully prepared for the purpose of exhibiting the arrangements made under their direction in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the Funeral of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, requested that his Honour would be pleased to permit them to be deposited among the Public Records of the kingdom. In reply, the Commissioners were informed by his Honour, that he was equally ready to take charge of the same, or any other Plans or Documents of the like description, which being no longer required for the practical purposes of the Board might be usefully deposited among the Public Archives, such for example as plans of buildings demolished or altered, or indeed any other Documents, which may be calculated to afford either historical or statistical information.

For the information of the Commissioners of Works, his Honour further stated, that there are amongst the Public Records a vast number of other Documents relating to Royal Palaces and Residences, and to architecture in general. These are found upon the Rolls of King John, and exist continuously from reign to reign in various classes of Documents, varying according to the modes of transacting business. Even amongst the Treasury Papers recently transmitted are very curious and important Documents bearing upon architecture and the arts, such as the Reports made by Sir Christopher Wren, relating to Royal Palaces and various Public Buildings, all of which came incidentally under the notice of the Treasury;—and the said plans have been transmitted accordingly.

9. *Ordnance Application for the White Tower.*—In February 1855, Your Majesty's Board of Ordnance, upon the motion of the Storekeeper and Deputy Storekeeper stationed in the Tower, stating how much the Ordnance Service suffers from the great want of store room, owing to the great pressure of business, which had now increased to four times that of any former year, directed that an application should be made to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, praying their Lordships to direct that the Records should be removed from the Tower as early as might be practicable, and that the space then occupied by the same should be given up to the Ordnance. They offer as the ground for this demand, the claim of the Board of Ordnance to the premises occupied by the Records, the Storekeeper having stated that it appears upon an old plan of the White Tower in their possession, that it was ordered by the Master-General of the Ordnance, 26th May 1736, that the "match room marked B. on the plan" should be "lent" for keeping the Records in the White Tower, and that the Master of the Rolls should obtain His Majesty's Warrant for that purpose. Whether or not "the match room marked B." constituted the whole or part of the floor now occupied by the Records does not appear, but it may be collected from the statement made by the celebrated William Prynne, that in his time the ancient Norman chapel called Julius Cæsar's chapel was then, as it is now, appropriated to the Record Service, being filled with Chancery Records in a manner which he describes as resembling a dungheap, until at the peril of his life he brought them into order. And it will be seen from the "Hand-Book to the Public Records" compiled by Mr. Thomas, the Secretary to this Department, and published by orders of the Treasury, 1853, that more or less space in the Tower has been appropriated to the Public Records, at least since the time of Edward I. The origin or nature of the title, however, of the Record Service to any portion of the Tower, is however of small importance, compared with the practical necessity of its retention, it being sufficient to observe, that under existing circumstances the Records could not be removed to the New Repository without occasioning the most ruinous expense, and frustrating all the arrangements which have been made with great attention and labour, for the clearing out of the Carlton Ride, and surrendering the same to Your Majesty's Board of Works for building purposes, which, amongst other injurious consequences, would entirely prevent the deposit of the Records in the New Repository, according to the plans which have been so carefully arranged. His Honour therefore stated these and other reasons against the sudden removal of the Records, by his letter of the 13th March 1855, hereto annexed (App. No. 1*a*.), and Your Majesty's attention is particularly called to the same. To this their Lordships were pleased to reply, by theirs of the 19th March 1855, regretting the inconvenience to this Department, but requesting to know whether some temporary arrangement might not be made, and to this his Honour, by his letter of 22d March 1855, also hereunto annexed

(App. No. 1*b*.), entered again fully into the reasons against any alteration in the original scheme of deposit, stating that the whole mass of Records would, in case of sudden removal from the Tower, be thrown into inextricable confusion.

10. *Admiralty Records.*—The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Admiralty were pleased by theirs of 9th March 1855 to request the Master of the Rolls to cause their Lordships to be acquainted when it would be likely that certain books and papers in the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy can be deposited in the New Building, to which his Honour replied that there would be no room whatever in the New Repository, nor in any of the Repositories under his charge, for any Government Records in addition to those already in his custody, but that if the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury would be pleased to assign certain houses on the Rolls Estate for the purposes of temporary deposit, communication should be made thereof to Your Majesty's Admiralty.

11. *Rules of Friendly Societies.*—Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department was pleased by his letter of the 12th April 1855, to transmit to his Honour a copy of a letter, dated 9th April 1855, from John Tidd Pratt, Esquire, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, inquiring as to a place of deposit for the transcripts of Rules of Friendly Societies returned pursuant to 17 & 18 Vict. c. 101. s. 2. Mr. Pratt states that he had then upwards of 20,000 sets of rules in his custody, and he expected there would be an annual increase of about 1,200; that these papers were then kept in wooden boxes in two rooms in the National Debt Office, which were not fire-proof, and he had no place in which he could deposit those which he was daily expecting to receive. Mr. Pratt suggested that there might be room in the Record Office for their deposit. This Correspondence having been laid before the Master of the Rolls, he replied to the effect of the preceding communication (§ 10), that the documents could not be received into the New Repository, but that if the Treasury would comply with his Honour's request, every effort would be made to comply with Mr. Tidd Pratt's suggestion.

12. *Removal of War Office Papers.*—A very large number of Papers belonging to Your Majesty's War Office were, until the removal hereunder mentioned, deposited in a capacious house in the immediate vicinity of the Horse Guards, situate No. 6, Whitehall Yard, and usually called the War Office Depôt. These premises being suddenly and urgently required for the purposes of the Army and Ordnance Medical Board, orders were given to the Deputy Keeper verbally, 10th February 1855, and to his Honour the Master of the Rolls, 14th February, to take possession of and transfer the whole of the Documents, with the utmost speed, into the New Repository. They were examined by the Deputy Keeper and by the Officers, and communications were forthwith made from the Treasury to the Master of the Rolls to receive them permanently in the New Repository. The space they would occupy being absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the Records now in the Carlton Ride, all the plans made for the arrangement of the Records would be utterly subverted, but his Honour stated that he would do his best to aid the Treasury in the emergency, and would receive the Papers in the New Repository temporarily, but that it would be absolutely necessary to contemplate forthwith the enlargement of the Building, and possibly an increase of the Establishment; and subject to these observations, his Honour would forthwith make every effort to comply with the request of the Treasury.

The very laborious task of removal was entrusted to Mr. Holden, an Assistant Keeper of the second class, and Mr. Lascelles, an officer of the third class; and it being ascertained that a sufficient number of workmen could not be spared from the staff of the Record Establishment to make the removal, application was made to Your Majesty's Board of Works for help, and a gang of workmen was sent accordingly. These measures commenced on Tuesday the 13th February, and the plan adopted was the following—that Mr. Lascelles should commence the removal on the afternoon of February 13th, remaining at the Depôt (which he did during the whole time embraced by the removal), consigning the Papers to Mr. Holden, the latter remaining in the New Repository, and accompanying each van load with a list or summary of its contents. The house was entirely filled with papers from top to bottom; great quantities had to be handed down a tortuous and narrow staircase from the attics and second floor,

whilst others required to be passed up from the kitchens, yet the removal was prosecuted by Mr. Lascelles without pause and through all obstacles, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the inconveniences resulting from the crowding of workmen of all descriptions employed upon the repair of the premises as fast as they could be cleared of the papers and old presses. The hours of labour were extended often from 7, and generally from 8, in the morning to 9 in the evening; and by dint of unflagging exertions this vast bulk was entirely transferred by 3 o'clock on Saturday, 10th March, the weight exceeding 150 tons, and the number of van-loads being 113.

On the whole, the Documents, at least the more important and useful, were in fairly consultable order; some were deposited confusedly or negligently, *e.g.* in the corners of rooms and on vacant tables; but, nevertheless, the papers most commonly wanted for current office business, could be produced without much delay. The whole of the rooms and passages at 6, Whitehall Yard were fitted up with shelved presses; the convenient accommodation afforded by which enabled this degree of order to be maintained. Hence arose the great difficulty of the present transfer. It was needful that a scheme should be adopted to meet the unusual responsibility imposed on the Record Officer, not only of transferring in order, uninjured, and in a very brief period (three weeks alone being allowed for the purpose) 40,104 parcels and books, but of keeping them whilst in course of transfer in such a state that any paper might be ready at hand and instantly selected to meet the necessities, however pressing and urgent, of the present important crisis. This had to be accomplished without presses and shelves ready at hand to meet the emergency; and, owing to the great care and attention of the gentlemen employed, the removal was most successfully carried out; for though on the arrival of the Documents at the Record Office, they were sometimes stowed necessarily in bulky and solid blocks, still the public service has never been brought to a standstill nor even delayed, for want of the production of a paper, however minute, from the very heart of those imposing masses.

Some, however, of the papers are in a very bad state, fœtid and rotten; they had been placed in presses in the kitchen, the roof of which was arched, and formed a terrace projecting from the house towards the garden. Not only this pavement, but the whole house also, had been much neglected, and successive rains had for a long period percolated between the flag stones, soaked through the brickwork of the arches, and been absorbed by the mass of papers beneath; fortunately they are Documents of not the most valuable kind, being Militia Accounts and Vouchers only.

During the continuance of this removal, a small remove, which may be described as of a supplementary character, took place on the 24th February; it consisted of books and bundles of military papers originally set aside to be forwarded to the office at Chelsea Hospital, to be there placed with others of the same kind; but such removal having been subsequently countermanded, they were sent to the Record Office instead. They consist of Registers of Records of Services, and Attestations, and some old Irish Accounts belonging to Mr. Anderson; in all, 19 parcels of books and papers.

The manner in which the Records are temporarily deposited in the New Repository will be stated in a subsequent section (II. § 44).

13. *Further War Office Papers.*—Your Majesty's Secretary-at-War, by his of the 4th April 1855, informed the Master of the Rolls that certain documents of a like nature to those removed from the War Office Depôt in Whitehall Yard, were deposited in Chelsea Hospital, but that the rooms in which they were deposited being required for other purposes, he requested that directions might be given to receive the same into the Record Repository. To this application it was stated in reply by his Honour the Master of the Rolls, 13th April 1855, that it was impossible to receive any more Government Documents in the present building without subverting all the plans for the arrangement of the Public Records; and his Honour further referred to the communications addressed to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, as before stated (§ 9); and all the replies addressed by the Master of the Rolls to the Home, Admiralty, and War Office Departments have been transmitted to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury for their information.

II. Proceedings specially relating to the several Records, or Repositories of Records, brought within the Regulations of the Statute.

Carlton Ride; and Stone Tower, Westminster Hall.

Records of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer; Equity Records of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Palace Court; &c.—(Assistant Keepers, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Nelson.)

Mr. Hunter's Division.

1. *Business of the Division.*—The extent of the business of this Division appears from the following statement:—

——	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Fees.		
1854.						£	s.	d.
January	-	43	2	-	-	2	11	0
February	-	77	3	-	-	1	4	0
March	-	74	11	12	-	7	18	6
April	-	22	3	-	2	5	7	6
May	-	32	3	1	-	5	10	0
June	-	21	4	5	-	1	19	6
July	-	-	2	-	2	4	10	6
August	-	12	-	-	-	0	7	0
September	-	1	1	-	-	6	15	0
October	-	2	1	-	-	3	8	0
November	-	62	6	2	-	2	4	0
December	-	-	6	-	-	0	16	0
Total	-	346	42	20	4	42	11	0

The total number of folios of copy is 1,027, large portions of which have been made in "anastatic ink," at the particular request of a searcher. The greater part of these have been well executed by Mr. Haydon.

Mr. Hunter has shared in the labour of examining and advising upon the fitting up and completion of the New Repository. He has also assisted in Mr. Roberts' Department, in collating and certifying copies, apart from the large assistance rendered by Mr. Nelson in that Department.

2. *Queen's Remembrancer's Miscellaneous Records.*—Mr. Hunter has continued the very laborious task of the cleansing, repairing, entitling, and describing the ancient and long-neglected Compotuses deposited in the Exchequer, described in every preceding Report (First Report, II. § 4; Second Report, II. § 22; Third Report, II. § 2; Fourth Report, §§ 2, 5, 8; Fifth Report, II. § 4; Sixth Report, II. § 2; Seventh Report, II. § 69; Eighth Report, II. § 78; Ninth Report, II. § 27; Tenth Report, II. § 22; Eleventh Report, II. § 14; Twelfth Report, II. § 13; Thirteenth Report, II. § 22; Fourteenth Report, II. § 17; Fifteenth Report, II. § 2). It was nearly brought to a conclusion about the beginning of the past year, when he entered more expressly on the arrangement and distribution of the documents under proper heads. This Mr. Hunter would have done under ordinary circumstances; but it became the more urgently necessary in the prospect of their speedy removal to the New Repository, where they must, when deposited, be placed in a state of orderly arrangement. When thus brought before him to be distributed in order of subject and time, opportunity was afforded for a partial recension of the descriptions which had been prepared of them; the perfect performance of which being to take place when the portions still without calendars shall be calendared, a work which has also been in progress during the past year. Altogether this task is one which requires, besides heavy labour, great critical knowledge and that stimulus of earnest antiquarian zeal and energy,

with which Mr. Hunter is so peculiarly endowed. The total number of documents operated upon has been as follows:—

To the 87,219 reported as having been ascertained and described in the Fifteenth Report (II. § 2), are to be added 1,855, the work of the past year, making the total 89,074.

They are of the following reigns:—

Richard I.	1	Edward VI.	73
Henry III.	9	Philip & Mary	19
Edward I.	28	Elizabeth	181
Edward II.	58	James I.	130
Edward III.	78	Charles I.	343
Richard II.	26	Interregnum	27
Henry IV.	19	Charles II.	239
Henry V.	8	James II.	1
Henry VI.	46	William and Mary	3
Edward IV.	14	Anne	1
Edward V.	1	George I.	2
Richard III.	1	George II.	4
Henry VII.	47	George III.	2
Henry VIII.	457	Undetermined	37
			1,855

3. *Calendars.*—The Calendar of the Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions, for the second of the three periods into which the Calendar is divided, viz. from Richard II. to Richard III., has been completed for all the Escheatries; and a slight beginning has been made of the Calendar of the same kind of matter for the first period, viz. from Henry III. to Edward III. Two of Mr. Hunter's officers having been temporarily removed to other Departments, his progress in these works has been impeded.

4. *Indexes, &c.*—An Index has been made to the part of the Calendar of Escheators' matter which is printed at pp. 1-222 of the Second Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Deputy Keeper.

An Index is also in progress to the Possessions of Religious Houses, as shown in the Sixth Volume of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of King Henry VIII., being greatly wanted both in this Department and in Mr. Roberts', and, indeed, found to be almost essential to the proper execution of Mr. Hunter's duties in the arrangement of the Ministers' Accounts.

The fine book of Cardinal Pole's Return of Corrodies, &c., has been placed in proper covers; and the depositing the finished Escheators' Inquisitions in portfolios has been begun.

Mr. Roberts' Division.

5. *Business of the Division.*—The public business transacted, and for which fees have been received, during the past year, is as follows:—

Fees received from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Net Amount of Fees.	Total.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common Pleas, and Palace and Marshalsea Courts	632	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 12 0	—
	- -	99	- -	- -	- -	4 19 0	—
	- -	- -	334	- -	- -	33 17 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	330	- -	31 9 0	—
							101 17 6
Exchequer	122	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 0	—
	- -	364	- -	- -	- -	18 4 0	—
	- -	- -	172	- -	- -	59 4 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	67	- -	19 5 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	6 6 0	—
							109 2 0
Queen's Bench	58	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 18 0	—
	- -	58	- -	- -	- -	2 18 0	—
	- -	- -	34	- -	- -	18 11 6	—
	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	12 2 0	—
							36 9 6
Total	812	521	540	411	3	- -	247 9 0

Some business has also been transacted for Government Departments.

The important services afforded by Mr. Roberts in the removal of the Welsh Records and their deposition in the New Repository, appear in other sections of this Report (I. § 3; II. §§ 25, 45).

Inventories, Calendars, &c.

6. *Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series*), (*Common Pleas*).—The collation and correction of the Index to the Feet of Fines has been resumed, and completed from Easter Term 38, to Hilary Term 45, George III., comprising in the whole 18,695 Documents. The Index has been collated with the Records, and the corresponding numbers added thereto.

7. *Depositions by Commission* (*Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer*).—In the Fifteenth Report (I. § 6.) it was stated that a collation of the old Index Books with the Depositions was in progress, a printed Form being attached to each set of proceedings, on which the clerk entered the subject matter of the Documents, which were then placed in order in portfolios, and the work had then been continued up to the 39th Elizabeth. Early in the last year, the said reign was completed, when Mr. Roberts, after much consideration, considered it expedient to make a fresh Calendar on a better plan than that adopted in the old Office Calendars. The old system, therefore, has not been continued, and Mr. Bond, an Officer of the Third Class, has commenced a new Calendar of these Records, which, it is expected, will be found as complete and useful as need be. This has been completed from the 1st to 26th Elizabeth, and the reign will probably be finished during the now current year; Mr. Roberts hopes also during this year to have a similar Calendar made to the Barons' Depositions for the reign of Elizabeth; and as opportunity occurs he purposes having the Calendar continued for both classes of Depositions, during the succeeding reigns.

8. *Particulars for Grants* (*Exchequer*).—The Indices Nominum and Locorum to the Inventory of these Records for the reign of Edward VI. which (Fifteenth Report, II. § 7) were completed to the middle of Letter H, have been continued to the end of the reign. These slips have now to be arranged in alphabetical order and fair copied.

The Indices Nominum and Locorum to the Inventory for the reign of Philip and Mary, have been arranged alphabetically, and fair copied.

The slips for the Inventory for the reign of Elizabeth, which at the time of my last Report (II. § 7) had been made to the middle of Letter K, have been continued to the end of Z. They are now in progress of arrangement, and the Indexes will be speedily completed and fair copied. The Indexes of "Miscellaneous" Documents of this Class (which bear neither name of grantee nor date), are in progress and will speedily be arranged and copied.

9. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls* (*Henry VIII.*), (*Chancery*).—The Draft of this Calendar (Second Report, II. § 7, App. II. No. 7; Eighth Report, II. § 90; Ninth Report, II. §§ 6, 24, App. II. Nos. 1 and 8; Tenth Report, II. §§ 9, 14; Eleventh Report, II. §§ 8, 12; Twelfth Report, II. §§ 16, 37; Thirteenth Report, II. § 19; Fourteenth Report, II. § 14; Fifteenth Report, II. § 8;) has been continued through the 30th year, and to Part V. of the 31st year, of the reign—13 Rolls. It has been necessary to occupy a considerable portion of the time of Mr. Gairdner (the gentleman occupied upon this Calendar), in making copies, and upon business in the Stone Tower, by which the Calendar is delayed.

Repairs, Arrangements, &c.

Queen's Bench.

10. *Doggett Rolls.*—The remainder of these Rolls (Fourteenth Report, II. § 3; Fifteenth Report, II. § 9;) have been flattened and repaired, and the series is finished.

Common Pleas.

11. *Early Feet of Fines.* (In Counties.)—The operations before reported on these Documents (Ninth Report, II. § 43; Tenth Report, II. § 31; Eleventh Report, II. § 22; Twelfth Report, II. § 23; Thirteenth Report, II. § 4; Fourteenth Report, II. § 5; Fifteenth Report, II. § 10;) have been continued. Those for London and Middlesex have been finished; and for the counties of Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, and Oxford, 8,188 have

been mended and guarded. For Norfolk, 2,529 have been examined by Mr. Bond and arranged in years and terms.

12. *Modern Feet of Fines.* (In Terms.)—These Records have been proceeded with (Fourteenth Report, II. § 6; Fifteenth Report, II. § 11;) and 146,585 (168 Terms) previously stamped, have been placed in portfolios or canvass packages; also 107,701 have been flattened, and, where requisite, repaired, and 103,135 of them stamped.

13. *Concords of Fines.*—Operations upon these Documents for the reign of George III. have been proceeded with (Fourteenth Report, II. § 7; Fifteenth Report, II. § 12;) the reigns of George IV. and William IV. having been done before, and 180,244 Documents (forming with the preceding, a total of 376,163 Documents of this class operated upon) have been cleaned, stamped, and mended when necessary; they have been arranged and connected in 42,733 suits, and packed in parcels between millboards.

14. *Recovery Rolls.*—This series extends from 25 Eliz. 1583, to 10 George IV. 1829. The importance of these Rolls was stated in the Deputy Keeper's last Report (II. § 13) and those from 13 George I. to 10 George IV. were then nearly completed. 35 Rolls have now been added to this portion, and the whole of it is finished and placed in vellum cases. Of the portion previous to 13 George I. there have been 224 Rolls (of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.) cleaned, repaired, re-tied, and placed in cases. This work, as well as some others, has not progressed so fast as Mr. Roberts had hoped, owing to the many interruptions the workmen have received.

Exchequer: Queen's Remembrancer.

15. *Bills and Answers.*—The arrangement of Miscellaneous Bills and Answers (Tenth Report, II. § 34; Eleventh Report, II. § 27; Twelfth Report, II. § 26; Thirteenth Report, II. § 7; Fourteenth Report, II. § 8; Fifteenth Report, II. § 14;) has been continued. 194 documents have been identified with the entries in the Bill Books, and 142 found not entered therein.

16. *Decrees and Orders, (Miscellaneous).*—Of these documents 2,305 have been mended and added to the Supplementary Series (Fourteenth Report, II. § 11; Fifteenth Report, II. § 17).

17. *Depositions and Commissions.*—About 271 miscellaneous Documents have been added to the series, (Fifteenth Report, II. § 15), and lists describing property, &c. made of them.

By an alphabetical arrangement the various detached documents and fragments will be brought together and placed with the suits to which they belong, and be included in the Calendar of the Depositions now in progress, before described (II. § 7), and thus eventually the whole of the miscellaneous class will be absorbed.

18. *Miscellaneous Books, Augmentation Office.*— The descriptive titles of these books made some years ago have been arranged in order, and pasted down, and bound in one large volume, which is found very useful.

19. *Pipe Rolls.*—Of this fine series of Records, 25 more Rolls (Fifteenth Report, II. § 18) have been thoroughly repaired, viz., 15 of Henry II., 4 of Richard I., 1 of John, 4 of Henry III. and 1 of Edward I. The work is in progress. These Rolls are exceedingly valuable and much consulted, and it is very important to bring them into order.

The large series of Chancellor's Rolls has been also arranged chronologically and a list of them made, and they have been repacked in 49 large packages in canvass and boards. The membranes of these Rolls are not sewn together, but only tied up in flat parcels. The first available opportunity should be taken to have the membranes carefully arranged, stitched together at the head, and placed in covers like the Pipe Rolls, when they would be more convenient for public consultation, and might frequently save the wear of the Pipe Rolls; and would also be very useful in many cases where the Pipe Rolls are illegible or defective.

These Rolls were fortunately not transferred to the British Museum when the early portion of the series was transmitted there by the late Record Commissioners in 1833 and 1834. They were called "Duplicates" of the Pipe Rolls, which in many instances they are not. The transaction was equally injudicious and unwarranted by law.

20. *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Memoranda Roll, 8 Hen. VI.*—This valuable Roll, containing 249 membranes in a bad state, has been completely repaired.

21. *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's and Pipe Offices (Miscellaneous).*—The arrangement by classes described in the Deputy Keeper's last Report (II. § 19) has been continued to a small extent, and a class comprising "Public Works, Buildings, Palaces, Parks, &c.," collected together, but the classification of these Records has not been proceeded with since June.

22. *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Offices—Original Repertories.*—These have been flattened and placed in vellum cases, and lists are made thereof. They are a valuable series of nearly 200 Rolls, and are much used.

23. *Binding, &c.*—Upwards of 100 volumes (many of them very large) have been repaired and rebound. Additional assistance in this branch of work is much needed at present. A great variety of minor operations has been performed in sorting, cleaning, flattening, repairing, and arranging, and in correcting lists, &c., but the operations are too minute to admit of enumeration. They have been stated in the Monthly Returns of work.

24. *Tabular Summaries of Records.*—The Conspectus, or Tabular Summary of Records of the Augmentation Office, which was last year reported to be in progress, has been finished, and a similar one for the Records of the Palace and Marshalsea Courts has been made. These lists are very serviceable, and Mr. Roberts and his clerks have attended to them with great diligence. (Thirteenth Report, II. § 20; Fourteenth Report, II. § 15; Fifteenth Report, II. § 21.)

25. *New Record Repository; Welsh Records.*—In addition to his employment at the Carlton Ride, Mr. Roberts has given very frequent attendance in the New Record Repository. From the end of April to the middle of July 1854, a considerable part of his time was occupied on the plans for the Fittings of the New Repository, and for the arrangement of the Records therein. From 6th September to 6th December he was chiefly engaged in packing and bringing up to London the Records of the abolished Welsh Judicature, and placing them in the New Record Repository (I. § 3); and during his absence Mr. Nelson performed the superintending duties of the office.

Chapter House.

Common Law, Exchequer, and Miscellaneous Records.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Devon and Mr. Burtt).

26. *Business of the Division; Proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Court of Requests, Miscellanea, &c.*—The following is the detail of business in this Division:—

65 Searches.
127 Inspections.
49 Copies.
23 Authentications.
2 Attendances.

Mr. Devon has continued the Index to the Proceedings of the Court of Requests during the reign of Elizabeth, as stated in the Deputy Keeper's last Report (II. § 43), giving the names of the parties, object of the suit, and nature of document, to 1,066 more suits, which, added to the 1,390 done before, makes a total of 2,456 suits already completed, which averages at least three documents to each suit, thus making a total of 7,368 documents. A manuscript bound volume of part of this index has been transmitted to the Deputy Keeper, accompanied by two other volumes of index (not made this year) to 2,300 more documents, found amongst these proceedings (but not belonging thereto), making a total of 9,668 documents indexed, and thereby for the first time made searchable and accessible to the public.

Mr. Burtt has continued the very useful work of sorting and indexing the decayed and other miscellanea about the office, and has discovered many im-

portant Records which have been placed in their several localities, and the whole will much facilitate the removal into the New Repository. Much of his time has also been occupied with searches amongst the Treasury Solicitor's Papers, which were deposited in the Chapter House in 1853, (Fifteenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 45), but are now removed from this department to the Rolls House (II. § 42), the indexes transmitted therewith being very imperfect, and giving much trouble. He has also, besides official searches and copies, been considerably employed in attending upon literary inquirers; the return on that head does not show the time taken up in explaining the documents they consult, and answering the inquiries they make. Some of Mr. Burtt's time has also been occupied with the Census Papers of 1851, brought into this Repository (Fifteenth Report, I. § 7, II. § 46).

27. *Notes of Fines.*—The numbering, examining, and stamping of the Notes of Fines (Second Report, II. § 26, App. I. No. 22 *b*; Third Report, II. § 17; Fourth Report, II. § 28; Fifth Report, II. § 42; Sixth Report, II. § 65, App. I. Nos. 10 *b* and *c*; Seventh Report, II. § 16; Fifteenth Report, II. § 44;) has been continued; above 89,000 of the reign of Geo. III. have been so treated. In the course of this process, it has been ascertained that very many were defective when transmitted into this office, 37 not indexed, and 207 lost.

Tower of London.

Records of the Chancery, Admiralty, &c.—(Assistant Keeper, Mr. Hardy.)

28. *Business of the Division.*—The business of this Division, for which fees have been paid, has been as follows:—

——	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.
1854.					
January - -	5	35	3	—	—
February - -	2	9	11	2	—
March - -	4	27	42	25	—
April - - -	2	8	13	8	2
May - - -	1	5	10	6	—
June - - -	1	55	15	14	1
July - - -	5	17	- -	- -	2
August - -	1	3	4	2	—
September - -	- -	2	11	—	—
October - -	2	10	7	—	—
November - -	2	10	5	1	—
December - -	1	10	19	3	—
Total - -	26	191	140	61	5

The progress made in calendaring and arranging the Records in the office has not been so great during the above-mentioned period as in former periods. The causes are various; the reduction of the establishment (one of Mr. Hardy's assistants having been temporarily removed to Carlton Ride), and the illness of another gentleman; but principally from Mr. Hardy's absence whilst employed upon the surveys of the Durham and Peveril Records, as noticed in previous sections (I. §§ 4, 5), and the preparation of his laborious Reports thereon. Nevertheless, 2,331 miscellaneous Records, most of them ancient Parliamentary documents, have been numbered and calendared, as well as checked with the printed Petitions, corresponding references having been made to a great portion of them, a work of much labour, but absolutely necessary, as unless this labour be performed, it is not possible to find any of the printed Petitions. Mr. Hardy has also been much employed in the arrangements for the New Repository.

29. *Parliamentary Writs and Returns.*—The Parliamentary Writs and Returns (Fourteenth Report, II. § 25; Fifteenth Report, II. § 24), from the reign of Edward I., to that of Edward IV., amounting to 6,563 instruments, have all been re-sorted and arranged between boards chronologically, according to Parliaments, and also entitled.

30. *Proceedings on the Common Law Side of the Court of Chancery.*—Of the documents which have been noticed and described in preceding Reports

(Seventh Report, II. § 11, App. II. No. 8; Eighth Report, II. § 103; Ninth Report, II. § 19;) commonly known as the County Placita, but more properly called Proceedings on the Common Law Side of the Court of Chancery, 5,789 have been prepared for the workmen to mend, and lists of them made. These Inventories will be very useful hereafter.

31. *Literary Inquirers, Repairs, &c.*—The searches of literary applicants have been very numerous this year, and occupied a great deal of time, but the importance of the results has more than repaid the trouble bestowed upon these gentlemen. Mr. Hardy specially reports the services of Mr. Sanders, an officer of the third class, to whom he entrusted the management of the office during his absence in the North, and states that he conducted the business of the office in every way satisfactorily.

During the above-mentioned period, the workmen have repaired generally 5,940 documents, have sewed 14,687 instruments in boards, having first stitched 11,541 pieces in parcels of ten. They have also cleaned and partially repaired 3,910 of the County Placita before referred to, as well as carefully mended several membranes of the Chancery Enrolments. They have also been employed 297 hours on Admiralty Searches.

Rolls Chapel Office.

Records of the Chancery, Privy Signet, &c.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Holden and Mr. Sharpe.)

32. *Business of the Division.*—Mr. Holden, in addition to his usual duties in relation to the general management and superintendence of the business of this Branch Office, also acts as Clerk of the Chapel, under the old constitution, to attend his Honour the Master of the Rolls in his judicial capacity, when entries of recognizances, &c., require to be vacated. He has, by the direction of the Master of the Rolls, received the key of the New Repository, which is placed under his charge, as Care-taker. In this capacity he has to regulate and superintend the attendance given by the police, as after mentioned (III. § 2), as well as the conduct of the workmen employed by the Board of Works or the contractors. He receives into his charge such articles of furniture as are furnished for the apartments, and is responsible for the care and security of the same. These duties consume much of his time; and he also attends to searches in the Chester and Welsh Records, brought into the New Repository as above mentioned (I. § 3), and acts with Mr. Roberts in the care and custody of the said Records, and has received and accounted for the fees.

In performing the above duties, Mr. Holden's time has been fully occupied more than six hours per day on the average, and it will be obvious, on reference to the amount of work done by the Commissioners of Patents, that their proceedings have added considerably to the labours and care of the Assistant Keepers in this Division.

The following Table shows the Office Business transacted in the course of the year, for which Fees were paid:—

——	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies and Quantity.	Authentications and Quantity.	Attendances.	Fees.
1854.			folios.	folios.		£ s. d.
January - -	68	100	21= 543	8= 251	- -	26 10 0
February - -	56	146	22= 527	7= 147	2	24 18 0
March - - -	72	119	38= 959	27= 458	- -	42 0 6
April - - -	56	123	27= 652	11= 262	4	32 14 6
May - - -	49	91	20= 765	8= 310	1	32 7 6
June - - -	73	173	25= 711	25= 500	1	37 19 6
July - - -	69	197	15= 673	11= 279	3	34 18 0
August - -	33	134	7= 187	7= 224	1	15 12 6
September - -	27	155	7= 170	2= 80	- -	10 9 0
October - -	33	32	4= 76	2= 10	- -	4 18 0
November - -	63	150	38=1,175	7= 181	2	39 18 0
December - -	38	75	25= 915	9= 138	1	31 8 6
Total - -	637	1,495	249=7,353	124=2,840	15	333 14 0

Business has also been done in relation to copies, &c., for which no fees have been received.

Much time also has been employed in attending on Mr. Woodcroft, on behalf of the Commissioners of Patents of Inventions, in conjunction with Your Majesty's Printers, his clerks, writing stationers, draftsmen, lithographic printers, readers, and examiners. 404 applications, by 1,209* applicants, who, exclusively of searching the Indexes, inspected 2,267 Documents, copied in ink (by the especial permission of the Master of the Rolls) upwards of 15,000 folios of Specifications, and 400 sheets of drawings, and likewise examined the same. The time of workmen occupied in reference to this service was 1,133 hours.

In cases of Foreclosure, there have been 73 attendances to receive money in compliance with Orders of Court; each attendance is limited to one hour, and sometimes two hours. The attendances are entered by the parties in the Office Day Book, and, if the day appointed should fall on a holiday, an Assistant Keeper attends to open the office.

33. *Transmissions of Records.* — According to the ancient course of the Court of Chancery, the following Records have been brought into this office during the year, viz.:—

From the Enrolment Office:—

The Close Rolls of 1839, consisting of 215 parts.
The Recognizance Rolls of 1839, consisting of 2 parts.
12 monthly bundles of Memorials of Grants of Life Annuities of 1839.

From the Petty Bag Office:—

The Patent Rolls of 6 Will. IV. consisting of 25 parts.
The Privy Seal and Signed Bill Warrants of 6 Will. IV., consisting of 25 bundles.

From the House of Lords:—

The Parliament Rolls of 16 & 17 Vict., consisting of 50 parts, together with a printed Table of their contents.
The Parliament Rolls of 17 & 18 Vict., consisting of 52 parts, together with a printed Table of their contents.

From the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs:—

The Enrolments of 71 Decrees in Chancery, together with the Dockets. The Enrolments have been sewed together, and form four Rolls or Parts; the Dockets have been tied up in bundles to correspond.

All the above Records have been arranged and placed in their proper order of succession.

34. *Arrangements, Repairs, Indexes, &c.*—Mr. Holden has employed the intervals of time not occupied in the current business, in making an Office Index to the Memorials of Grants of Life Annuities of the year 1838, consisting of 854 Memorials; in looking through the contents of 199 Close Rolls of 1838, and selecting therefrom the titles and dates of 187 Specifications, and entering them in the Specification Index; in continuing the Office Index to the Close Rolls of 1834; in indexing 71 Decrees brought in during the year, and adding the marginal notes and numbers to the Enrolments, and occasionally making office copies.

Mr. Sharpe has assisted to attend on applicants on public business, on literary inquirers, on the Agents of the Commissioners of Patents, and of Your Majesty's Printers. He has finished copying and comparing the Alphabetical Index to the Patent Rolls, Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, and assisted to examine the Index to Memorials of 1838, and occasionally to make and examine office and other copies. He has attended at the Bar of the House of Lords to produce Records, and at the Tower to authenticate copies in the absence of Mr. Hardy,

* That is to say, the same parties repeating their visits daily.

The works performed in relation to Indexes and Repairs has been as follows:—

Indexes to Close Rolls, 1826, 1828, fair copy in progress.
„ 1827, fair copy completed.
„ 1834, in progress in official form.
„ 1835, done in draft.
„ 1838, an alphabetical list of names made.

Memorials of Annuity Deeds, 1838, office index done.

Transcripts of the original Indexes of Names to the Patent Rolls of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, and from 1 to 5 James I., have been continued and completed.

All Decrees brought in during the year have been indexed.

The Specification Index has been entered up, with the titles and dates of all Specifications enrolled upon the Close Rolls of 1838.

The binding and repairing of Indexes reported last year (Fifteenth Report, II. § 28) to be in progress, have been completed; and 85 volumes of Indexes, ancient and modern, have been bound up, and 5,382 leaves repaired.

158 membranes of various Rolls have been repaired, 81 membranes damped, and 787 sewed.

Rolls House.

Pell Records, and other Records of the Receipt of the Exchequer, late in the Custody of the Comptroller-General, &c.; Treasury Records; War Office Records; Slave Registration and Slave Compensation Records; Welsh Records; &c.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Holden and Mr. Sharpe.)

35. *Business of the Division.*—The business of this Division, arrangement of the Records, and attendance upon Searchers, &c., continue to be conducted by Mr. Lascelles and Mr. Knight, who receive instructions from Mr. Holden, the Assistant Keeper in charge. An additional clerk has been introduced into the office as after mentioned (II. § 42). The amount of business for which fees have been paid will appear from the Tabular Summary (App. No. 5), and from the following table:—

Period.	Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Fees.
						£ s. d.
1854	10	124	62	14	2	24 18 6

But this return by no means yields a full insight into the actual amount of trouble incurred; the Literary Searchers occupy much time and attention. In addition to the above, many searches for the Government have been required, and many Documents have been inspected for the Public Service, of which no account appears in the above table. Mr. Lascelles, on behalf of Mr. Holden, has attended principally to the business and Literary Searchers, making of copies, and also to the general and particular arrangements after mentioned (II. §§ 36, 37, 38, 40, 44).

On the termination of the Commissariat Service in Ireland, 31st May 1852, the Papers were removed into this office by virtue of a Warrant dated 28th June 1852 (Fourteenth Report, I. § 8; II. §§ 29, 34). On the 8th of April 1854, Mr. Carpenter, Assistant Commissary General, attended here from the Treasury, and made a selection of some of the most recent Documents of the defunct branch of the Commissariat and late Famine Relief Service in Ireland for transmission thither; and on the 10th of April following, by authority of a letter from the Treasury, a great number of Commissariat Documents, 1845–1852, were packed up and transmitted to Deputy Commissary General Watt, Commissariat Office, Dublin.

In consequence of the advanced state of the New Record Repository, as after mentioned (III. § 1), the whole of the Records transmitted from time to time during the last fifteen years from various Government Departments, and deposited in the Rolls House, have been removed into the same. This removal commenced on Tuesday the 15th of August 1854. Six labourers were sent by the Board of Works to assist, and the floors of the attic story of the Rolls House

were equally and gradually lightened, the enormous weights of books and documents which had been piled upon racks in the centres of the different rooms were first removed; the racks upon which they stood in the Rolls House have been transferred into the new building for temporary use; the Records again placed in order there upon them, and by the 25th of September following, the removal may be regarded as having been virtually completed, such things only having been kept back as were under process of arrangement.

36. *Arrangement of Treasury Documents.*—The various operations commenced last year (Fifteenth Report, II. § 32) have been continued, and many thousand Documents have been opened, flattened, and arranged. Notwithstanding the lamentable condition in which so many of them have been found, greater numbers have been restored to such a state as to be fit for use by the care of the workmen than might have been anticipated; many entire sets, agglutinated by wet and unwholesome deposits, required to be separated leaf by leaf with a knife, and the obnoxious deposit wiped off; but notwithstanding their extreme filth and rottenness, the operations have been singularly successful.

Accounts and Vouchers of the Groom of the Stole.—The arrangement of the Accounts, &c., of the Earl of Winchelsea, Groom of the Stole to George III., has been completed (Fifteenth Report, II. § 32), they relate to what was called the Windsor Establishment, and include the period of the unhappy malady of that Sovereign. They form, as it were, a continuation of those interesting series of Records called Royal Household Books and Wardrobe Books, &c., existing from the reign of Edward I., in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, though the details contained in them are of course not so varied and curious as in ancient times. They extend from the quarter ending 5th April 1812, to that ending 5th April 1820. After the Queen's death (17th November 1818), the Duke of York was appointed guardian of the King's person, by the Act 59 Geo. 3. c. 1., so that there are many of the Duke's autographs in the years 1819 and 1820. The whole of these papers and books have been made up into forty-two bundles.

The Accounts and Vouchers for the Establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex relate to the establishment of Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, son of George III., while resident at Berlin in 1799–1800. They are in German, and curious, and contain many of his autographs. They have been arranged and made up into one bundle.

Military Canal Accounts are accounts of disbursements, &c. during the construction of the Royal Military or Shorncliffe and Rye Cut or Canal, which passes by Hythe. It is now used for traffic, though originally intended merely as a protection and impediment in case of foreign invasion. There are three bundles of these Accounts extending from the year 1811 to 1819; all have been opened, flattened, and arranged chronologically.

Accounts and Vouchers for the Establishment of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—There are nine bundles of these Accounts, which end July 5, 1814; they have been opened, flattened, and tied up in parcels, but are only partially arranged.

Mr. Alcock's Vouchers and the American Awards.—These arose out of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Britain and the United States of America, signed at London, 19th November 1794. They have been all opened and flattened, but their arrangement is not yet complete.

St. Croix Loans are papers relating to the Danish and Dutch Loans in the Danish West India Islands of St. Croix, or St. Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, which existed prior to the capture of those islands by the British. These documents have been cleaned and flattened, and made up into bundles, which commence in 1808 and end in 1815, but are as yet only partly arranged. They have suffered less from the effects of the sewage than most of the others with which they were found placed.

North and South Carolina Accounts occupy six bundles, and contain Accounts of the pay of the loyalist militia, and of the relief to the loyalist refugees from North and South Carolina in America, disbursed at Charlestown in 1780-82. They have been cleaned and arranged.

American Loyalist Claims. — The remainder of these papers (Fifteenth Report, II. § 32) has been dealt with by the workmen. Operations upon the most damaged portion had been deferred to the last; they also were agglutinated in masses, and required to be separated one by one by means of a paper-knife. Their final arrangement is not yet completed.

The whole of the documents already enumerated formed a portion of the contents of the loft over the engine-house in the Rolls Yard, the lamentable condition of which, and the loss of the right eye sustained by Mr. Lascelles, in consequence of the illness contracted whilst working upon them, have been noticed in the Fifteenth Report (II. § 32). Their arrangement, as far as it has gone, has been carried on solely by Mr. Lascelles, with the assistance of workmen. Of course many of the documents have perished irretrievably, but no series, perhaps, has suffered more than the American Claims.

East Florida Claims.—These, having been opened and left exposed to the air for a long period to purify, have been tied up in parcels, but are not yet arranged (Fifteenth Report, II. § 32).

Cape Coast Castle Accounts, &c.—These Accounts, books, and papers, which were contained in a set of small wooden boxes in a very unsound condition, have been opened, flattened, and tied up chronologically in parcels; they have all more or less suffered from the effects of the sewer water, which in 1846 inundated the cellar at the Treasury where they had been stored.

37. *Miscellaneous Treasury Books.*—This title is applied to a considerable bulk of books, of all sizes, which from time to time came into this Branch Office during the various removals from the Treasury. Being very varied and multifarious in their contents, very often, too, destitute also of title or heading, they presented obstacles to a hasty or inconsiderate arrangement, and were in consequence left to be dealt with at some future time. Thus had they by degrees accumulated until their bulk and thorough commixture rendered the task of reducing them to system difficult and wearisome. There existed no notes to give a clue to their contents, or afford a guide as to their classification; and this very circumstance rendered it the more necessary to reduce them into order. Much of Mr. Lascelles' time has been thus engrossed, and great progress has been made towards their orderly restoration. As might have been expected, many helped to fill up gaps in serial classes already in existence here, while it was necessary to classify others under some general heading, as "Army," "Navy," "Excise," "Customs," &c. Such as had titles will be found noticed specifically in the lists which have been from time to time furnished of the various removals from the Treasury Chambers; and such as had no titles were brought into this Repository under the wide denomination of "Miscellaneous." If required by a searcher in the printed lists, great difficulties presented themselves in the way of finding them, for they had neither been ticketed nor numbered. These volumes are principally in the form of thin pass-books, varying from about 50 to 100 leaves each, generally of the size of royal or imperial folio, and in thick paper covers. Many being in duplicate, triplicate, and occasionally even quadruplicate, had to be compared leaf by leaf, and entry by entry, before they could be finally disposed of. Such as have been dealt with have been grouped into small parcels of six or eight, tied round with string, labelled, and numbered. Thus they are not liable to be again thrown into confusion. Many, as before stated, have been grafted into series existing in this Branch, and many more in all likelihood belong to classes already in existence elsewhere, but not yet removed to this Office. Whether, however, the latter be the case or not, much progress has been made in securing them from further disorganization.

38. *Rentals, &c. of Forfeited Estates in Scotland.*—These consist, in the first place, of the Report (dated 12th November 1756) of the Commissioners and Trustees for managing the forfeited annexed estates in Scotland, appointed by Royal Commission dated 20th March 1755, and pursuant to the Act 25 Geo. II. "for annexing certain Forfeited Estates in Scotland to the Crown, inalienably, &c." These papers were found by Mr. Lascelles mixed together without order: they are now arranged in conformity with the list* which accompanied the said Report of 1756, and yield the following result:—

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* By this list it appears that three surveys are missing; viz., those relating to the estates of Daniel Wemys Lord Elcho, Lord Lewis Gordon, and David Rowe.

60 Rentals, Surveys, and Inventories of Forfeited Estates, real and personal, 46 whereof are in duplicate, making together	106
The said Report, list, and seven other miscellaneous papers	9
Total	115

To them has been added a thin volume found among the miscellaneous Treasury Books, entitled "Abstract Rentals of annexed Estates taken in the "year 1755."

39. *Registered Treasury Papers.*—The time disposable for the arrangement of the Treasury Papers during the past year has been considerably curtailed by the need of attending to the Exchequer Records (say two months), and by a nearly equal period at different times, when Mr. Knight was occupied upon office copies and other current business, both in the Rolls House and in the Rolls Chapel. The greater portion of the time devoted to them has been employed in flattening, revising, making up in bundles, and indorsing the 23,000 documents described as arranged in the Fifteenth Report (II. § 37). 2,631 documents of like nature with the foregoing have, during the past year, been arranged and incorporated with them; and 1,330, obtained since the others were flattened, have been arranged, but are not yet flattened and incorporated. All those mentioned in the Fifteenth Report (II. § 37), have been flattened by the workmen, and most of them are made up finally in 132 bundles, but from the pressure of other duties they have not been completely arranged. The operation of revision is one which needs time and care; and altogether, from the number of inclosures (not reckoned in the foregoing numbers) contained by some of these documents, this operation is in some cases little less laborious than that of the first arrangement.

The Papers reported on last year (Fifteenth Report, II. § 37), as being in progress, but not arranged chronologically, constitute the larger portion of these Papers not finally arranged. Additions have been made to them, their classification and subdivision amended, and in most cases completed; and they now for the most part only await the chronological arrangement to make them easily consultable. Six months exclusively devoted to them will, it is hoped, complete their arrangement; but a longer period must elapse before they can be flattened out, cleaned, revised, and made up in bundles.

Some additions have been made to the foregoing classes which were found among the "Periodical Papers" (Thirteenth Report, II. § 39), when many of these bulky classes were last year sorted by Mr. Knight, on their removal into the New Repository.

The arrangement of these Treasury Papers, from the very confused state in which they were sent to the Public Record Office, and the absence (except in some of the older classes) of anything approaching to classification or order (which rendered an intimate acquaintance with the whole mass necessary before arrangement could be begun), has from these causes been necessarily retarded. When, however, the numbers of documents and inclosures actually arranged, and the time occupied therein, are considered, together with the numerous necessary and long interruptions that have intervened, it will readily be perceived that considerable progress has been made. Little doubt is entertained but that, if no unforeseen interruptions of long duration occur during the present year, the operations on these papers will next year be finally completed. In the account given last year it was stated that each paper had to be put through four or five manipulations, that is, it had to be passed through four or five several processes before it arrived at the state of perfect arrangement. In consequence of this, the totals have been withheld until the completion of the work, because were they to be given at every stage, ultimately a very erroneous estimate might be formed of the total bulk of these documents. The following is a list of the various classes operated upon:—

War, Colonial, and Home Secretaries' Papers, 1696–1831.
Memorials of Paymaster-General (stamped, arranged, and incorporated with others previously arranged), 1779, 1802, 1814, 1815, 1818 to 1834.

Paymaster-General's Letters.

Foreign Office Letters, or Letters of Foreign Secretaries.

Letters of Commissioners of Navy (arranged and incorporated), 1749, 1771, 1784, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1802, 1807, 1809, 1820, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1832.

Memorials of the Treasurer of the Navy in nature of applications for the issues of money (arranged and incorporated), 1820, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1834.

Letters, Reports, &c., of Comptrollers of Army Accounts, 1791, 1794, 1798, 1801, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1817, 1819, 1825, 1827 to 1834.

Home Secretaries' Letters.

Letters of Commissioners for building new Churches.

Letters, &c. of Ordnance Office (chiefly applications for issues of money), 1692, 1697, 1701 to 1721, 1741, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1758, 1760, 1761, 1763, 1768, 1776, 1780, 1782, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1795 to 1799, 1802 to 1804, 1807 to 1809, 1814, 1823, 1825 to 1836.

Secretaries of State Papers, prior to 1782.

Secretary-at-War, Letters, Reports, and Memorials.

Admiralty Office Letters, 1705, 1711 to 1715, 1727, 1741, 1745, 1746, 1775, 1776, 1785, 1789, 1794 to 1803, 1805 to 1809, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829 to 1833.

Admiralty Office (Victualling and Transport Department), 1832 to 1836, 1838.

Council Office Letters, 1730, 1781, 1798, 1801, 1802, 1807, 1808.

Navy Office Reports, Memorials, &c., 1686, 1704, 1707, 1711, 1713 to 1715, 1742, 1746 to 1749, 1758, 1797, 1823, 1829.

Victualling Office Reports and Memorials, 1712, 1744, 1746 to 1749, 1796, 1797, 1802, 1807 to 1809, 1814 to 1817, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825 to 1832.

Transport Office Reports, Letters, &c., 1800, 1802, 1803, 1808, 1809.

Board of Green Cloth, 1805, 1807, 1815, 1819 to 1834.

Lord Chamberlains' Applications for Issues, 1776, 1785, 1787, 1797, 1798, 1801, 1803 to 1805, 1809, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1830.

Treasury Papers relating to Scotland, sorted into Customs, Excise, Forfeited Estates, Highland Roads and Bridges, &c., Lord Advocates' Applications for Money, Crown Rents, Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, Commissioners for Fisheries and Manufactures, Miscellaneous Admiralty Office Papers.

Irish Papers, sorted into Forfeited Estates, Crown Lands, Dublin City, Castle, and Port, Military Affairs from 1688, Commissioners of Revenue, Lord Lieutenants' Letters not relating to any of the foregoing subjects, Customs, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, Miscellaneous, &c.

Parliamentary Estimates and Accounts.

Cofferer of the Royal Household.

Surveyor-General of Land Revenues.

Post Office, Stamp Office } Certificates, and Incidents and Salary Bills.

Abstracts of Accounts.

States of Accounts.

Navy Commissioners' Reports and Letters.

Victualling Commissioners' Letters.

Ordnance Estimates.

Cash Papers.

Military Estimates.

Abstracts of Produce of Revenue in Ireland.

Excise Papers.—About 400 of these papers found dispersed, and which have turned up during the sortation of other Treasury Papers, have been inserted into their proper classes. These classes consist of Rests, Receipts, and Payments, Distribution of Cash, Excise Salary, and Excise Incident Bills, Hides and Salary, and Hides and Incident Bills, making in all eight distinct series, as sets of each of the above exist both for England and Scotland.

40. *Irish Commissariat Papers.*—When, as before mentioned (II. § 35), arrangements were made for the purpose of transmitting a portion of these papers to Ireland, attention was drawn to their condition. After careful examination they were reduced into classes and chronological order, and labelled and tied up in convenient parcels in brown paper.

41. *Exchequer Records.*—These have been principally attended to by Mr. Knight, who worked much upon them in Mr. Black's time. The removal of the Records from the Rolls House into the New Repository has rendered necessary the arrangement of various classes of Books and Papers of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, which had either, as in the case of the *Books*, been arranged before by Mr. Black, and had afterwards been disturbed, or, as in the case of the *Papers*, which had previously been less perfectly arranged. The following are the classes of Books and Papers so treated:—

Books of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer.—The classes numbered by Mr. Black "V." to "XII.," amounting altogether to 319 Books have been identified with and arranged as described in the Inventories contained in Appendix II. of the Deputy Keeper's Second and Fifth Reports.

Papers of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer.—Original Treasury Orders and Receipts (part of the *Tellers' Vouchers*,) some thousands in number, have been arranged and incorporated with those formerly arranged. The more ancient of these documents were frequently nearly illegible from decay, and they all required at least four distinct manipulations before they could be finally arranged.

The whole series of these Orders and Receipts (many thousands in number) has been revised, and the series of "Great Orders" for the Bank of England, Army, Navy, Ordnance, Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and South Sea Company, formerly arranged as a separate series (Eighth Report, App. I. No. 18), has been incorporated with them. They have also been dusted, made up in brown paper between millboards, labelled, and are now arranged in one chronological series of 81 bundles, beginning with a few in the sixteenth century and extending to 1834.

Receipts for Pensions, (also part of the *Tellers' Vouchers*,) some hundreds in number, found with the foregoing, arranged and partly incorporated with those formerly arranged. Many that had been torn in two pieces have had the halves identified, stamped, and pasted together. Some of these Receipts remain to be incorporated with those described in the Deputy Keeper's Fifteenth Report (II. § 38.)

Original Royal and Treasury Warrants (Eighth Report, App. II. No. 10, I. ii.).—Partly arranged and made up in three supplemental bundles, numbered in continuation of the rest, 89, 90, and 91, and containing respectively Royal Warrants, 1794 to 1834; Treasury Warrants (Dormant, Civil List, and others), 1805 to 1834; and Consolidated Fund Warrants, 1797, 1817 to 1834.

By these operations and others performed on the Exchequer Records, it is satisfactory that so important a class of Documents should have been made easily accessible, and secured against further loss or decay; and although the time devoted to them (more than two months) might have been usefully employed in the arrangement of the Treasury Records, yet, as the former could not, without danger of being more confused, have been removed from the shelves on which they were loosely laid, it seemed best to finish the arrangement thereof, and intermit that of the Treasury Papers.

42. *Papers of the Solicitor to the Treasury.*—These Documents have been described in previous Reports (Fourteenth Report, I. § 5; Fifteenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 45). Some notices of their nature will appear therein as well as the fact of their removal into the Chapter House. It being impracticable in the present state of business in that Branch Repository that the Officers there stationed should deal with them, they have been transferred into the New Repository; and the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to appoint a twentieth Junior Clerk, whose place had not been supplied since the year 1851, this gentleman has been employed thereon, the boxes

being brought in for that purpose from the New Repository. The Officer works in the Rolls House, in the apartments which have been repaired as after mentioned (III. § 1); and on account of the bulk of the Documents, and the need of bringing them into order for the use of the Treasury Solicitor, who frequently requires them, it has been determined that he should, with the smallest possible interruption, be employed thereon; and the following account of his work, performed thereon since the 29th January and 28th April 1855, is very satisfactory. The task, indeed, is one requiring much legal knowledge and acquaintance with professional business, which the officer possesses, as well as attention and bodily labour. The boxes containing the papers are 230 in number, together with a canvass bag, and a bundle of maps, plans, &c.; and they are accompanied by eight volumes of Indexes, compiled at various times by the Treasury Solicitor. These Indexes, however, are confined to about 180 of the boxes only; the remaining 50 were transmitted from the Treasury Solicitor's Department, not only without Index, but without any external description or ticketing mark, so as to denote their contents, consequently in those cases when the Treasury have directed a search for any particular Documents, and they were not found specified in the Indexes, the whole of the undescribed boxes might require examination before these Documents could be met with. Not only were the contents of these boxes without description, but the Papers in many of them were in complete confusion. The primary object was to reduce the entirety of the papers into such order that any particular bundle might be accessible when necessary. The operations therefore commenced with these unsorted boxes, with the intention of leaving those which were indexed until the last. When the accuracy of these Indexes was tested, many were so unsatisfactory as to be nearly useless, and the external description on many of the boxes which are marked was found to be so inaccurate as rather to mislead than to be of assistance in searching. For all practical purposes, therefore, it will not, perhaps, be overstating the case to say that the existence of these Indexes should be ignored altogether, except with regard to a few only of the boxes.

The propriety of beginning with these unsorted boxes is already exemplified, as the officers have thereby been enabled to produce the papers in two cases of French Claims, which were required by the Treasury; others have also been asked for, but have not yet been met with. For this reason the modern papers have been taken first in order for sortation, as they are subject to be called for by the Treasury at any instant, and it is therefore highly expedient that the sortation should continue without interruption, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay which might arise in searching for documents which have as yet been neither indexed nor sorted.

As a further illustration of the confusion which reigns among those papers it may be mentioned that the individual Documents constituting many of the bundles already made up have been collected from seventeen or eighteen different boxes; and until the whole of the work is completed, it cannot with any certainty be pronounced that a bundle is perfect. The number of boxes now completed is thirty.

New Record Repository.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Holden.)

43. *Transfers, &c.*—In consequence of the deposits made in this building, as previously mentioned (I. §§ 3, 5, 12, II. §§ 25, 35), and the state and condition having advanced to the stage after mentioned (III. § 1), no time has been lost in commencing business therein; and the Welsh Records and the War Office Documents have been deposited as after mentioned (II. §§ 44, 45, III. § 1). The building is placed under the general charge of Mr. Holden, to whom the keys have been delivered, pursuant to the directions of the Master of the Rolls, for the purpose of acting as Care-taker of the premises. Mr. Roberts gives attendance as frequently as is consistent with his duties at the Carlton Ride, for the purpose of arranging and looking after the Welsh and Chester Records; and one of the clerks from the Carlton Ride, under his direction, has been located in the Repository, in order to give assistance to Mr. Holden in the searches which have begun to be made.

The foreman of the workmen employed upon binding has been stationed in a room appropriated as a workshop, and four other workmen are acting there under his inspection, according to the directions given by Mr. Roberts.

44. *War Office Papers.*—The removal of the War Office Papers has been fully stated in a previous section of this Report (I. § 12). Acting under Mr. Holden's direction, Mr. Lascelles takes charge of them, and they are under his management, subject to Mr. Holden's directions. The documents brought in consist of bound books or volumes, and of bundles, each usually containing several parcels of loose papers. The bound volumes amount to 6007.

The total number of bundles (some of very large size) is 34,097; and if this total be multiplied by 100, the result would yield a fair estimate of the aggregate number of small parcels of loose papers, each having reference to a separate case. Every one of these bundles has been carefully dusted, and about 22,000 of them have been re-tied with new string to hold the contents together, in lieu of the rotten tape which originally had been used; in many cases, too, where the wrappers, either through age or fracture, had become an insufficient protection from dust, fresh brown paper has been supplied. The quantity of brown paper required for the purpose will exceed twenty reams.

The following list will afford a detailed account of the total of each separate series, as well as the grand total of the aggregate:—

Books.	Number of Volumes.
Bound Pay Lists, from 1798	3,930
Casualty Return Books	925
Muster-Master-General's Indexes	163
Indexes, Series I.	354
Ditto Series II.	250
Ditto Series III.	12
Service Return Books	287
Registers	18
District Books	23
Diaries	14
Abstracts of Provisions	19
Effects and Credits	1
Nominal Returns	11
	6,007

Bundles.	Number of Bundles.
Regimental Accounts and Vouchers	10,478
District Pay Lists, Accounts, and Vouchers	2,027
Militia Pay Lists, Accounts, and Vouchers	5,206
Old Series of Correspondence	4,981
Effects Papers marked C.	1,320
Deserter Papers marked D.	682
Unnumbered Papers	1,484
Old District Muster Rolls	2
Discharges	355
Soldiers' Books	55
Monthly Returns (Head Quarters and District)	766
Correspondence marked A.	1,560
Miscellaneous, consisting of Army Reserves, Casualty Returns, Chatham Rolls, Correspondence marked B., Correspondence marked M., Commissariat Accounts, Foreign Unnumbered Papers, Hospital Accounts, Papers marked C., Papers marked M. and Arr., Papers marked R.B., Vouchers to Old Muster Rolls, Distributions, Miscellaneous, doubtful and waste (bundles and vols.)	5,181
Total of Bundles, &c.	34,097
Grand Total of Bound Volumes and Bundles	40,104

Mr. Lascelles has made a clever report on the subject of these papers, of which the following is the substance.—None are of ancient date: the earliest are the Muster Rolls of the Grenadier Guards, or 1st Foot Guards, which begin in October 1732; a large proportion relating to both horse and foot regiments, commence at 1759-60; but the greatest number extend from the latter end of the last century to the middle of the present.

Each integral portion of this mass is not always brought up systematically to the same even date throughout each series, but one or more of the component parts of a series will perhaps reach to a period eight or ten years later than another portion, depending on the amount of accommodation that lay within the reach of each subdivision of the War Office; each subdivision naturally wishing, for the purpose of easy and ready reference, to retain as many of its papers by it as it had deposit room to accommodate. As an example, we may take the bound Pay Lists. The Lists of some regiments extend to 1836–7, of others to 1840–1, and of others again to 1853–4* according to the particular Accountant's subdivision in which a regiment might happen to be included, and the facilities for warehouse accommodation at its disposal.

Originally, a separate Muster Roll was made out for each troop or company, but from about June 1785, the whole regiment was included in one Roll. The Muster Rolls and the bound Pay Lists† are perhaps the most important Records of the military forces of the British Empire, and ought to be perpetually preserved, but it is questionable whether the same value can be attached to that very bulky series of Documents called Accounts and Vouchers to Pay Lists. From these might be excerpted those particular sorts of papers known as "Renewed Pay Lists" and "Decisions;" but it is very questionable whether the preservation of the remainder, after the lapse of one hundred years, would be of any use or value either to the Public or the Government, and the War Office has not been in the habit of preserving them for any long period, and the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury have accordingly given directions for reducing into pulp any Documents which, after strict examination, shall not be found worthy of preservation. The Soldiers' Books form another series which rapidly increase, and they may be included in the class of which the preservation does not seem to be demanded by public utility. They contain printed instructions for guiding the soldier in the discharge of his duties, memoranda of his age, period and place of enlistment, number, nearest of kin, former services, promotions or reductions in rank, wounds, and services meriting distinction, &c., as well as the accounts of his monthly settlements of pay and clothing. Now, all the points of interest included in the above may be traced out by help of the Pay Lists; these books, moreover, are not sent to the War Office until the death of the soldier, and then only as part of his effects; on his discharge he takes his book with him as his own property.

Among the miscellaneous have been included all papers of doubtful import and value, some of these are decidedly mere waste, and others are asserted to be little better: the vouchers to the old Muster Rolls may be given as an instance of the latter kind.

The forces of the British empire may be classified as follows, and for lucid arrangement of the Documents such classification is indispensable:—

The Standing Army is divided into Guards, Cavalry and Infantry; Cavalry of the Line, including the Wagon Train and the Cavalry Staff Corps; Infantry of the Line, including the Rifle Brigade; Unnumbered Corps, including Garrison-Battalions, Veteran Battalions, and Colonial Corps and Regiments; British Volunteers, &c.; Foreign Regiments, and Regiments and Corps raised in the British Colonies and Possessions; Garrisons stationed in various parts of the kingdom; Independent Companies, Invalids, Recruiting Districts and Depôts. The remaining forces may be divided into Fencible and Provisional Cavalry; Fencible Infantry; Militia of Great Britain and Ireland (Embodied and Staff); the Lieutenancy of the various Counties of Great Britain; the Volunteers of Great Britain; the various Foreign Corps, and all such as come within the Foreign Department of the War Office.

The numbers, titles, and designations of the regiments of the Standing Army

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* For some time past, the War Office year for accounts has commenced with the 1st of April, and ended with the 31st of March.

† The Pay Lists must be regarded as a continuation of the Muster Rolls—the practice of binding the Pay Lists in volumes commenced about 1798.

were often changed, and the whole force was continually subject to augmentations and disbandings; thus in 1796, the Dragoon Regiments ranged from the 1st to the 33rd, whereof many were subsequently disbanded. The same held good with respect to the Foot Regiments which, quite at the latter end of the last century, extended from the 1st to the 135th Regiments.

Most commonly a Regiment of Foot consisted of one battalion only, and when the numerical strength was to be increased, it was usual to do so by adding to it a second, third, and even a fourth battalion, as was the case with the 1st Foot Royal Scots from 1805 to 1816, and in December 1813, the 60th Foot (the King's Royal Rifle Corps) formed an 8th battalion, which was, however, disbanded in July 1816. In cases where a Regiment was ordered on service abroad, it left its Depôt at home, from which drafts of recruits were from time to time sent to it, but on its return from abroad, the Depôt ceased to exist, and merged again into the Regiment. It is satisfactory to find that of the vast bulk of these papers, the most important part was in fair consultable order; though bundles were misplaced, and in some cases papers had been suffered to accumulate.

It was the custom of the War Office, and the different Departments connected therewith, to write a "Requisition," for any paper wanted from the Depôt in the transaction of their official business, such Requisition contained a description of the Document, and the name of the individual by whom, or the number of the room in which, it was needed. The Requisition was inserted in the place from which the Document itself was taken, and, by this easy and simple plan, an absent paper could be readily traced, though years might have elapsed since its removal from its original bundle, and the constant necessity that arose of annexing old letters, petitions, applications, &c., to new or renewed ones, rendered the custom not only exceedingly useful, but imperative. When a bound volume, however, was demanded, such a system was not so practicable; and there is no doubt many volumes in different parts of the series just transferred are absent, without a clue being left to point out their whereabouts. Since the location of these papers at the Public Record Office, the evil alluded to has been remedied; for in addition to the Requisition, as used of old by the War Office, which is still necessary, a brief entry is made in the Government Search Book, of all Documents or Books inspected or taken away. But the public are not allowed access to those Documents, which are considered as confidential.

45. *Welsh Records.*—These (I. § 3, II. § 25) have been deposited in nine rooms on the basement story, and have been so judiciously placed by the care of Mr. Roberts that, notwithstanding the removal, and the want of proper racks, they can be searched with facility, and searches are more numerous than might be anticipated from their local character.

State Paper Office.—(Chief Officers, Mr. Lechmere and Mr. Lemon.)

46. *Business of the Division.*—The business as a Branch Record Office begun on the 11th August 1854. Mr. Lechmere was engaged for a short time (with Mr. Lemon) in making returns relative to the former State Paper Office, required by the Deputy Keeper. He began the Catalogues of the treaties and papers to be transferred to the New Record Repository, but discontinued this work in order to proceed with classing miscellaneous papers of the reign of George III., on which he is at present engaged. Mr. Lechmere has made searches for the Foreign Office.

47. *Operations upon Papers, &c.*—Various miscellaneous papers of the reign of George III. have been indorsed and sorted according to classes and date. A large series of Royal Letters (heretofore kept separate) has been indorsed, arranged, and incorporated with the correspondence of various countries. Various insertions have been made in the press lists, and incorporated papers transferred from one series to another. Moreover, the calendaring Domestic Papers of the reign of Charles II. has been continued, and a collection of English and Foreign Gazettes and Newspapers of the reign of Charles II. has been arranged.

The principal employment of Mr. Lemon, either as a clerk in the State Paper Office, or as secretary to the Commissioners for Printing and Publishing State Papers, was the formation and superintendence of calendars of the various series of State Papers. For some time before the abrogation of that Commission, the calendar of Domestic Papers, commencing with the reign of King Edward VI., was in the press, and at the period when the State Paper

Office was united with the Record Department, the work of printing had proceeded to a considerable extent, and finally reached to page 432 (signature D D, 8vo.), extending to the close of the year 1571. The whole labour of editorship and correcting the press rested with Mr. Lemon, and, concurrent with that operation, he has had in progress a general index, which he has, at intervals of comparative leisure, completed down to page 316, or in date to 15th September 1568. This portion of the State Papers, therefore, is accessible to the historical inquirer.

The calendars of the State Papers being the works of various hands, and even of several hands employed on one calendar only, showing many styles of composition, it became necessary that, before going to press, the draft copy should undergo a final revision, to reduce the whole to a uniform method, and to correct such errors of date and description as might be detected. That important work falls to Mr. Lemon. It was a matter of doubt pending the arrangements for bringing the Office of State Papers under the practice of the Record Department, whether the printing of the calendar would, or would not, be continued in the same form in which it had commenced; and, therefore, from the period of the year 1571, it has not been proceeded with, but there was no doubt that the correction of the Domestic Calendar, either for press or for consultation by readers, was a work of a very desirable kind, and its execution has formed the staple employment of Mr. Lemon. Beyond the portion of the Domestic Calendar already in print, viz., to the end of 1571, the Draft Calendar has been fully corrected, and is ready for press, to the end of the year 1576. At any intervals of leisure which may happen, Mr. Lemon proceeds with indexing that portion already in print, as before alluded to.

The four clerks attached to Mr. Lemon's division are Mr. Hans Hamilton, Mr. Impey, Mr. William Hamilton, and Mr. Hohler. They were appointed in the first instance as temporary clerks, by the Secretary of State, at the recommendation of the Commissioners for Printing and Publishing State Papers, principally for carrying out one of the powers of the Commission in the formation of calendars to the State Papers, on which work they have all been uniformly employed, subject to occasional but very rare interruption on the occurrence of any urgent business in the office.

Mr. H. Hamilton has been employed for several years on the Calendar of the Irish Papers, and that Calendar is complete from its commencement in the reign of Henry VIII. to the close of James I. In the beginning of August 1854, Mr. Hamilton commenced calendaring the papers of the year 1626, and has now completed them down to the month of September 1632.

But it must be observed that the mere enumeration of any number of years does not by any means indicate the quantity of work performed, some years being very scanty in materials, others very full, according to the political events of the period, or adventitious circumstances; and this observation applies to every series of the State Papers.

In a similar manner Mr. Impey has been for many years employed upon the Calendar of the French Papers. In August 1854, he was engaged in dating and locating in the French Calendar, the back and undated papers of the year 1626, and in October last commenced calendaring the year 1627, and has completed at this time down to the end of the year 1630. At present he is employed in inserting loose papers that had accumulated from the French and other series, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

Mr. William Hamilton is engaged at present on the Calendar of the Spanish Correspondence, which he began in July 1854, commencing at the reign of Elizabeth, and has finished to the close of the year 1580. It must be noticed that the Spanish Correspondence in many years in Elizabeth's reign is very scanty.

Mr. Hohler, at the commencement of his clerkship, was placed on the Calendar of the Domestic Papers of the reign of Charles I. In August 1854, he was on the Papers of October 1629, and at the present time has reached to March 1631. The Domestic Papers of the 17th century, as may be supposed, are much more numerous than those of the Foreign Correspondence, but at the same time the task of calendaring them is of the easiest and most common description, and it will be expected that when the arrangements of the offices of the State Papers and Record Department are completed, a much greater progress in the Calendar of this series will be obtained.

III. General Matters connected with the Care and Management of the Records, and the Record Establishment.

1. *General Record Repository.*—The progress of this building, commenced in pursuance of the vote taken in 1850, has been stated in previous Reports (Eleventh Report, III. § 1; Twelfth Report, III. § 1; Thirteenth Report, III. § 1; Fourteenth Report, III. § 1; Fifteenth Report, III. § 3). The shell of the building having been completed, application was made, 15th August 1853, to Your Majesty's Board of Works, that, according to the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, one room in the Repository should be fitted up with models of the racks or presses for the Records, and also of the galleries and other means of access to the same, all of which are of iron or other incombustible materials, and many communications were had with the Board of Works thereon. This proceeding was considered to be highly expedient, inasmuch as there are many questions connected with objects of this class which neither verbal descriptions nor even drawings can render sufficiently intelligible. The models, so far as concerns the racks and binders, and also the staircases, were not completed until the month of March 1854; and when they and the specimens of the other metallic fittings, that is to say, the iron doors and the ventilators, were put up, the same were carefully examined by the Deputy Keeper and the other officers of the establishment.

Arrangements were then adopted for taking full measurements of all the Records which will have to be deposited in the New Repository, not only the Records already in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, but also those remaining in the Treasuries of the Courts of Common Law and other legal repositories. This very laborious task was executed by Mr. Pennethorne's assistant, under the inspection of Mr. Hardy, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Holden, and Mr. Bond (the latter an Officer of the Third Class). Every Repository was examined and marked, and the numerical results of the measurements were entered in books specifying the class, the length, the form, the height, and the breadth, and the cubical contents of the several Records, together with their present localities in the several Branch Offices of this Department or elsewhere; and a separate column was left blank for the purpose of inserting therein the references to the specific localities it is proposed to assign to them in the New Repository.

For this purpose the floors of the Repository were distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, and also as "the Tower." The rooms in each floor were numbered consecutively, and, on the plans after-mentioned, the presses were delineated and numbered consecutively. Three Assistant Keepers, viz.:—Mr. Hardy, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Holden, with the assistance of Mr. Bond and other officers, went over the whole building, and considered the nature of the Records and the means of affording access for the purposes of search, as well as carrying on the business of the Department in the Search Office, and by the several officers and workmen in their several classes. Plans as before mentioned have been prepared of the floors, distinguishing the proposed localities in the several rooms, and all the rooms, as well as all the presses, are distinguished by numbers.

Lithographic diagrams have been also prepared, shewing the elevation of each press, marking also the future shelves, which have been also numbered upon such diagrams; and the proposed location of all the several Records, as they are intended to be placed upon the shelves, is specified in these last diagrams, that is to say, the specification is written in, in the place which the Record is to occupy, so that each is, so to speak, a view of the face of each press. All this work has been executed with great diligence and skill by Mr. Bond, and consequently when the Records shall be progressively draughted from the several Branch Repositories, each will be placed according to its pre-determined position without uncertainty or confusion, so that it is expected that the removal will be accomplished with great speed and certainty.

The nature of the materials and other matters connected with the formation of the presses were carefully discussed between the Master of the Rolls, Your Majesty's Board of Works, and the Treasury; and the contracts for the iron presses have been completed.

All the iron doors and ventilators have been put up; also the stoves required in the habitable or office rooms, and some portions of the furniture have been

sent in; and under these circumstances business has been commenced in the Repository as mentioned in preceding sections (II. §§ 43, 44, 45).

Pursuant to the original propositions transmitted to the Treasury, 14th December 1849 (Sessional Paper, House of Commons 1850, No. 571, VIII.), the upper floor of the Rolls House has been thoroughly put in order for Record purposes, and for the accommodation of officers. This floor communicates with the Repository by a tubular iron bridge, but is so cut off from the Repository by iron doors and by the distance of the Rolls House from the Repository that any fire risk is effectually prevented. By this arrangement much space has been gained for the reception of Records in the Repository.

2. *New Repository: Employment of Police, &c.*—In consequence of the deposit of the Welsh Records, and subsequently of the War Office Documents in this Repository, as well as the general circumstances of the building, and the surrounding areas and buildings, it became imperatively necessary that the Repository should be carefully and constantly watched by police constables, as well by day as by night. A large portion of the ground, formerly the Rolls Garden (but now waste), appropriated for the further extension of the Repository, has not been built upon, and is only separated from Fetter Lane by a slight fence, the workmen are constantly going in and out, and without proper inspection the premises would be exposed to constant depredation, and become liable to various annoyances by persons surreptitiously entering, and either lurking about or concealing themselves in the lengthened corridors and other parts of the building, and also in the void ground. These matters having been reported to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury by the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, 11th December 1854, their Lordships were pleased by theirs of the 4th of January 1855 to approve of the following arrangements. The beats have been so appointed, that two constables commence duty at four o'clock p.m. and remain on till midnight; these are then relieved by two others, one remaining till six a.m. and the other till ten a.m., changing every alternate morning, and thus averaging to each eight hours daily; a fifth comes on at ten a.m. and continues till four p.m. A proper guardroom has been appointed for them, where the police force can take their refreshment conveniently when required, but there is no bed there. The day constable has the charge of the outward entrance into the New Repository, he does not allow any stranger to enter without orders, or any workman to go out with a parcel unless the individual has a proper pass. The police constables, so far as this Department has any authority over them, are under the direction of Mr. Holden, who is in charge of the building and all the adjoining premises as Care-taker, to whom they deliver the keys, reporting to him when needful. The same watch is continued during the Sundays, and also on the holidays when the Office is closed. The constables constantly perambulate the interior of the building as well as the exterior. The police watch at the Carlton Ride continues as before, and the total expense attending the police watching of the Departments amounts to 741*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum, a large sum, but indispensably needed for the security of the premises, as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Carlton Ride, Four Constables - - -	330	18	10
New Repository, Five Constables - - -	410	13	6
	741	12	4

The Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury agreed to sanction the expense, and upon communication with the Chief Commissioner of Police the needful staff required to perform the duty, under existing circumstances, has been furnished.

3. *Aid rendered to Government with respect to Government Documents, &c.*—This subject has been repeatedly brought before Your Majesty in preceding Reports of the Deputy Keeper (Fourteenth Report, III. § 3; Fifteenth Report, III. § 1). It constitutes a most important branch of the business now under the management of the Master of the Rolls and his officers. The following is the Table of the Transmissions, either completed or proposed:—

Admiralty, Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy.—Records and Documents deposited in Deptford Dockyard.—(Second Report, I. § 5, II. § 3; Third Report, I. § 6; Fourth Report, III. § 2; Eighth Report, I. § 4, II. §§ 109—116, App. I. Nos. 8, 9, 17, App. II. No. 12; Ninth Report, II. § 16, App. I., No. 13.)

Admiralty, Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Somerset House. —Lieutenants' Log Books.—(Ninth Report, II. § 16, App. I. No. 13; Twelfth Report, I. § 5, II. § 2; Thirteenth Report, I. § 3.)

* Admiralty, Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Somerset House.—(Fourteenth Report, I. § 6; Fifteenth Report, I. § 5, III. § 1; Sixteenth Report, I. § 10.)

Admiralty, Whitehall.—Log Books.—(Eleventh Report, I. § 4, II. § 2.)

American Claims, from the State Paper Office.—(Fourteenth Report, I. § 9; Fifteenth Report, I. § 6, II. § 30.)

* Army Medical Board.—Books and Papers of.—(Eight Report, I. § 6; II. § 118, App. I. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 7*a*.)

* Audit Office.—Accounts and Vouchers of the Peninsular War.—(Tenth Report, I. § 6; Twelfth Report, I. § 6, II. § 45; Thirteenth Report, I. § 4.)

Boundaries' Commissions, Municipal and Parliamentary.—Records, Maps, Plans, &c. of.—(Tenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 18.)

Charities' Commission.—Documents belonging to.—(Third Report, I. § 8; II. § 22.)

Commissariat Department.—Records relating to Forts Garry in the Hudson's Bay Territory. (Tenth Report, I. § 5, II. § 17.)

Commissariat Department.—Books of the late Commissary-General's Office, &c.—(Thirteenth Report, I. § 7, II. §§ 36, 39; Fourteenth Report, II. § 29.)

Commissariat Department.—Books, Papers, &c. of the Irish Commissariat during the Irish Famine.—(Fourteenth Report, I. § 8, II. § 29.)

Custom House.—Books of Customs' Establishments, Registers of Seizures, &c.—(Seventh Report, II. § 2; Ninth Report, II. § 11; Tenth Report, I. § 8, II. § 16; Thirteenth Report, I. § 8, II. §§ 36, 39.)

* Friendly Societies in England. — Transcripts of the Rules of, in the custody of the Registrar of Friendly Societies.— (Sixteenth Report, I. § 11.)

French Claims' Commission. — Documents and Proceedings of.—(Fifth Report, I. § 5, II. § 37, App. I. No. 6; Thirteenth Report, I. § 5, II. §§ 36, 42; Fourteenth Report, I. § 7, II. § 29.)

* Greenwich Out-Pension Documents.—(Eighth Report, I. § 4, II. § 117, App. I. Nos. 10—13.)

* Inland Revenue Office, Old Broad Street.—(Fourteenth Report, I. § 11.)

* Inland Revenue Office, Tower Hill.—Books and Documents in.

* Ireland. — Records of the Exchequer, &c. of, at Dublin.—(Eighth Report, I. § 9; Tenth Report, I. § 10.)

National Debt Office.—Rolls, Books, &c. relating to Exchequer Annuities. (Ninth Report, II. § 9, 13.)

* Ordnance Office. — Returns and Duplicate Papers in.—(Fourteenth Report, I. § 10.)

Potato Crop.—Returns relating to the failure of, in Great Britain and Ireland in 1848.—(Eleventh Report, I. § 5, II. § 44.)

Privy Signet Office. — Signed Bills, Royal Warrants, &c., previous to December 1800.—(Thirteenth Report, I. § 11, II. § 34.)

Registrar-General's Office.—Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. (Seventh Report, I. § 4, App. I. Nos. 24, 25; Thirteenth Report, I. § 6.)

Registrar-General's Office.—Population Returns, or Papers of the Census Commissions of 1841 and 1851.—(Seventh Report, I. § 3, App. I. No. 23; Eighth Report, I. § 5; Thirteenth Report, I. § 6; Fifteenth Report, I. § 7, II. § 46.)

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* Possession has not been taken of these Documents.

Slave Compensation Commission. — Documents and Proceedings of. (Eighth Report, II. §§ 97, 98, App. I. Nos. 19, 20; Ninth Report, II. § 12; Tenth Report, II. § 19; Twelfth Report, II. § 43; Thirteenth Report, II. § 40.)

Slave Registration Office.—Records and Registers of.—(Twelfth Report, I. § 7, II. § 39; Thirteenth Report, II. §§ 36, 41.)

Treasury.—Books and Papers of, and of the late Receipt of the Exchequer; also of the late African Company.—(Fourth Report, I. § 1; Fifth Report, I. § 6; Sixth Report, I. § 2; Seventh Report, I. § 2, App. II. No. 1; Eighth Report, I. § 8, II. § 99, 100, App. I. Nos. 21—24 *a.*, App. II. Nos. 11—11*d.*; Ninth Report, I. § 8, II. § 11; Tenth Report, I. § 8, II. § 16; Eleventh Report, II. § 40; Twelfth Report, II. § 41; Thirteenth Report, I. § 10, II. § 36, App. No. 2 *a.*)

Treasury.—Fee Books.—(Thirteenth Report, I. § 9, II. § 36; Fourteenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 29.)

Treasury.—Revenue Books, Letter Books, Treasury Commissions, &c. (Fourteenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 29, App. I. Nos. 1*a*, 2*a*, 2*b*.)

Treasury.—Revenue Books, Entry Books, &c.—(Fifteenth Report, I. § 3, II. § 30.)

Treasury Solicitor's Office.—Papers in.— (Fourteenth Report, I. § 5; Fifteenth Report, I. § 4, II. § 45.)

War Office Papers: late Depôt, 6, Whitehall Yard.—(Sixteenth Report, I. § 12, II. §§ 35, 44.)

* War Office Papers: Chelsea Hospital.—(Sixteenth Report, I. § 13.)

Wellington, Duke of.—Plans of the Funeral of, in St. Paul's Cathedral: from Office of Works and Public Buildings.—(Sixteenth Report, I. § 8.)

In addition to all previous transmissions, the union with the State Paper Office has brought into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, the whole mass of an important class of papers of the highest character; and it is trusted that, even under the present incomplete arrangements, the Record Department has afforded material aid to the other Public Departments whose Documents have also been received into the charge of the Master of the Rolls.

Amongst the services rendered to the Government by the Master of the Rolls and the Record Officers acting under his directions must also be reckoned, the performance of the whole of the duties of the late Record Commissions in relation to the Publications made at the public expense, the care and management of the transcripts, the distribution of the volumes, the passing the accounts of the printers and booksellers, and paying the annual amount of receipts from sales into the Exchequer (including the publications of the State Paper Commissioners so far as relates to distribution or sale). This business is very considerable, and requires much attention. When an application for the Record Publications is made to the Secretaries of State or the Treasury, the application is referred to the Master of the Rolls, whose officers have to ascertain whether the request is one which can properly be complied with, having reference to the circumstances of the case and the stock in hand; and whatever publications of the same description shall in future be made either by virtue of the powers of the Record Act, or otherwise, will in like manner fall upon this Department.

4. *Appropriation of Expense.*—It should also be borne in mind that this Department is not a Department having original jurisdiction or self-contained service like the British Museum, but that it is merely auxiliary and subservient to the Legal and Government Departments; and as it may be useful to show on whose behalf the expenses voted for the "Public Records" are incurred, the following calculation of its appropriation for the year 1854, is submitted to Your Majesty:—

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* Possession has not been taken of these Documents.

Expenditure of the Public Record Office for 1854, *arranged under Courts (as nearly as can be estimated), &c.*

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chancery	Tower (*a*)	1,191	19	2			
	Rolls Chapel (*b*)	1,331	16	2½			
					2,523	15	4½
Queen's Bench					260	3	2½
Common Pleas (*c*) (Carlton Ride and Chapter House)					1,849	15	3
Exchequer of Pleas					131	4	0½
Exchequer	Queen's Remembrancer, including Augmentation, Pipe, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, First Fruits, and others, in Mr. Roberts' Division	1,184	9	2½			
„	Queen's Remembrancer's Miscellaneous, in Mr. Hunter's Division	1,243	13	1½			
					2,428	2	4
Exchequer of Receipt (Rolls House)		110	16	10			
„	Treasury of, (Chapter House)	300	17	0½			
					411	13	10½
Courts of Wards and Liveries, Requests, and Star Chamber					306	17	0
Government Documents (Tower) Admiralty (*d*)		101	0	5			
„	(Rolls House) Treasury, Slave Compensation, French Claims, Slave Registration, &c.	469	11	3			
„	(Chapter House) Treasury Solicitor, Census Papers, &c.	106	3	8			
					676	15	4
State Paper Office (coals only)					9	6	8
New Record Repository (coals and police only)					59	9	11
Durham and Peveril Records					103	3	2
Welsh Records					413	14	9
Public Office (Management, &c.)					2,103	10	11
	Expenditure for the year 1854			(*e*)	11,277	11	10

(The fees, amounting to 749*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* for the year, are paid in to the Treasury.)

(*a*) Including some few other Records, e.g. *Court* of Admiralty, Census Papers, &c.
(*b*) Including Charities' Commission and Privy Signet Records.
(*c*) Including Marshalsea and Palace Courts.
(*d*) The other Government Documents in the Tower are included in the Chancery.
(*e*) The expense of fittings and furniture supplied by the Board of Works is not included; nor the wages of the fire-watchmen, &c., at Carlton Ride and the Rolls, paid by the Board of Works.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) FRANCIS PALGRAVE,
2d June 1855. *The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.*

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.

APPENDIX

TO

THE SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

No. 1.—ORDNANCE APPLICATION FOR THE WHITE TOWER.

1 *a*. Letter from the Master of the Rolls to the Treasury.

1. Correspondence respecting the Ordnance Application for the White Tower.

1 *a*. 13th March 1855.

Sir, Rolls House, 13th March 1855.

In answer to your letter of the 7th March instant, I beg to state that I have carefully read and considered the letter from the Board of Ordnance of the 3rd instant, and its inclosures, respecting the necessity of re-appropriating to store purposes the Record Rooms in the White Tower, Tower of London. I entertain the strongest desire to comply with the wish of their Lordships in this respect if it could be rendered practicable, but it is necessary for me to point out the difficulties attendant upon it to their Lordships, and to submit the following remarks for their consideration on this subject. That portion of the New Repository which is now completed is wholly inadequate to contain all the Records at present under my charge, without taking into account the constant regular annual additions, which, under the Statutes now in force, increase this number. Besides, I am frequently called upon to take charge of and find space for other public documents of a bulky nature, as an instance of which I may mention that in the course of the last month I have had to take charge of the documents in the Pension Office, Whitehall, the contents of which were 112 cart loads, weighing about 160 tons. Since I received your letter I have been applied to, by letter of the 9th instant, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who desired to be informed when certain books and papers in the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy can be deposited in the New Repository; a verbal application has been made at the same time to the Deputy Keeper, Sir Francis Palgrave, from the War Office, to the like effect.

The New Repository being unable to contain all the Records, the selection of those which are to be taken there has been a matter of much consideration, and it has been settled that the Records now preserved in the Carlton Ride should be transferred to the New Repository. It is, in truth, imperatively necessary that the Records in the Carlton Ride should be brought into the New Repository. The building is not fireproof, and is most insecure in other respects; besides which, the separation of the numerous officers connected with it from the Deputy Keeper's Department is a great impediment to the public service. It is equally needful that the Records in the Chapter House, which are comparatively speaking few in number, should be brought into the New Repository, the building being inconvenient, and the waste of time and labour resulting from the circumstance of the separation of these Repositories from the Deputy Keeper's Department being very objectionable; and it is also desirable that the Chancery Records in the Tower should be consolidated in the New Repository, with those now in the Rolls Chapel; and room must be found also for the sections of the State Papers, viz., to the year 1750, which are to be brought into the building; and, lastly, space must be reserved for the annual accrual of the Common Law Documents, transmitted pursuant to the Statute. These, and the very important Records transmitted by their Lordships from the Treasury Chambers, will entirely fill the New Repository. For these reasons it was, upon considering the fitting up of the New Repository, determined by me, upon the advice of the Deputy Keeper, to leave the Admiralty Records in the Tower, and to transfer there also whatever Government Documents now or hereafter might be in my charge, for which space could not be found either in the New Repository, or in the Rolls Court Gallery, or the Upper Story of the Rolls House, until the proposed addition can be made to the New Repository, according to the plan.

I had also been given to understand that the ground occupied by the Carlton Ride was required by the Office of Works for building purposes. If the Records are brought from the White Tower, in the Tower of London, to the New Repository, it will be impossible also to transfer to it the Records now deposited in the Carlton Ride, and the Records there deposited must remain there, or must be transferred to some other temporary place to be

Correspondence respecting the Ordnance Application for the White Tower.

supplied by their Lordships. If their Lordships can supply such a temporary place of deposit, it would probably be better that the Documents in the White Tower of the Tower of London, the great bulk of which consist of Admiralty Documents, should be transferred thereto, and allow the measures proposed by me with respect to the Carlton Ride, and the Documents therein deposited, to remain unchanged, as an alteration in that respect would occasion considerable inconvenience by disturbing the plans already settled for the transfer and classification of these Records, all which would be interfered with by removing the Tower Records in place of those at the Carlton Ride.

1 *a*. 13th March 1855.

Whatever decision may be come to, the New Repository is not yet in a situation to receive any of the Records, either from the Tower, or from the Carlton Ride, and, until the presses and racks are put up, it would be impossible to take them in, and from the communication taking place between me and the Board of Works on this subject, I see no probability of their being complete for some months yet to come.

It is necessary however, for me strongly to point out to their Lordships, that nothing can be more detrimental to the Record Service than the repeated transfers and removals of Papers and Records. Such removals always occasion loss and damage of the Records, and keep them in a state of disorder and confusion, besides the waste and loss of money and of labour. The great detriment resulting from this practice was pointed out forcibly by the Record Committee, and every exertion should be made to avoid it.

I beg to suggest that the real remedy for these evils, and which will put the space occupied by the Records at the Tower of London at the disposal of the Government, is that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should at once determine to erect one of the wings of the New Repository for reception of the Records, according to the plan approved by Government, and which, if properly arranged, would render the New Repository sufficient to hold all the Records at present within my charge, or likely to come into it for some years to come, but, at all events, no Documents can be transferred from the Tower to the New Repository, until it is in a state to receive them, which is so far from being the case at present, that the contracts for the presses have not yet been settled.

I repeat that it is my earnest wish to facilitate all the Government proceedings, but I cannot but feel that if the course proposed is adopted, it will prevent me for a series of years from accomplishing the most important task I have to perform, viz., the proper classification and arrangement of the Public Records, and which is what alone renders them accessible to the public, and without which they are useless.

I have, &c.

Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN ROMILLY.

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1 *b*. LETTER from the MASTER of the ROLLS to the TREASURY.

1 *b*. 22nd March 1855.

SIR, Rolls House, 22nd March 1855.

IN reply to yours of the 19th instant, whereby their Lordships request me to consider whether some temporary arrangement might not be made whereby the Records in the Tower, as well as those in the Carlton Ride, might not be transferred at an early period to the Rolls Estate, I have to reply as follows:—

So far as regards the New Repository, the racks and shelves necessary for the reception of the Records have not yet been put up. If the Records were brought from the Tower or the Carlton Ride into the New Repository in its present condition, they would have to be placed upon the naked floors, they would have to be shifted from time to time to make room for the workmen to put up the racks and shelves, and the inevitable consequence would be that the careful arrangement and classification of the Documents, upon which the Officers of the Establishment have been employed for more than twelve years, would be wholly lost, and the experience of the Record Establishment during that time mainly thrown away.

In order to explain this, I beg to state to their Lordships the preliminary measures which have been adopted with the view to the removal of the Records. The rooms in the New Repository have been designated by letters and numbers, and appropriated, under the direction of the Assistant Keepers and Deputy Keeper, for the several classes of Records according to courts and classes. The places for all the presses throughout the building have been marked upon the plans of the several floors of the building. All the Records in my custody have been carefully measured by the Assistant Keepers in connexion with Mr. Pennethorne's Managing Clerk. Lithographed elevations of the presses have been prepared, distinguishing the shelves; and the placing of the several Records in each press has been settled and determined by the several Assistant Keepers. The Deputy Keeper informs me that Mr. Roberts and Mr. Bond, upon whom the superintending of the removal will principally rest, assure him that, as soon as the first room shall have been fitted up with racks or presses, the Records to which it has been appropriated can be removed methodically, document by document, class by class, court by court, from day to day, each having its appropriate place provided for it.

If the Records are removed in this manner, the preparations for which have been the work of great labour and time, it will be done so systematically, that within twenty-four

hours, any Record in the building might be produced and consulted. All these arrangements would be subverted and rendered useless if, before these racks and shelves are prepared, the Records are brought into the Repository, and the whole mass of Records would be unavoidably involved in inextricable confusion, the labours of the Establishment for twelve years would be nearly wholly lost, and would have to be begun over again. I trust that their Lordships will not compel any steps to be taken which will involve such serious and injurious consequences to the Public Service. As soon as the New Repository is prepared for the reception of the Records, I will undertake that the utmost diligence shall be employed in their removal; but the Deputy Keeper informs me that with the utmost human exertions, the Record Officers, who have all entered heartily into the spirit of the business, and will exert themselves to the utmost, could not complete the removal, according to the course before suggested, under some months, probably not within six months.

1. Correspondence respecting the Ordnance Application for the White Tower.

1 *b.* 22nd March 1855.

So far as regards the placing in the New Repository the Admiralty Documents now preserved in the White Tower of the Tower of London, I am informed that the New Repository, by actual measurement, has not space sufficient to hold these Records, together with those now in the Carlton Ride, together with the War Office Papers, which have been lately sent thither, and which, as they are not classed or sorted, have been temporarily placed in positions which will be required for some of the other Records which have been classed and sorted.

These War Office Papers might be removed without detriment, and the space occupied by them might be appropiated to a portion of the Admiralty Records, and a space for the remaining Admiralty Records at the Tower might be found, if the following plan were adopted.

There are several houses on the Rolls Estate in Chancery Lane, one or two of which are now appropriated to public purposes connected with the Courts of Law and Equity; if the remainder of these were given up to the Record Department, they might receive the War Office Papers, and the Admiralty Documents which now fill the White Tower might be partly distributed in the New Repository and partly in these houses, which might be speedily fitted up for their reception. This is an arrangement also which would be highly conducive to the advantage of the Record Establishment.

But whatever course is adopted, I beg to point out to their Lordships the impossibility of anything being done suddenly, without causing a very great destruction of Records, and such a confusion as, if ever, could not be got over without the lapse of a great many years, and the appointment of a large number of additional clerks and officers, and that in the meantime the documents would be inaccessible and useless for all public purposes.

I beg to assure their Lordships that I am most anxious to consult their wishes, and do what I can to carry their views into effect, but I think that their Lordships will feel that I should be guilty of neglect of duty, and of something approaching to a breach of the trust reposed in me, if I did not by all the means in my power oppose such a measure as the indiscriminate heaping of the Records together, in a building not fitted for their reception.

I have, &c.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN ROMILLY.

No. 2.—WELSH RECORDS.

LETTER from CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq., to Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

SIR, Carlton Ride, January 18th, 1855.

ON the 20th July last I received Nine Original Warrants,* duly signed and countersigned by the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chancellor, empowering me to take possession of the Records of the abolished Courts of the Principality of Wales and the Counties Palatine of Chester and Flint, to give receipts for them, and to convey them to London; and I now beg leave to report my proceedings thereon up to the present time, and to add some observations on the state of the Records which I have received.

2. Welsh Records. Report of Mr. Roberts.

1. CHESTER AND NORTH WALES.

In conformity with the instructions I received from you with the Warrants, on the 24th July I went down to Chester, and the following day proceeded to Ruthin to examine the state and bulk of the Records deposited there in the custody of Edward Jones, Esq., late Deputy Prothonotary, and to arrange a plan for the packing and removal of them, when I should be prepared to go there for that purpose. On my return to Chester, I tried

* Seven of these Warrants having been executed are returned herewith, viz. (1.) Chester and Flint; (2.) Denbigh; (3.) Montgomery; (4.) Carnarvon and Anglesey; (5.) Merioneth; (6.) Carmarthen; (7.) Pembroke. The Warrant for Cardigan, which is not executed, and that for Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan, which is only executed as respects Cardiff, are both retained by me.

2. Welsh Records.
Report of Mr. Roberts.

to see the two gentlemen having the custody of the Records in Chester Castle, but Mr. Humberston was out, and Mr. Horatio Lloyd was attending the Assizes at Carnarvon, consequently I could not then obtain access to the Record Rooms, and, therefore, the following morning (the 26th) I went down to Carnarvon for the double purpose of examining the Anglesey and Carnarvon Records, and seeing Mr. Horatio Lloyd.

The Records of Anglesey and Carnarvon having been moved from the old Record Room to the Shire Hall, in Carnarvon, while a new building was being erected, had within a few weeks only been transferred to a room in the new building; by this double removal the partial arrangement in which Mr. Black had left them was unfortunately destroyed, and they were lying about, chiefly on the floor in heaps, and in very great confusion.

Mr. Poole's Clerk, who had the immediate charge of these Records, on behalf of the Clerks of the Peace, for some years past, said he thought he could again sort them into classes pretty nearly as Mr. Black had left them, and I requested him to complete such classification before I should return in September to pack and remove them.

I then obtained an interview, in Court, with Mr. Horatio Lloyd, who gave me an order for my unrestricted admission into the Prothonotary's Record Rooms in his charge, in Chester Castle, and also a note to the Hall Keeper there (for which I was much indebted), requesting him to afford me the extra accommodation I wished to obtain in the Castle.

The object I had particularly in view was to secure the means of making Chester Castle the temporary depôt of all the North Wales Records, so that I might bring the whole of them and the Chester Records at one removal from thence to London, and thus save much time, travelling, and expense.

On receipt of Mr. Lloyd's note, the Hall Keeper promised to provide me with accommodation for this purpose, and when I came in September, he gave me up a spare room on the ground floor of one of the side wings of the Castle, most conveniently situated for the deposit of the Records, and in this I placed the various packages of the Records of Merioneth, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Montgomery, as I successively brought them up to Chester from Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Ruthin, and Welshpool, and they remained locked up in my own custody while I was engaged in packing the Records of Chester and Flint, and I then brought the whole (amounting to about 13 tons) at one removal from Chester to London.

The 27th July I spent entirely in Chester Castle, examining the Records, both of the Prothonotary's Office, in charge of Mr. Horatio Lloyd, and of the Chancery, in the custody of Mr. Humberston.

By this examination of the Records at Ruthin, Carnarvon, and Chester, I was satisfied as to the mode in which I should best effect the packing of them for transfer to London, in which three things were chiefly to be considered—1. That the partial arrangement of the Records, as far as had been effected, might be preserved; 2. That they might not be injured in the transit; 3. That no unnecessary expense might be incurred.* I did not consider it necessary at this time to visit Welshpool and Dolgelly, which lay at a considerable distance, but made arrangements to commence operations the first week in September, which seemed to be a convenient time to all parties.

On 6th September I went to Carnarvon, where the Records had been again divided into the two divisions for Anglesey and Carnarvon, and also partially sorted into classes, but with scarcely any arrangement as to dates. Here I found a few boxes would be requisite, and while they were being made I determined to proceed on to Dolgelly, pack the Records there, and bring them up to Carnarvon, as Mr. Poole, Clerk of the Peace, who had the custody at Carnarvon, had no objection to my placing them in the Record Office there, which afforded great convenience for the purpose.

Dolgelly.—David Williams, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Merioneth, had the custody of the Records at Dolgelly, but residing a long distance off (near Port Madoc), he did not attend in person, and deputed Mr. David Pugh, of Dolgelly, to act for him, and give me up the Records. They were deposited on open racks, in a safe and convenient room at the new Shire Hall, and were in a cleaner and more orderly state than the Records at some other places. Still, their order appeared to be disturbed since Mr. Black's partial arrangement of them; and one or two Records mentioned by him could not be met with in the short time I had to spare, but I have little doubt they will be found among the other Records whenever they are well sorted. The whole quantity from Dolgelly was comparatively small, but it filled two very large boxes, and eleven bags; and I had great difficulty in procuring any conveyance to take them to Carnarvon (45 miles), the nearest railway station. An old stage coach was the only

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* Boxes would have afforded the readiest means of packing all the Records; and at Dolgelly and Carnarvon I was obliged to have a few made, but for the whole mass the expense of boxes would have been very large. Bags seemed very suitable for the majority of the classes, and I procured large five-bushel sacks at several places for the miscellaneous and larger bundles; for the various Rolls and Books and several other classes in compact bundles or files, bags of a smaller size were well adapted, and there being a large quantity in store at Carlton Ride, I used a great number of them.

vehicle to be met with capable of carrying them. This I obtained for the two first stages, at the end of which it was necessary to divide the quantity between two carriages, with which we reached Carnarvon in the evening, and placed the Records in the Record Office there.

2. Welsh Records. Report of Mr. Roberts.

Carnarvon.—I then commenced packing the Records at Carnarvon. They were much more numerous, comprising those for the two Counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, and the Chancery Records for the whole Circuit (Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth), and notwithstanding the exertions Mr. Poole's Clerk had made to re-arrange the classes (disturbed by the double removal before mentioned), the difficulty of making out all of them, as specified in the Schedule, was considerable, and a few Records named therein could not be identified, though they will, I apprehend, be found when these Records are properly sorted. The whole having, at last, been packed in boxes and bags, they were conveyed to railway, by which I brought them to Chester, and deposited them in the room set apart for my use in the Castle, as before stated.

Welshpool.—The 14th and 15th September I devoted to sorting and packing some of the Prothonotary's Records at Chester, and then went down to Welshpool, from whence, on the 19th, I brought all the Montgomeryshire Records, and some belonging to Denbighshire, deposited there, up to Chester, and placed them in the Castle with those from Dolgelly and Carnarvon. The quantity of Records at Welshpool much exceeded that at the two places I had previously been to, and, when packed, filled three boxes and forty bags, some of the latter being of the largest size. There again I experienced great difficulty in finding a conveyance for them to the railway at Oswestry, a distance of sixteen miles; there was no covered van to be met with, nor indeed any fit for the purpose, and the spring of the van we at last obtained gave way before we reached Oswestry, and nearly occasioned our missing the only train that would take us to Chester that day.

The Records at Welshpool were in a very dirty state, and the narrow room, or, I should say, cell, wherein they were kept, was dark and inconvenient. They were on open racks, but the divisions were not marked, and the classes are so intermixed that they will occupy more time in sorting than even those from Carnarvon. There seemed to be a good deal belonging to Denbighshire mixed with them.

Mr. Robert Jones, in whose custody the Records at Welshpool were, had some Books, Fines and Recoveries, and a few other Records at his own house, which I brought away with the rest.

Ruthin.—On the 20th to 23d September, I again proceeded with packing the Records in Chester Castle, and then went down to Ruthin for the Records there, which I brought up to Chester on the 28th, and deposited them as before in Chester Castle. At Ruthin the difficulty of conveying the Records to the Railway again occurred. The quantity was even larger than that from Welshpool, and nothing but a large waggon would take it. This was at last obtained, but it was necessary to commence loading at five o'clock in the morning, in order to reach the railway station at Mold (a distance of only ten miles, but of almost continuous hills) in time for the train to Chester, which was with difficulty effected.

The Records at Ruthin were kept in two rooms attached to the Town Hall, the Files of Writs, and Miscellaneous Records, as well as the large unsorted mass brought years ago from the vaults of Wrexham Church (which alone filled seventeen large sacks), being in an upper room of inconvenient access, with a small winding staircase; but the Plea Rolls, Fines and Recoveries, and Books, &c., were in a convenient room on the ground floor, placed on open racks, and better arranged than any I had hitherto met with; the majority of the Plea Rolls were separated into reigns, those for Denbighshire in one place, and those for Montgomery (of which there were many here) in another. There was also a fine series of fifteen Docket Rolls, from Elizabeth to George III.

To Edward Jones, Esq., of Bryn Hyfryd, the late Deputy Prothonotary, in whose custody these Records remained, I am indebted for his great courtesy and anxious desire to render me every assistance in his power.

While at Ruthin, Mr. Cole, the Town Clerk, hearing that I was collecting Records, came and asked me if I would take away a quantity of Rolls, &c., &c., which were in a loft above the old Town Hall. He knew nothing about them, to what or whom they belonged. I did not consider that I had authority to take anything except what belonged to, or was connected with, the late Court of Great Sessions, but I went with Mr. Robert Edwards to see these Documents. They were in a loft (without a door), to which we ascended by a ladder from the old Town Hall, and in which the street lamps (in summer) and various kinds of lumber are kept. The Documents, which consisted of parchment and paper, were in two large boxes without covers, and in a most filthy state, too much so, indeed, to allow of any minute examination of them. I pulled out, however, a good many, and enough to be satisfied that they did not belong to the Records of the late Court of Great Sessions. But among them I observed many large and fine Court Rolls, as early as the reign of Edward III., several of the Commonwealth, and some, I think, as late as William III. Some of the Rolls having been opened, were torn, dirty, and suffering decay, but others which were rolled up, were in a fine state of preservation, especially so,

Welsh Records. — Report of Mr. Roberts.

considering how carelessly they had been treated. No one knew how or when they came there, or whence. It seems a great pity that such valuable Rolls should not be taken care of.

Chester and Flint.—On the 29th September, packing the Records in Chester Castle was renewed and continued without intermission until the 12th October. They comprised two divisions:—1, Those in the Prothonotary's Office; and 2, The Exchequer and Chancery Records.

1. The Records in the Prothonotary's Department were in the custody of Horatio Lloyd, Esq., (a grandson, I believe, of the late Prothonotary), late Deputy Clerk of Assize. He did not reside in Chester, but was staying in the neighbourhood, and came to me frequently to offer any explanation or assistance in his power. The Records in the two upper Prothonotary's rooms had been partially arranged in 1840 by Mr. Black, in divisions of the presses, in some cases the Records of Chester being separate from those of Flint, in others both being mixed together and forming by far the larger portion. It appeared, however, that the contents of some divisions of the presses had been moved since Mr. Black's sortment, apparently for the accommodation of the Records since that period, which in many cases were mixed with the early Records, so that the examination requisite to separate the modern Assize Records from those of the old Welsh Courts occupied a considerable time. The presses in the lower Prothonotary's Office were all locked up, and no one there knew to whom Mr. Black had delivered the keys in 1840. Mr. H. Lloyd had never seen them, and the Hall Keeper (who had charge of this room) said the presses had never been opened since Mr. Black locked them up. The locks were therefore forced open, and the presses were found to be closely filled with unsorted Records of all kinds. Some difficulty occurred in getting the Records out of the presses and packing them, owing to the room being so completely filled with the county furniture, for which of late years it has been made the store-room.

2. The Records in the Exchequer Department were in the custody of Philip Humberston, Esq., of Chester, by whose directions the keys were given up to me, but he had no one in his office at that time who could render me any explanation about the Records. The Records in the first two rooms had been arranged by Mr. Black, in his second visit to Chester in 1852, more carefully than any of the other Welsh Records; but, though the arrangement had been preserved, the Rolls were often misplaced, some of one division of the presses, being found in other divisions. A few documents especially mentioned by Mr. Black were not in the places assigned to them in his Report, nor could I find them in the slight examination my time allowed of, but it is probable these will be found among the Records whenever they can be carefully examined and sorted.

The large mass of Exchequer Records as a Court of Equity in the third room had been merely arranged according to their external form and appearance, on open racks. These alone filled nearly 100 bags.

The packing of all the Records to be removed from Chester having been completed, and arrangements having been made with the Railway Company for their conveyance to the station, and carriage to London, the whole (including what I had previously brought up to Chester from other places), was on the 12th October, taken to the railway in six large waggon loads, and packed in five of the largest North Western luggage vans, specially retained for the purpose, which were closely filled to the roof, and the doors securely locked. They came up by the goods train that evening, and I obtained special permission from the Manager at Chester, for the official workman whom I had with me to travel with them in the Guard's van. On their arrival in London next day, they were deposited according to your direction in the rooms of the basement floor of the New Record Repository.*

One matter relating to the Exchequer Records at Chester remains to be noticed, to which I must beg leave to call your attention. The Draught Calendars (of Recognizance or Remembrance Rolls, Patents, &c., Chamberlains' Accounts, Ministers' Accounts, and Escheators' Inquisitions,) made by the late Mr. Faithful Thomas, having been mentioned in Mr. Black's Report of 1852, were entered in the Schedule of the Warrant, but Mr. Humberston stated that they were made by Mr. Thomas, not in any official capacity, but at the instance and direction of the Magistrates of Cheshire, and were paid for by a special grant out of the County Funds; that he considered they had been left in his charge because the Records were in his custody, but still on behalf of the Magistrates, and therefore he did not feel authorized to give them up without their direction, or some special understanding with the Record Office. Now that he ceased to have the custody of the Records, he should transfer these Calendars to the keeping of Charles W. Potts, Esq., of Chester, Clerk of the Peace, who having been consulted, and fully agreeing with Mr. Humberston, that the Calendars were the property of the county, intended to take charge of them the following day. Mr. Humberston further said, that now the Records were taken to London, it was a great pity these Calendars should not be there also, for the convenience of searchers,

* The Records brought from Chester and North Wales, packed as closely as possible, filled 45 large boxes, and 369 bags, about 100 of the latter being large five-bushel bags. The weight was very nearly 13 tons.

and he felt convinced that the Magistrates would concur in some arrangement for the purpose, if applied to by the Record Office. He thought that as they had paid for these Calendars out of the county funds, they would wish to have a copy of them, and if such were guaranteed to them, they would not object to the draughts being forwarded to London.

The Calendars are voluminous and written in a most inconvenient form, down one page and up the next, so that I think they could not be bound up, and it would be necessary to have a copy made for public use. Of their completeness or correctness, I can give no opinion, but Mr. Hewlett, who has occasionally consulted them at Chester, informs he has found them of much use. Their preparation must certainly have been a work of considerable labour. Under these circumstances, I would beg leave to suggest that a communication should be opened with the Magistrates to see what they really wish and if any reasonable arrangement can be made on the subject.

Charles W. Potts, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, would perhaps be the best person to address on the subject, as he would have the readiest means of laying the communication before the Magistrates.

2. South Wales.

My letter to you of the 18th October explained the difficulties I anticipated if I should attempt, at so late a period of the year, to remove the Brecknock, Radnor, and Cardigan Records, which are deposited at a distance from any railway, and I therefore proposed to leave them until the ensuing spring, and only then to bring up the Records from Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, and Cardiff. This proposal being approved of, I went down to Cardiff on the 1st November, hoping to obtain access the following day to the Record Room to see if it would afford accommodation for the temporary deposit of the Records from Carmarthen and Haverfordwest, so that I might remove the Records of the three places at one journey from Cardiff to London (after the plan which had succeeded so well at Chester). In this I was disappointed, as Mr. Maybery, of Brecknock, who had the custody of the Records at Cardiff, kept no deputy or substitute there. I went on to Carmarthen and inspected the Record Room, but found that the inconvenience of the place, the distance of the railway station from the town, and other obstacles which presented themselves, rendered it quite inexpedient to attempt to bring there even the Records from Haverfordwest, and consequently that a separate removal from each place direct to London was indispensable.

Haverfordwest.—The Records at Haverfordwest were deposited in a detached building well adapted for the purpose. Access was given by W. Vaughan James, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and his clerk attended me during the time I was there. Although these Records were in a dry state, they showed evident signs of having been exposed to damp, if not water, at some period, and several had been much injured. Some Docket Rolls in particular were in a bad state, one of them in extreme decay.* The sortment into classes, as far as it had been effected by Mr. Black, seemed to have been little disturbed, but there were no labels or marks to distinguish the classes; and there were two large presses entirely filled with unsorted documents.

The packing of the Records at Haverfordwest having been finished on 7th November, they were conveyed to the railway station in carts, and I obtained special permission from the Manager of the South Wales Railway to bring them to London attached to the Mail train. On the 8th November I deposited them in the New Repository.

Carmarthen.—On the 16th November I commenced packing the Records in the Prothonotary's Office at Carmarthen. This was the best Record Room (excepting those at Chester) that I had met with in Wales. The presses and their divisions were all marked, and the Records tallied pretty correctly with a Repertory of the classes left in the Office by Mr. Black, in 1840.

The Chancery Records of this Circuit were at the several Offices of three Solicitors in Carmarthen.

1. Mr. Philip Griffith Jones, late Deputy Chancery Clerk of this Circuit, had a few in a small box, which he at once gave into my possession.
2. The Records, late in the custody of Mrs. Jones, widow and executrix of Thomas Jones, Esq., one of the Clerks in Chancery of this Circuit, had by her been confided to the charge of Messrs. Morris and Thomas, of Carmarthen, by whom they were given up to me on my application.
3. The Pleadings filed with Mr. Herbert Jones (formerly one of the Clerks in Chancery of this Circuit), were stated in Mr. Black's Report in 1840 to be then remaining, in a state of extreme dirt and decay in a loft over Mr. Lloyd's late office, at that time the Banking-house of Messrs. Wilkins & Co., in Carmarthen, and that Mr. Philip Griffith Jones claimed the custody of them. This, Mr. Jones told me was quite an error, and that he had never claimed or considered

* Seven Docket Rolls were found, besides the two mentioned in Mr. Black's Report, making nine Rolls for the Reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

2. Welsh Records.

Report of Mr. Roberts.

himself entitled to have the charge of these Records. They had been removed from the loft over the Banking-house, and it was some time before I found them in the possession of Mr. Walter Lloyd (a son, I believe, of the above-named Herbert Lloyd), who some years ago brought them from the Bank and deposited them at his office, partly in the cellar, and partly on the floor in two garrets. His clerk had since then gone roughly through them, selecting what appeared to be professional papers accumulated in the private practice of the late Mr. Herbert Lloyd, as Leases, Probates, Marriage Settlements, &c. &c., and these were placed on shelves round the rooms. The rest were lying in heaps on the floors of the two garrets, and in the cellar, and in a state of confusion, dirt, and decay, beyond all description, and I imagine that not a tenth part can ever be restored to a state of usefulness. The workmen had a most difficult and obnoxious task in getting them into the bags. Twenty-one corn sacks, the largest size, were at last filled with them.*

The packing of all the Records at Carmarthen having been completed on the 23d November, they were conveyed to the railway station and attached to the Mail train (by special permission as before stated), and the next morning I deposited them in the New Repository.

Cardiff.—On the evening of the 29th November I came down to Cardiff, and early the next morning Henry Maybery, Esq., of Brecknock, met me at the Record Room, gave me possession of it, and returned to Brecknock by the next train. This Record Room was the most dirty and inconvenient I met with, being much filled up with lumber of various kinds. The presses were along one side of the room in three tiers, the locks of the lower tier were broken open by Mr. Maybery, who had omitted to bring the keys, but the doors of the middle tier were still locked, and Mr. Maybery stated that he had never seen these presses open, and did not know if they contained Records or not. I had them forced open and found them quite filled with Miscellaneous Records, as described by Mr. Black in 1840, but a very large portion of them seem to be *Fines*, some in large bundles, and some in great loose files, in a horrid state of dirt. The arrangement of the Records in the lower presses was exceedingly confused, and the classes were not denoted by any labels or marks, so that the selection of them was more difficult, and the whole, although in closed presses, were in a most dirty condition. The Plea Rolls (except the modern ones) were much more bulky than any I met with elsewhere. The upper tier of closets was not locked, and contained old Bankruptcy Books and Papers, Acts of Parliament, &c., all which I left there, and on quitting Cardiff delivered the key of the room to Thomas Dalton, Esq., (Clerk of the Peace,) at his request.

The Records at Cardiff, being all packed on the 5th of December, were brought from thence to London by the Mail train, and on the 6th I deposited them in the New Repository.

On the 5th January instant, I received from Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq. (Solicitor to the Treasury), late Registrar of the Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan Circuit,† two quarto books which he had kept at his house in London belonging to the Chancery of this Circuit, viz. (1.) *Registrar's Minute Book*, from 27th August 1823, to 19th April 1830; (2.) Indorsed, "Reports and Accounts," 1829 and 1830.‡

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the Records of the late Courts of Great Sessions have now being brought to London, from Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Welshpool, Ruthin, Chester, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, and Cardiff, while those at Brecknock, Presteign, and Cardigan have still to be removed, as soon as the season of the year is sufficiently advanced.

The bulk of Records is, I imagine, but imperfectly understood from any statement in cubic feet, and the quantity now brought up from Wales will be better explained by saying that they were packed as tightly as possible in 56 boxes and 587 bags, whereof some of the boxes were very large, and of the bags 157 were the large five-bushel sacks; that on the railway they filled five North Western luggage vans, and three Great Western horseboxes, and in conveying them from the railways to the New Record Repository, they were with difficulty taken in ten large waggons; and, lastly, that the weight was little short of 20 tons.

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* The Chancery Records, formerly in the custody of Joseph Bicknell, Esq., Registrar, and one of the Clerks in Chancery, on the Carmarthen Circuit, are still undiscovered. Mr. Bicknell has been dead some years. He resided somewhere in London, and it is supposed kept the Records at his house.

† To prevent misunderstanding it is right for me to state that I have not yet received the Chancery Records described in the Schedule of the Warrant as "The Records of the Registrar "and Marshall of the Brecknock Circuit, now or formerly in the custody of Henry Revell "Reynolds, Esquire, Solicitor to the Treasury, formerly Registrar, &c. of the said Circuit, or of "Thomas Jones, Esq. of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, formerly Clerk of the Registrar," except the two Books now mentioned.

‡ This is chiefly a blank book, only about 30 pages being written on, in various parts of it.

2. Welsh Records.

Report of Mr. Roberts.

It must now, I presume, become a matter for consideration by what means so large a mass of Records can be properly arranged. All the sortment that had been made, however imperfect, has been preserved in the removal to London, for every box and bag was ticketed as it was filled, so that any Document which could have been found in Wales can as readily be found now. Scarcely half, however, of the whole quantity had undergone any arrangement. In this half, though the classes were separated, they were not, except in a few instances, arranged by years, or even reigns. As regards some of the more frequently used classes, this may, perhaps, be effected in a few months; for instance, the Plea Rolls, Fines and Recoveries, and the Docket Rolls, as far as they have been separated from the Miscellaneous, may be arranged by years; and the books may be placed in order. This done, the Records will be of more easy reference than they were in Wales, but the arrangement will still be most incomplete, until the whole of the Miscellaneous has been sorted; for therein Fines will be found to a large extent, and also Plea Rolls, and various other Documents of the more valuable kinds.

The arrangement of the whole will be a work of years, unless an efficient force be placed thereon. Besides this, several workmen should also be employed on repairing these Records. Many books, too, require binding.

In conclusion, I have only to observe that no disinclination to give up the Records was evinced; on the contrary, from all parties connected with them, I met with the greatest courtesy and attention; and many persons in Wales expressed their approbation of the measure. The Records will be better preserved than they could have been in their late places of deposit; and from the many searches which have been required since their arrival in London, there seems no doubt that their usefulness to the public will be greatly extended.

I am, &c.

Sir Francis Palgrave, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS.

No. 3.—PEVERIL COURT RECORDS.

LETTER from T. DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., to Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

3. Peveril Records

Mr. Hardy's Report.

SIR, Tower, 2d Jan. 1855.

PURSUANT to the Warrant of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, to take possession of all the Records and Proceedings of the late abolished Court of the Honor of Peveril, and additional limits of the same, I beg leave to report, that after leaving Durham I proceeded to Nottingham, and put myself in communication with Mr. Cann, the late Deputy Steward of that Court, who immediately delivered up all the Records belonging thereto which he had in his custody, and in the most polite and courteous manner rendered me every assistance in his power. After giving Mr. Cann a receipt for the Documents in question, I had them placed in a strong packing-case, brought them to London, and deposited them in the New Repository. I now send an Inventory of them, accompanied by a few remarks on the origin of the Peveril Court, which may be acceptable to those who may hereafter have occasion to consult the Documents belonging to it, as I can find no description of that Court in any printed book of authority.

I have, &c.

Sir Francis Palgrave, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY.

THE Honor of Peveril is supposed to have been created by William the Conqueror, and granted by him to William de Peveril, his natural son, by whom it was forfeited to the Crown, as it is supposed, in the reign of King Henry I.

To this Honor, which extended into several counties, was attached a Court of some description, but there is no way now of ascertaining correctly what was its nature or jurisdiction. It seems, however, to have comprised both a Tourn and a View of Frankpledge. The former, which was a Court of Record, had jurisdiction to hear and determine all felonies (death of man excepted) and common nuisances. It was holden twice a year at Nottingham, and all tenants of the Honor were bound to appear there when it was holden. The latter, also a Court of Record, had jurisdiction over those matters which were exempt from the Tourn. It met once in every three weeks, and the tenants of the Honor who owed suit and service were bound to appear before it. Over the Tourn, after the Honor came into the King's hands, the Constable or Warden of Nottingham Castle presided (and not the Sheriff, whose jurisdiction was confined to the Tourn held for the county, of which he was the chief officer), it being alleged "that King William the First, "with the consent of his Council, ordained that from time to time, and at all times "thereafter, when and so often as any freeman of dignity and fealty to the Crown of "England should in lawful manner hold or be proprietor of the inheritance of the site "and castle of Nottingham, whether by gift, descent, or purchase, the same man and his

3. Peveril Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

" heirs (so long as he should be qualified) should be Constable, Marshall, and Steward of " the Castle of Nottingham and Honor of Peveril." This was the state of things until the reign of King Henry VIII., when that monarch, being seised of the premises in question, did, " by a private Act of Parliament made in the 28th year of his reign, " convey to and settle on Thomas Lord Cromwell and his heirs the inheritance and pro- " perty of the Castle and Honor of Nottingham, alias Peveril."

Lord Cromwell being thus seised of the premises did, by his Lease and Release severally dated 23d and 25th of February, 30th Henry VIII., demise and grant them to his son Gregory Lord Cromwell

The Grant above mentioned and the Indenture thereupon made seem to have been forfeited on the Attainder of Lord Cromwell in 1540, and the Honor taken into the hands of the Crown, where it remained until the reign of James I., when the Stewardship of the Honor was leased to Sir George Goring and his brother, as will be hereafter mentioned.

Over the Frankpledge an Officer in the nature of Bailiff presided, and from the time that the Honor came into the hands of the Crown, until the 11th year of the reign of Edward III. the Office was granted or leased out at an annual rent. In that year the King granted the Bailiwick of the Honor to William Eland and his heirs for ever, at an annual rent of fourteen marks.

The Bailiwick of the Honor of Peveril continued in the family of Eland until the reign of Henry VIII. when Hugh Revell, grandson of Henry Eland, (that is, son of Rowland Revell and Margaret, daughter of the said Henry Eland,) obtained licence from King Henry VIII. in 1546, to alienate the office of the Bailiwick of Peveril to Henry Willoughby, in fee, at the old rent due to the Crown; and by Indenture (reciting King Edward III.'s Letters Patent to William Eland, and that the estate, title, and interest, of the said William Eland, in the said Office, had come to the said Hugh Revell, as well by lawful conveyance as by descent of inheritance, as right heir of the said William Eland), in consideration of 80*l.*, covenanted, bargained, and sold the said Office or Bailiwick of the Honor of Peveril, with all profits, charges, and all Records, Evidences, Court Rolls, and Writings, concerning and belonging to the said Office to the said Henry Willoughby.

In the 4th of Edward VI. Henry Willoughby died seised of the said Office or Bailiwick, and it appears to have continued in his family until about the year 1617, without interruption. In that year King James I. by Letters Patent of the 26th February, in the 15th year of his reign, granted to Sir George Goring and Sir Edward Goring, "the " Office of High Steward of the Honor of Peveril, and of the King's Manors, Lordships, " and Hereditaments, in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, to the said Honor in " any way appertaining, and the keeping of all Courts within the said Honor for the " term of fifty years."

In consequence of this Royal Lease, Sir Percival Willoughby, to whom the estate of the Bailiwick of the Court of Peveril had descended, disputed King James's Lease to the Gorings; whereupon they exhibited a Bill in the Exchequer Chamber against him, and " demanded to have the Court Rolls, the profits of the Stewardship and waifs estray, " felons goods, common fines, amerciaments, and perquisites of Court," &c.

The Court of Exchequer, however, decreed that the Gorings "should hold and enjoy " unto them and their assigns (*inter alia*) the said Stewardship, felon's goods, common " fines, perquisites of Court, mentioned in the King's Lease to them; and that all Court " Rolls, Books of Account, and Evidences concerning the Bailiwick of the said Manor, " and the Stewardship there remaining in the hands of the said Defendant Willoughby " or his under officer should be delivered up to the Plaintiffs (the Gorings), to be brought " into that Court, there to remain for His Majesty's use."

Exceptions were taken by the Defendant's Counsel to this Decree, but it was ordered that the said Decree should continue and stand in force.

On the 31st May 1639, Charles I. issued his Letters Patent, appointing George Lord Goring (one of the lessees in King James's demise above-mentioned) to the office of High Steward of the Honor of Peveril for and during his lifetime. By these Letters Patent the King also "ordains, establishes, and declares that the jurisdiction of the Honor of Peveril " shall for the future extend itself as well in and through all those places which of old were " within the jurisdiction of the said Honor, as in and through the whole Wapentakes or Hun- " dreds of Broxtow and Thurgarton, by Leigh, in the county of Nottingham (to wit) in all " parts of those wapentakes which previously were not within the jurisdiction of the said " Honor, and that all the towns, townships, hamlets, and places within the wapentakes afore- " said which before were not within such jurisdiction, shall henceforth be called the addi- " tional limits of the Honor of Peveril."

In the following year (8th April, 15th Charles I.) George Lord Goring mortgaged the premises to Sir Thomas Lawley for a large sum of money, but continued in possession until 1646, when being a Delinquent, his whole Estate was sequestered.

On the Petition of the widow of Sir Thomas Lawley to the then House of Peers, it was ordered by them that the Committee of Sequestration should either pay 1,450*l.* then due to Lady Lawley, for the principal and interest, or suffer her to enjoy the premises.

In the meantime, Sir Percival Willoughby, the Defendant in the suit in the Exchequer (in which the Gorings were Plaintiffs), took steps before the Committee of Sequestration

to recover some of his rights in the Honor of Peveril, as did also his son Sir Francis Willoughby, but without effect.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

On the death of Lord Goring, Sir Francis Willoughby possessed himself again of his hereditary Bailiwick of the Honor of Peveril, though he does not seem to have exercised any jurisdiction in the Court of the Honor, as remodelled by King Charles I., inasmuch as King Charles II. by his Letters Patent, bearing date April 14th, in the 16th year of his reign, granted to Charles, Earl of Norwich (son of George Lord Goring), and Henry Goring, the office of High Steward of the Honor of Peveril, and the office of keeping all Courts, Leets, Liberties and Views of Frankpledge in the said Honor, for and during their lives and the life of the longer liver of them.

On the death of Charles, Earl of Norwich, in 1672, without issue, and the surrender of this office in question by Henry Goring, the other co-grantee above mentioned, King Charles II., by his Letters Patent, dated January 23rd, in the 25th year of his reign, nominated and appointed Henry, Marquis of Worcester, Charles, Lord Herbert, his eldest son, and Arthur, Lord Somerset, his second son, to the office of High Steward of the Honor of Peveril, for their lives, and the life of the longer liver of them.

In these last-mentioned Letters Patent, the limits of this Court were further extended and a Court of Record was appointed to be held every Tuesday, in such place as the Steward of the Court of the Honor should from time to time appoint, and in the said Court should be heard and determined, all and singular pleas of debt, detinue, covenant, and broken account, trespass, trespass on the case, caption and detention of cattle, goods and chattels, and all other personal pleas and actions whatsoever, arising within the Honor aforesaid, so that the debts, damages, &c. exceed not the sum of 50*l.*, &c.

On the death of the last survivor of the three grantees mentioned in King Charles II's. Letters Patent, the family of Willoughby once more endeavoured to obtain possession of the Bailiwick of the Honor of Peveril, and for the purpose of preventing all disputes for the future applied to the Crown for a grant in perpetuity of the Stewardship of the Honor and the casual profits thereof. Queen Anne thereupon by Her Letters Patent on the 22nd June, in the 5th year of her reign, granted the office and place of High Steward of the Honor of Peveril, in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, to Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart., and his heirs for ever.

This office remained in the descendants of Sir Thomas Willoughby, (created Lord Middleton in 1711), until the Peveril Court was abolished by Statute 12 & 13 Victoria, c. 101. s. 14.

SCHEDULE OF PEVERIL RECORDS.

Liber Regularum	1661
" "	1686
" Querelarum	1682

	Commencing	Ending
"Pleadings" Books	1682	1691
" "	1691	1697
"Actions" Books	1686	1690
" "	1698	1693
" "	1694	1702 (2 copies)
" "	1732	1735
" "	1735	1741
" "	1746	1749
" "	1749	1753
" "	1753	1757
" "	1757	1760
" "	1760	1764
" "	1764	1770
" "	1770	1778
" "	1778	1786

	Commencing	Ending
"Issues and Judgments" Books	21st Jan. 1755	4th Oct. 1757
" "	4th Oct. 1757	6th Jan. 1761
"Minute" Books	6th Sept. 1729	20th Mar. 1733
"	3rd Jan. 1764	30th Sept. 1766
"	3rd Jan. 1769	30th Oct. 1770
"	30th Oct. 1770	22nd Dec. 1772
"	29th Dec. 1772	2nd May 1775
"	2nd May 1775	22nd Dec. 1778
"	22nd Dec. 1778	20th May 1783
"	27th May 1783	18th Aug. 1786
"	22nd April 1788	30th Nov. 1790
"	14th May 1805	16th Dec. 1806

. Peveril Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report

	Commencing	Ending
"Præcipe" Books -	- 18th Oct. 1808	17th April 1810
" - -	- 24th April 1810	31st Dec. 1811
" - -	- 31st Dec. 1811	20th Oct. 1812
" - -	- 27th Oct. 1812	12th July 1814
" - -	- 19th July 1814	26th Dec. 1815
" - -	- 2nd Jan. 1816	16th Sept. 1817
" - -	- 23rd Sept. 1817	17th Aug. 1819
" - -	- 24th Aug. 1819	6th Feb. 1821
" - -	- 13th Feb. 1821	4th Mar. 1823
" - -	- 11th Mar. 1823	8th Nov. 1825
" - -	- 15th Nov. 1825	4th Dec. 1827
" - -	- 4th Dec. 1827	3rd Jan. 1831
" - -	- 4th Jan. 1831	18th June 1833
" - -	- 21st June 1833	5th Dec. 1836
" - -	- 6th Dec. 1836	31st Jan. 1841
" - -	- 2nd Feb. 1841	23rd July 1844
" - -	- 23rd July 1844	28th April 1846
" - -	- 28th April 1846	16th Nov. 1847
" - -	- 16th Nov. 1847	5th Nov. 1850
"Trials and Inquiries" Book	19th May 1835	7th Nov. 1843

Index to "Præcipe" Books, continuation of, 1 vol.
1 Parcel, entitled "Papers for 1844."
" " "Papers for 1845."
" " "Papers for 1846."
" " "Papers for 1846."
12 Monthly bundles of Declarations for 1848.
" " " for 1849, and one bundle of papers.
5 Bundles of papers for various years.
1 File of Writs.
1 Bundle, and 5 loose, "Pleas."

No. 4.—DURHAM RECORDS.

REPORT of T. DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., to Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

IR, Tower, 18th November 1854.

PURSUANT to your instructions of the 20th of July last, desiring me to proceed to Durham, and put myself in communication with the several local officers there, to make a full examination of the Records, to inquire into the nature and state of the buildings in which they are deposited; to ascertain whether they are secure from fire, damp, and depredations; to learn the names of the individuals having the custody of the same; to make myself acquainted with the orders and regulations by which access to them is afforded to the public; to see what Indexes, Calendars, or Repertories exist; to ascertain what fees are charged for searches, copies, &c.; to obtain all the information I could collect respecting the classes, nature, and historical or legal character of the documents in question; and to communicate to you the result of my proceedings, for the information of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls;—I have the honour to make the following report, requesting you, however, to bear in mind, that to have performed all the various duties mentioned in your instructions, in a way satisfactory to myself, would, judging by the progress I made, working ten hours a day, have occupied me six months instead of two weeks. I have, however, done the best I could in the short time allowed me by your instructions; and, although my report may not embrace all it is desirable to know relative to the Palatinate Documents, yet I hope it will be found to contain much useful information on the subject, and afford general, if not full, answers to your questions.

The Public Records and Muniments of the Palatinate of Durham, together with those belonging to the Bishop of Durham in his episcopal or private capacity, are at present deposited in a strong square edifice on the west side of the Palace Green, appertinent to the castle, called "The Exchequer Building," said to have been expressly erected for them by Bishop Neville about the year 1450.* This building is now the property of the University of Durham, to which it was conveyed by an order of the Queen in Council, of the 19th July 1837, under the description of "the Castle of Durham, "including all the precincts of the said castle, and all houses, buildings, lands tenements,

* It is probable, however, that Bishop Neville merely altered the building, and converted it into a Court of Justice and Record repository, as a portion of the structure exhibits a much earlier period of architecture than that assigned to it.

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" and hereditaments heretofore known or accepted as parcel of the said precinct, subject, " among other things, to the enjoyment by such officers of the Palatinate of Durham as " had performed for thirty years last past and did then perform the duties of their " respective offices in any building within the said precincts, of the right of performing " their respective duties within the same building respectively, until the Warden, " Masters, and Scholars shall have provided to the satisfaction of the Bishop of Durham " for the time being sufficient building elsewhere for the respective purposes for which " the present buildings are lawfully used; and as to those parts of the said building which " were used by officers of the said Palatinate, so long as any of those duties shall remain " to be performed by the officers who held their offices at the time of passing the Act for " separating the Palatinate jurisdiction from the Bishopric of Durham." In fulfilment of their part of the agreement, the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham are erecting, and have almost completed, a large and commodious stone building for the Records in the Exchequer Building. It is also to contain offices for the transaction of the public business of the Palatinate, as well as a Court of Chancery.

In the " Exchequer Building " are several rooms, containing—

1. The Court of Chancery, in which the Records in the custody of the Registrar are kept.
2. The Cursitor's Records.
3. The Prothonotary's Records.
4. The Records of the Clerk of the Peace.
5. The Records of the Clerk of the Crown.
6. The Auditor's Records.
7. The Receiver-General's Records.
8. The Halmote Court Records.

The proceedings of the County Court, before their destruction, were also deposited in this building, in a room now in the occupation of the University of Durham.

The time allowed me to ascertain the nature of and report on these Records was, as I have already stated, so limited, and the disorder in which I found them so great, that it is next to impossible to give anything like a full or correct account of them.

Before, however, I proceed to speak of these Muniments, it will be desirable to premise a few words upon the origin of the Palatinate of Durham, and the Royal rights thereunto belonging, which were by Statute 6 William IV., cap. 19., vested in His Majesty, His heirs and successors, " as a Franchise and Royalty separate from the Crown."

The principal portion of the possessions belonging to the See of Durham was granted to Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and his successors, afterwards Bishops of Durham, by Anglo-Saxon kings.*

It is not necessary to fix the precise period when the Bishopric of Durham became a Palatinate. Some writers maintain that it was created by William I.,† but no charter of such a creation is extant, nor does it seem probable that such a charter was ever granted. Others say that it was erected by Richard I.,‡ but the more general opinion seems to be, that it is a County Palatine by prescription, and not by creation or grant§ within legal memory. At all events, from time immemorial, it has been considered one, and held to embrace the district between the River Tyne on the north and the River Tees on the south, as well as the Manors of Norham and Holy Island (commonly called Norhamshire and Islandshire), the lordship of Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland, the manors of Craike and North Allerton in Yorkshire, severally known as Bedlingtonshire, Craikeshire, and Allertonshire. Throughout this large dominion, or " seignory " royal," the Bishops of Durham, previous to the present holder of the See, from the time of legal memory, continued to hold and enjoy all royal rights and jurisdictions, both in land and water.

The Bishops of Durham as Palatines, and not as Bishops, had power to levy taxes, to coin money at their own mint, and to raise men for defence within their bishopric. Until the Statute 27 Henry VIII. c. 24., the Courts, which in other places were held in the King's name, were holden in theirs. They appointed their own Justices of Assize, of

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* Selden is of opinion that the earls, during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, had their earldoms to their own use, and exercised " merum et mixtum imperium," " insomuch as the King's writ of " ordinary justice did not run there; that although they were not so called, yet they were " ' Comites Palatini,' or Palatines, or such counts as have in their title a special eminence of " their dignity from a relation, as their name denotes, to the emperor's court or palace." These counts had all royalties, or " jura imperii," which are the same as those rights which, in the law language of England, are called " jura regalia." Sir Edward Coke (4 Inst. 205) says, " the power " and authority of those that had counties palatine was kinglike, for they might pardon treasons, " murders, felonies, and outlawries thereupon, and they shall have forfeitures of lands and goods " for high treason " There are no clauses, however, in any of the charters granted to the Bishops of Durham by Anglo-Saxon kings to such effect.

† Davis' Rep. fol. 61b. &c. Cas del County Palatine de Wexford.

‡ Spelman Glos.—2 Inst. 557.—4 Inst. 216.

§ It was, however, questioned in Parliament, 11 Henry VI., but judgment was there given for the Bishop.

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Oyer et Terminer, and of the Peace. They exempted men from appearing at the Assizes and serving on juries, and all Writs went in their name. A great part of the land in the county was held of them in capite.* All wastes and moors there, to which no one could make title, belonged to them. No freehold land could be alienated without their licence. They pardoned intrusions, trespasses, rapes, felonies, misprisons, and manumitted villeins. All forfeitures of lands and goods of felons and outlaws, and of those committing high treason, belonged to them.† They likewise had all fines for alienations, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, as well as primer fines, post fines, or Bishop's silver. All fruits of tenure by wardships, marriages, liveries, &c. belonged to them during the feudal service in this country. They gave licences to build chapels, to found hospitals and chantries, to purchase and convey lands in mortmain, notwithstanding the Statute, to crenelate and embattle castles and manorhouses, and to create boroughs and erect corporations. They likewise possessed and enjoyed Admiralty jurisdiction within the Palatinate, being Lords Admiral of the seas and waters there. They appointed, by their Letters Patent, Vice-Admirals, Judges, Registrars, Examiners, Water Bailiffs, Officers of Beaconage and Anchorage, and accordingly took and enjoyed all wrecks of the sea, royal fish, anchorage, butlerage, wharfage, moorage, metage, and all other privileges, forfeitures, and profits incident thereunto. They also had ferry boats over the navigable rivers within the county, together with fisheries and dams. They had several forests, chaces, parks, woods, and they had foresters who held Courts and determined matters relative to the same. They issued their commissions "de lunatico inquirendo," and granted the custody of all idiots and lunatics. They created all the officers of the Palatinate by Letters Patent, "quamdiu se "bene gesserint," "quamdiu Episcopo placuerit," or for life or lives, but none of the Patents were valid beyond the Bishop's life who granted them, unless confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The principal privilege, however, which the Bishops possessed as Palatines, and which more immediately has reference to the present inquiry, was that of holding Courts of Justice as well as of appointing Judges and officers to preside over and officiate therein; the acts, proceedings, and decisions of whom constitute the public muniments of the Palatinate, of which it is necessary now to speak. These Courts were, the Chancery, the Exchequer, the Court of Common Pleas, and the County Court.

The chief officer was the Temporal Chancellor, so called to distinguish him from the Chancellor of the Cathedral and the Chancellor of the Diocese. He was appointed by the Bishop's Letters Patent, and had the custody of the Great Seal of the Palatinate, which was employed in sealing all Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, and Letters Close, issuing out of the Chancery, as well as Writs and Mandates proceeding from the Exchequer and Court of Pleas at Durham.

The Court over which this officer presided, though called the Chancery, was and is the Exchequer, in which the fiscal matters of the Bishop were and are arranged, and all suits in equity, arising between party and party inhabiting the Palatinate were and are heard and adjudicated upon. Cardinal Wolsey, it seems, during the time he held the Palatinate, introduced an equitable jurisdiction, and the proceedings from his time seem to have assumed the same form as those in the High Court of Chancery.

This Court was always holden in the Exchequer Chamber, and its proceedings assimilated more with the practice of the Exchequer at Westminster than with that of the Chancery of England. It only sat for three or four days once a year, and its jurisdiction could not be enforced out of the limits of the Palatinate. No appeals were ever made from it to the House of Peers, or any other Superior Court; on the contrary, the Bishop claimed a right to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of his Temporal Chancellor.‡

The records and proceedings of this Court are in the custody of the Registrar and Cursitor, the latter of whom usually held the office of Keeper of the Chancery Records.

The *Registrar* was appointed by the Bishop's Letters Patent, and his duties were to file Bills, Answers, and other proceedings in Suits; to draw, enter, and copy all Orders, Rules, Decrees; to prepare and issue Writs of Subpœna, Attachments, Injunctions, as well as Commissions for Examination of Witnesses.

Owing to the short time I could devote to the Records of the Palatinate, I can only mention the series which are in this officer's custody. They consist of original Orders and Decrees of the Court from 1613 to 1642, and from 1661 to the present time.

Four Register Books, being part of a series (the earlier books appear to have been lost), respectively marked K, L, M, N, contain copies of Decrees and Orders of the Court during given periods, viz.,—K, from September 1633 to end of July 1742; L, from September

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* Dominus Rex habebit custodiam omnium terrarum eorum qui de ipso tenent in capite per servitium militare, de quibus ipsi tenentes fuerunt seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obierunt de quocumque tenuerunt per hujusmodi servitium, dumtamen ipsi tenuerunt de Rege aliquod tenementum ab antiquo de Corona usque ad legitimam ætatem heredum, exceptis feodis Archiepiscopi Cantuar., *Episcopi Dunelm. inter Tyne et These*, et feodis Comitum et Baronum de Marchia in Marchia, ubi brevia Regis non currunt. (Stat. Prerogativa Regis, cap. 1.)

† See the case of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, in Dyer, 288.

‡ *Vide* Spearman, "An Inquiry into the Ancient and present State of the County Palatine of Durham," pp. 53 to 56.

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1661 to 1670; M, from April 1671 to August 1706; N, from 1717 to 1779; from which time until 1798 the Decrees and Orders were never entered.

Some original Awards and copies of others, made on the division of commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds within the County Palatine, are also kept in this department.

There is no general catalogue or inventory of the contents of the office.

The Records are in great confusion, and deposited in presses placed against the wall of the room by no means fireproof, in which the Court of Chancery sits.

The hours of attendance are from nine to one in the morning, and from three to seven in the afternoon. 3*s.* 4*d.* is charged for each search, and 8*d.* per folio for copies, and the fees are the perquisite of Mr. John Tiplady, who holds the office of Registrar. To this gentleman I am very much indebted for the facilities and assistance he gave me during my stay at Durham.*

The *Cursitor* or Clerk of the Latin Chancery, a very important officer in the Palatinate of Durham, was also appointed by the Bishop's Letters Patent. He made out all original Writs and Processes, and had similar duties to those performed by the Cursitors of the High Court of Chancery. In addition to his other duties, this officer, as I have elsewhere stated, has generally been appointed, by the Bishop's Letters Patent, Keeper of the Chancery Records, and anciently had the sole custody of the Records belonging to the several Courts of the Palatinate.

The Cursitor's Records are deposited in presses fixed round two sides of the room, from the floor to the ceiling. They did not exhibit any appearance of present damp; on the contrary, many of them were thickly coated with dust. Some, however, have suffered considerably from ancient mildew and wet. The room is sufficiently lighted by a large Gothic window, the broken panes and defects of which admitted air more than sufficient to ventilate a much greater space. It cannot be said to be fireproof, as there is a stove which is lighted in winter, whenever any searches are being made in the room, and lucifer matches are by no means a scarce article there or in the other rooms in the Exchequer Building.

It is not for the purpose of finding fault, or exaggerating my own labours, that I refer to the disordered state of the Documents in this Department,† which made it positively necessary to assort and arrange them into classes, before I could form even a notion of their purport. Documents relating to the same subject were scattered in twenty different places. Not one closet or shelf was appropriated to the same class of Records, owing, it is said, to attornies and agents having searched for Documents useful for the object of their inquiry, and neglected to fasten up the bundles they had used. The clerks of this, as well as of all the other Departments, not being acquainted with the characters and abbreviations in Records, are therefore not competent to afford assistance to literary or legal inquirers, the searcher is consequently allowed to roam at large among the Records, to open such bundles as he pleases, and leave them to be fastened up by the clerks, which in many instances has never been done; hence the confusion which has arisen. Some little excuse, however, may be offered for this random searching by agents and inquirers, for, with the exception of an imperfect calendar to the series of Records called there the Close Rolls, there is no inventory or catalogue of the contents of the office. I have, therefore, compiled a brief Repertory of the Muniments there, a copy of which, I think, ought to be sent to the Cursitor, as a guide to his clerk, to prevent this chance or undirected exploration for the future. I wish it, however, to be understood that I by no means profess it to be a perfect catalogue or arrangement, but only the best I could make under existing circumstances. By comparing this with the catalogue compiled in 1618 by Richardson, Keeper of the Chancery Records, and which I unexpectedly found‡ among the Muniments in the Auditor's Office,§ the loss or depredation of the Documents in this Department will be apparent.

It seems, however, that these losses must have occurred more than a century and a half ago, for in an old manuscript, written about that period, entitled "A State of Records of "ye County Palatine of Durham," it is stated that "In ye Cursiter's Office are reposited "ye Close Rolls in Chancery, in wch severall things occur wch are of great use for ye dis- "covery and asserting of diverse Rights belonging to ye See. But it will appear yt in "this office are wanting proper conveniences for ye repository of Records, yt many of

* The Examiner in the Chancery of Durham exercised nearly the same duties as the like officers did in the High Court of Chancery. He does not, however, appear to have had any Records in his custody. The interrogatories and depositions of witnesses in that court, which are properly his muniments, are seemingly in the charge of the Cursitor, as Keeper of the Records of the Palatinate.

† I should be acting unjustly towards Mr. Joseph Davison, the present Cursitor, were I not publicly to acknowledge that he rendered me every assistance and facility in his power, in the most courteous and trustful manner.

‡ I was very much pleased with the discovery of this document, as I was aware that such an inventory had been compiled;[1] for the substance of it is to be found in the 2nd volume of the "Collectanea Curiosa," printed by the delegates of the Clarendon Press, in 1781, from a copy obtained by Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, when a canon of Durham.

§ *See* Appendix No. 4.

[1] *See* Appendix No. 1.

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" y^e Records of this office have been imbezeld, lost, or destroyed, & y^t many of those " w^ch are still left, & particularly y^e Inquisic̃ons post mortem, w^ch are of use in deriveing " y^e Descents & y^e titles of y^e Estates of most Families within y^e County, & are of con- " sequence to those whose Rights & Estates depend upon y^m, are in very bad condic̃on, " & must necessarily perish unlesse speedy care be taken about y^m." It further states that " Original grants belonging to the See, Charters of Inspeximus & Confirmation from " y Crown, & Exemplifications of ancient Records, the obtaining of which had un- " doubtedly cost many thousand pounds, are all destroyed."

The Muniments at present in the Cursitor's Office consist of seven classes :—

I. Rolls similar to the Patent, Close, and Fine Rolls of the High Court of Chancery, commencing with the first year of the Pontificate of Bishop Bury, A.D. 1333, and ending with the death of Dr. Van Mildert, the last Prince Palatine of Durham. These Rolls contain the enrolments of all Charters, Letters Patent, and Letters Close which passed under the Great Seal of the Palatinate.

II. Manuscript Books, being Registers of the public and private Acts of some of the Bishops, contemporaneous abstracts or copies of Inquisitions post mortem, Assignments of Dower, and Proofs of Age, from the time of Bishop Beaumont to that of Bishop James, Extents of Lands, Recognizances, Memoranda of Leases, &c.

III. Halmote Books, being the Proceedings of the Manor Courts or Hall Meetings held in the Palatinate, from the time of Bishop Bury to that of Bishop Houson.

IV. Inquisitions post mortem and Inquisitions ad quod damnum, Coroners Inquests, Extents under the Statute of Elegit, &c., Warrants of Attorney, and Writs of Dedimus potestatem for Recoveries, and other Documents formerly on files.

V. Bills, Answers, and Depositions in the Chancery of the Palatinate of Durham.

VI. Exchequer Processes.

VII. Fiats for Commissions to take Affidavits in the Court of Pleas and Chancery of Durham, Files of Affidavits upon which bailable pones are issued, Precipes for all Writs, both real and personal, returnable in the Court of Pleas at Durham ; Side Bar Rules, Writs from the Courts at Westminster directed to the Bishops of Durham, who thereupon gave their mandates to the Sheriffs, Writs for the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, and other Writs, Sheriffs Oaths, Chancellors accounts for the County and City of Durham.

The Inventories I compiled of the Records in this Department, and Richardson's Catalogue of the Muniments in the Palatinate, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Having mentioned generally the Records in charge of the Cursitor, I would offer a few remarks relative to his office, as great doubts are entertained in the Palatinate whether the office was abolished, with that of the Cursitors of the High Court of Chancery, by Statute 5 & 6 William IV. c. 82. s. 10. If it be so abolished, then it may become a question whether the Muniments at present in the custody of that officer do not come within the meaning of the first clause in the Record Act, 1 & 2 Victoria, c. 94, which places all the Records of the lately abolished Courts in the Palatinate of Durham under the charge of the Master of the Rolls. It will be essential for the furtherance of justice in the Palatinate to have this point established by the opinion of the twelve Judges, as a most important Writ, which used to be issued out of the Cursitor's Office, has been discontinued on account of the opinion expressed on the subject by one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. The Writ in question is the " Pone per vadios," returnable in the Court of Pleas at Durham, which enables a creditor to attach the goods and chattels of his debtor in the same manner as a landlord does the effects of his tenant. Convenient and useful as this Writ was, it nevertheless was open to many abuses, and frequently effected as much evil and injustice as on the other hand it did good and right.* This fact led Mr. Moore, a solicitor of Durham, who practically knew the advantages and mischiefs of this Writ, to frame some Rules whereby the evil could be avoided, and the good continued. Under the orders drawn up by Mr. Moore, the Writ of Pone became most effective and valuable to the creditors and traders in the Palatinate, and it is much to the regret of all the practitioners there that it has been discontinued.

The tribunal next in importance to the Chancery was the Court of Pleas at Durham, at which all civil rights of the inhabitants of the Palatinate, and all actions, real, personal, and mixed, for goods, lands, contracts, and trespasses, were tried and determined, as well

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* " The like of this process is not in England," said Spearman, who was for many years Under Sheriff of the county of Durham and Deputy Registrar of the Chancery of the Palatinate, " and " it really becomes or is in the nature of an execution, and this not warranted by any known " law, and only supported by custom and usage here, and often complained of by many judges " of the land in times past, and never now countenanced by any of the courts or lawyers in " Westminster Hall. By this process any man may be stript of his goods, he being absent and " out of the country. It cannot therefore be held reasonable that the inhabitants of this county, " or strangers travelling through it, alone of all the King's subjects, labour under the grievance of " such process."

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as Pleas of the Crown, by Justices appointed by commissions under the Bishop's Great Seal, not by the usual commission under the Great Seal of England, and all indictments within the Palatinate ran "*contra pacem domini Episcopi*," and not "*contra pacem domini Regis.*" The King's Writs from his Courts at Westminster were adjudged not to run within this Palatinate, and the indorsement thereon, setting out the privilege of the County Palatine, was always allowed in the Courts above; for as the Counts Palatine had the sole administration of justice through their own Judges, appointed by themselves, and not by the Crown, it would have been incongruous for the King to send his Writ to direct the Judge of another Court in what manner to administer justice between the suitors.

All fines and recoveries suffered at Westminster for assurances of land within the County Palatine have been adjudged to be void, and all Judgments entered up in the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas at Westminster have been determined not to affect lands lying within this county, being "*coram non judice.*" It has, moreover, been gravely doubted whether the "*Habeas Corpus Act*" and many other beneficial Statutes extended to this County Palatine.

No foreign Attorney could practise or sue out any Writs there, but he was obliged to employ a sworn Attorney of this Court, and no foreign plea was admitted; and the Attorneys of the Court were obliged to take an oath not to carry any suits out of its jurisdiction into the Courts above, if the cause of suit or action arose within the county, or the parties or witnesses lived within it. Messengers, and not attachments, were generally sent at fifty times the cost of the latter for contempts in the Palatinate Chancery, because Sheriffs of the County did not account to the Exchequer at Westminster. The usual process before Judgment in the Durham Court of Pleas for attaching goods was a "*Pone*" directed to the Sheriff, by which his officers seized the goods of any person within its jurisdiction. If the demand of the Writ were laid for 10*l.* or upwards, special bail, resident within the county, was required; but if no bail were entered for the defendant, and if he did not surrender his person into prison at the return of the process (which was generally so managed by the creditor's attorney, as to give the defendant no time for bail), in discharge of his goods, (which were kept by the Sheriff's officers at the prisoner's expense,) until the Sheriff returned the process and the Schedule, and the value of the goods seized, then the Bishop's officers certified them to be forfeited for such default, and allowed them to be assigned and sold for the benefit of the plaintiff. Whereupon process called "an Extract" was awarded to the Sheriff, who sold the goods and paid the value received to the plaintiff. The proceedings under this Writ were unusually severe, and some Sheriffs never would proceed to sell the goods or suffer the plaintiffs to have any benefit thereof, until they had entered into a bond in penalty of double the value of the goods to indemnify the Sheriff and his officers for such seizure or sale, and from all actions or suits to be occasioned thereby.

The Records of this Court are in the custody of the Prothonotary of the Court of Pleas at Durham, sometimes called Clerk of the Justices Itinerant in the County Palatine of Durham. His duties were not dissimilar to those which the officers of the Court of Common Pleas performed before their office was abolished by Statute 1 Victoria, c. 30., and are now discharged by the Masters of that Court. His deputy superintends and directs the management of the general business of the Office, and has the custody and arrangement of the Records.

Want of time prevented me from making myself particularly acquainted with the documents in this Department, which is much to be regretted, as I am led to believe from what I saw that it contains very ancient and valuable Records. I can therefore only state generally what the Office contains, which is as follows:—

Judgment Rolls, including the Records of Common Recoveries; Files of original Writs and other Proceedings necessary in suffering Common Recoveries; Files of Precipes and Concords, with Writs of Covenant and of Dedimus potestatem annexed, used for levying Fines; Files of Feet of Fines levied, with Proclamation thereon indorsed; Files of Writs of Error and Certiorari from the Court of King's Bench; original Writs issued out of the Chancery of Durham, and returnable in the Court of Pleas there, with all Mesne Process issued out of the latter, and returned by the Sheriff; Files for Warrants to prosecute and defend; Bail Pieces, common and special, with Affidavits of Justification annexed; Affidavits and Petitions, Declarations, Pleas, and Replications in Causes depending in that Court; Declarations for Judgments by Warrant of Attorney, together with the Affidavit of the Debt annexed; Taxed Bills of Costs, Affidavits of due Execution of Articles of the Clerkship, Remembrance Books, containing Notices of the Transactions of each Court Day, &c., and Rules and Orders of Court.

There is no Inventory or Repertory of the contents of the Office. The Record Room is dry, but much too small, and has more the appearance of a general country dealer's shop than a Muniment room. The Office is open to the public from nine o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from three in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

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The fees paid to the Prothonotary (Mr. Ward), for searches and copies of Records, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For every Search for Fines or Recoveries, for each year	0	3	4
For every Extract	0	3	4
For every Certificate thereto	0	3	4
For every Search for Judgment and other Proceedings, each year	0	1	4
For Copy of every Affidavit not exceeding Three Sheets	0	1	0
For every Sheet over Three Sheets	0	0	4
For every Copy of Declaration, Pleas, &c., First Sheet	0	0	6
For every other Sheet	0	0	4
For attending at a Trial for the Production of Records, *per diem*	1	1	0

The next Office to which I directed my attention was that of the Clerk of the Peace, who was formerly appointed by the Bishop's Letters Patent, but since the Statute 6 William IV. c. 19., has been nominated to the office by the Custos Rotulorum. His duties, which are performed by deputy, are multifarious, but briefly, they may be said to consist of preparing Indictments, and attending to every thing required on the part of the Crown in all prosecutions at Quarter Sessions, as well as on the Trial of Appeals before the same Tribunal, entering the Proceedings thereof as of Record, subsequently taxing the several Costs, in fact, perfecting every business which is brought under the consideration of the Court. To attend to all matters belonging to the county which are transacted by the Justices as to the general County and Police Rates, and any other similar expenditure, as well as the appointments by the Lord Lieutenant of the County from time to time. He has also the custody of all Records relating to his Office, as well as those documents which are deposited there by divers Acts of Parliament for the inspection of the public. His Office is open daily to the public from nine to one o'clock, and from three to six o'clock. The fees demanded are 1*s.* for each search, and 1*s.* 4*d.* per folio for copies. Mr. G. B. Wharton is the present Clerk of the Peace, and his Deputy is Mr. John Tiplady, who was appointed 17th March 1852.

The Records in his custody are kept in the Exchequer Building, and are in a lamentable state of disorder. Papers, books, and parchments are littered about the floor, more than knee deep, some strewed upon tables, chairs, and window seats, others huddled together on shelves and in cupboards. It will require some courage to attempt an arrangement of these Records, which consist of Commissions of the Peace; Sessions Order and Minute Books; Process Books; Estreat Rolls; Registers of Estates of Roman Catholics, and Letters of Attorney to sign registries of the same; Awards on the Divisions of Commons; Accounts of County Treasurers; Bridge Contracts and Securities; Plans of Canals, Turnpike Roads, and Railways; Indictments and other Proceedings and Presentments concerning Highways, Bridges, and Public Buildings; Articles of Friendly Societies; Insolvent Debtors Books and Papers; Alehouse Licences; Recognizance Books; List of Alehouse Keepers; Registries of Gamekeepers Deputations; Memorials of Grants of Annuities, and Inrolments thereof; Duplicates of Land Tax Schedules; Qualifications of Justices of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia; Poll Books in contested Elections; Inrolment of Copyhold Enfranchisement Deeds; Returns of Jurors; Papers relating to Corn Returns and Lunatic Asylums; Indictments, Convictions, Informations, Removal Warrants, and other Papers relating to the usual Business of the Quarter Sessions.

There is no general Repertory of the Records and papers here, and no officers or clerks are expressly employed for the custody and arrangement of the Records. The office where the business is transacted, which is some distance from the Exchequer Building, is open daily at the usual hours, in Durham, and certain fees are charged for searches and copies.

The next Record Repository I shall describe is that of the Clerk of the Crown for the Palatinate of Durham. The office is filled by Mr. John Wetherell Hays, and he kindly rendered me every assistance in his power. He performs similar duties to those discharged by the like officer in other counties. The Records in his custody are deposited in a cavern or excavation made in one of the walls of the Exchequer Building, without the slightest ventilation, and in which not a ray of daylight can possibly penetrate. The air is so very foul and damp that the candle which is lighted to enter this mural cave will scarcely burn, and the place is so narrow that it is difficult for a man to pass between the wall and the press on which the Records are placed. These Documents seemingly are not of the highest value, and are as well arranged as the confined space allows of. They consist of Indictments, Presentments, and other Proceedings relating to Prosecutions for Criminal Offences in the County of Durham; Names of Justices in Commission of the Peace; Informations on Recognizances; Traverses of Indictments brought to Issue and tried; Writs and Returns of Habeas Corpus; Panels of Grand and Petty Juries; Calendars of Prisoners; Six Manuscript Books, containing Orders of Court from 1753 to the present Time.

Want of time prevented me from taking a more exact account of these Documents.

There are no Calendars or Repertories in this Department, and the Records for severa

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years are missing. The office is open daily from 9 to 1 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 7 in the evening. 3*s.* 4*d.* is charged for a search; 6*s.* 6*d.* for a certificate; 8*d.* per folio for copies.

I have now to speak of the office of County Clerk, which was dissolved by Statute 6 William IV. c. 19.

The Records belonging to that functionary were, by the Record Act, placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls.

The County Clerk, like all the other Palatinate Officers, was appointed for life by the Bishop's Letters Patent, and received all the profits and perquisites of the County Court. He was held to be independent of the Sheriff, although the Court was holden before that Officer,* which seems to have been contrary to ancient custom in other parts of the Realm,† where the County Clerk and Gaoler were inseparably attached to the Sheriff's Office.‡ The County Court had jurisdiction in all cases mooted therein, to award a Capias upon a Justicies to the Sheriff. Various attempts, however, were made by interested parties to do away with that ancient custom. The first occurred in the year 1665, but the inhabitants of the Palatinate rose up against it, and the Grand Jury at the Public Assizes made a representation in writing (signed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and most of the Gentry, as well as the Freeholders and Attorneys within the Palatinate), in the name of the whole County, to the Judges and Justices then assembled, setting forth the custom, and the great advantage the Writ in question was to them, and the injury they would sustain from being deprived of such an ancient right. The representation having been read in Court, the custom was allowed. At the Assizes held in Durham in the following year, another attempt to break down the custom was made in the case of a prisoner in gaol upon a Capias, which issued out of the County Court. A Habeas corpus was moved for to bring the defendant to the bar, which was granted, and the Sheriff in his return set forth at large the custom of arresting by Capias. Counsel on both sides having been heard, the Court allowed the custom as returned by the Sheriff to be good, and the prisoner was remanded back to gaol. The opponents of the Capias were, however, not satisfied with this decision, and tried to upset the custom in another form. A Writ of false judgment was brought, and the awarding of the Capias was assigned for error. The Judge (Sir Thomas Thursden), upon hearing Counsel on both sides, took time to consider with his brethren at Westminster. He afterwards declared the judgment of the Court to be, that the custom, being within a County Palatine by prescription, might be good though against law, and the judgment was accordingly affirmed. For some reason which does not appear, the enemies of the Capias made a fourth attempt to get rid of the custom, and in the year 1668, three writs of false judgment were brought, and the awarding the Capias was again assigned for error. The subject was argued at the Assizes at Durham, before Baron Rainsford, who, not being satisfied with the custom, adjourned the question to be argued in his chambers at Newcastle. Not being then satisfied, he again adjourned the arguments in the case to be made before him at his chambers in Sergeant's Inn. Having, however, in the meantime consulted with the other Judges, he affirmed the judgment at Durham, and three especial rules were drawn up of the Affirmation (in which the custom of arresting by Capias was inserted), and entered among the Proceedings of the County Court, and from that time the custom of arresting by Capias was never questioned.

I have been particular in mentioning the subject of the Capias, as it exhibits one of the many customs peculiar to the Palatinate, and which may in a few years be blotted out from memory, as not a fragment of the procedings of this County Court now remains. The last County Clerk was Mr. Henry Donkin, appointed 28th July 1822. He held the office when it was abolished by Statute 6 William IV. c. 19., and received a pension from the Treasury, in compensation for the loss he sustained by the abolition of his office.

The University of Durham, pursuant to the Order in Council already mentioned, took possession of the room he occupied in the Exchequer Building, but I was not able to glean the slightest information relative to the Documents or Proceedings connected with his Office, which are supposed to have been kept there and to have been all destroyed. Mr. Donkin is now dead, and his relative, Mr. Waugh, who I believe was his executor, did not find among his papers any Books or Proceedings whatever connected with this Court. It will be for the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls to inquire what has become of the Documents belonging to this Court, which are placed under his charge by the Record Act 1 & 2 Vict.

Having mentioned all the Muniments and Offices in the Exchequer Building which are unquestionably public, I will now proceed to those which are considered as the private Muniments and Offices of the Bishop; but first I would notice the Auditor's Office, which has latterly been considered partly public and partly private.

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* See 1 Mod. Rep. 172. anonym. case, where the County Court is said to be holden "coram "sectatoribus."

† Hobart, 12, Sir Draper Norton *v.* Syms; 4 Coke, 32, Mitteris case; Dyer, 175, Scrogg's case. See also Coke, 4, Calvin's case; 9 Coke, 97, Reynolds' case.

‡ The Sheriff and Under Sheriff were both appointed by the Bishop's Letters Patent, sometimes for life, and often "quamdiu se bene gesserit."

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In speaking of the Court of Chancery at Durham, I suggested that it arose out of or sprung from the Exchequer of the Palatinate, in the same manner as the High Court of Chancery branched out from the Royal Exchequer at Westminster. Perhaps, however, it would be more correct to say, that at one time in the Exchequer here everything was performed of a fiscal nature, as well as those matters which were expedited on the common law side of the High Court of Chancery.

The chief officer of the Exchequer (after the Equity jurisdiction was established by Cardinal Wolsey) seems to have been the Auditor, a sworn officer appointed for life by Letters Patent under the Palatinate Seal. His principal duties were to take charge of all the Muniments relating to the Bishop's revenue, to enter the rentals of Copyholders rents (made by a Tenant chosen annually for that purpose) in a book, called the "Transumpt Book," to file up the rentals in his office, and pay over all money he received (through the hands of an officer called the Collector) to the Receiver-General. The Auditor also takes charge of the Rent Rolls made out yearly by the Coroner (another officer appointed for life by the Bishop's Letters Patent), who collects the Free-rents, and by ancient usage, some few Copyhold rents. At the end of the year the Auditor draws up three books of arrears, one for the Bishop, one for himself, and a third for the office, and when arrears are received, they are scratched out, by a line drawn under them, or crossed in the margin of the office book of arrears.*

The present Auditor is Mr. Robert Archibald Douglas Gresley, of Bishops Auckland, and the Deputy Auditor, Mr. Henry Greenwell, of Durham; the office is open from 10 o'clock to 1, and from 2 o'clock to 5. The Documents are kept in the Exchequer Building, in oaken presses arranged round the room, and consists principally of Surveys; Rolls of Freeholders; Sheriffs Rolls; Recognizance Books; Coroners Inquests; Lists of Jurors; Assize Papers; Chancery Proceedings; Receiver-General's Rolls; Supervisor's Rolls and Books; Minister's Accounts and Rolls; Clerk of the Works' Rolls and Books; High Foresters Rolls; Mine Keepers Rolls; Plans and Descriptions of the Bishop's houses and castles; a large collection of miscellaneous papers concerning the Bishop's rights as Count Palatine, such as a right to wreck of the sea, to royal fish, to the office of Lord Admiral, &c.; Post Dues; Market Dues; Files of Acquittances; Letters, &c. from the Bishops and their Receivers; Leases; Appointments of Officers, &c.; Rolls and Papers connected with Norhamshire and Islandshire, Howdenshire, Northallertonshire, and Crakeshire, and an immense collection of miscellaneous papers of every description connected with the Bishop's houses, castles, and rights in those districts.

The Repository is not fire-proof, and does not appear to be damp, though many of the Rolls have suffered from damp at some former period. There is no Inventory (worthy of the name) of the general contents of the office. That which was produced to me as a Schedule of the Books, Papers, &c. in the Auditor's Office in 1759, certainly does not refer to one-hundredth part of the Documents there, and many of those which it professes to notice are inaccurately described. It has been thought advisable to append a Copy of the Schedule to this Report by way of Appendix,† brief as it is, as it shows what was in existence a century and a quarter ago, and makes us deeply regret the loss that has happened since that period. One entry in the Schedule is particularly worthy of notice, viz., "Bolden Book, 600 years old," said to have been kept "in the box, "letter K." This is the celebrated Survey of the possessions of the See of Durham, made by order of Bishop Pudsey, in the year 1183, and which the Commissioners of Public Records thought important enough to print from a transcript made about the year 1500. The MS. described as "600 years old," is not now in the Auditor's custody, at least I had not the good fortune to see it, though I must confess that the limited time I had to devote to the Records in this and the other offices prevented me from seeing one hundredth part of what they contained. Bolden Book may, however, yet turn up in some of the dark and almost impenetrable recesses of the room, on the removal of the Muniments in that department into the new Record Repository of the Palatinate, unless it was stolen with the Auditor's Roll, when the office was converted into a gaol, a fact to which I have alluded in this Report.

I have also made a Schedule of what I saw in the Auditor's Office, which will appear in the Appendix,‡ but I must admit that to have compiled a perfect Inventory of the contents of this Department would have occupied me at least three months. Meagre as my Schedule is, yet when taken in conjunction with that of 1739, and the notices of Records in this office in Richardson's Catalogue of 1618, it will give some notion of what were and what now are the general contents of the Auditor's Office.

I must now refer to the Halmote Court Office, which is held to be the Bishop's private office. Its Records and Proceedings are preserved in the Exchequer Building, and are also considered as his private property.

The Halmote Courts seem to have had a twofold jurisdiction; they were holden (pursuant to the Bishop's Commission under the Great Seal of the Palatinate): I. To

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* It should be here stated that the copyholds, being of inheritance, are not expressed in the Court Rolls, and that there is no way of ascertaining the rents of the copyholders but by the rentals in the Auditor's office. The surrenders and admissions are carefully preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Halmote Courts.

† *See* Appendix No. 3.

‡ *See* Appendix No. 2.

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receive all manner of surrenders of copyhold lands, otherwise called "Fine lands," lying as well within the jurisdiction of the said courts as elsewhere in the said County Palatinate, and to admit such persons as have right, according to custom, to assess and set all manner of fines and amercements as they arise within the said Courts. II. To hear and determine all manner of suits, complaints, debates, controversies, &c. between party and party, which chance to arise within the said County Palatinate of Durham, and to punish according to discretion such offenders as contemptuously disobey the decrees and orders of the Court. In cases of difficulty or law to call in the assistance of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Copies of the proceedings of this Court were always, until the year 1617, returned engrossed on parchment Leiger books into the Latin Chancery, or Cursitor's Office of the County Palatinate, and the series, from the year 1345 to the year 1617, are still in existence there. During the reign of William III. there were bitter complaints against the officers of this Court for keeping "the Records "and Court Rolls belonging to it at their own houses, and not returning them engrossed "in parchment Leiger and Record books or rolls into the Latin Chancery Office of the "said County Palatinate, the ancient and safe repository thereof, and where they have "(time immemorial) been preserved from decay and embezzlement, and from hazard "from fire, being by many decrees and orders of the Court of Chancery required to be "there placed, and were constantly lodged there; and the Cursitor had the custody "and benefit of searches and copies thereof, until the covetousness of the said Halmote "Clerk (Mr. Hutchinson), for his sole benefit and lucre, refused to return them, and "kept them in his dwelling house contrary to the said rules and practice, and to the "great hazard and endangering the loss of the Records and evidences of the tenants "title to their estates."

Another of the Bishop's private offices is that of the Receiver General. His office or Muniment Room is also in the Exchequer Building. It is said by Mr. Foster, the present Deputy Receiver General, that "this office contains only rentals and private documents "connected with the Receivership, to which the public have no access." But I had neither time nor opportunity to inform myself of the correctness of Mr. Foster's opinion by a personal inspection of the Records in his charge; I am, however, of opinion that on examination it will turn out that many of them are Palatinate Documents.

Having in the preceding pages called attention to the disorder which prevails among the Records in nearly all the offices in the Exchequer Building, I would now urge the necessity of having all the documents in each repository, or at any rate those belonging to the Crown, pursuant to the Statute 6 Will. IV. c. 19., sorted into classes and catalogued, before they are removed into the building which is being erected for them, for it would be most inexpedient to transfer them thither in their present confused state, or to place them there without putting them under the charge of a competent officer, with one or two clerks under him to assist in calendaring and making copies when required.

In the portion of my Report relative to the Muniments in the Cursitor's Office, I have endeavoured to account for the confusion which exists there, but I would again call attention to one great evil which prevails as well there as in the other offices. I allude to the impropriety of allowing strangers such unlimited and indiscriminate access to the documents, as it may be followed by very serious results, there being a possibility of dishonest searchers concealing or abstracting documents which contain evidence against their cases. That many Records belonging to the Palatinate have been stolen or destroyed is beyond surmise, for not a single class of documents is extant anterior to the pontificate of Anthony Beck, though here and there a stray roll or instrument turns up, which shows that many others of a like nature once existed, and makes us deeply regret that others of the same series have perished. Some notion may be formed of the loss and destruction of the Palatinate Documents during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries (to say nothing of preceding periods), by examining those which are extant for the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, bearing in mind at the same time the great devastations which have occurred among those of the latter period. When the destruction or depredation took place is not known, though great devastation must have happened in or before the pontificate of Cuthbert Tunstall, as that prelate more than once alludes to the loss of many of the Muniments of his See. In one of his letters he says, "the Chancery of Durham, wher "al the Records lay, was spoyled, as wel of Records as of al oder stuff that was there;" and in a Roll of payments made in the seventh year of his episcopate, there is an entry of a payment made "on the morn after St. Luke's, to Marmaduke Clargenet 5s. and "others of his companye, and Robert Lewyn 5s., for helping to save the Records in the "Chancery in the time of spoyling the same, 10s." In another letter he mentions the recovery of such charters and writings belonging to the church of Durham "as by "reason of my Lord Cardinal were com onto the King's hand which I have received."*

In the manuscript already referred to under the Cursitor's Records, it is further stated, "that the Records there beginning to increase very much, & y^e^ Chancery Office where y^e^ "same were reposited being overstocked, or not sufficient to contain more, it was

* If we look at the number of Muniments which existed in the year 1618, when Richardson made his catalogue, and compare it with that of those now extant for the period embraced in his catalogue, we shall find an enormous deficiency.

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"thought convenient to divide y^m amongst y^e severall officers, in order to y^e better "regulation of y^m.

"Upon y^e division of these Records & y^e removeals of y^m to many new places & to "some places which were not at all proper for the custody of y^m, it was found y^t instead "of regulating & making y^m of more use and service to y^e publick, they were brought "into more disorder & confusion, & y^t y^e Kalendar, Books, Repertories, or Indenes, "which were formerly made to some part of y^m, with References to y^e places where they "were formerly reposited, were rendered of little use by such removalls; and y^t "y^e Plea Rolls, Fines, and Recoverys w^ch were removed to y^e Court of Pleas Office were "in very great disorder and had not any Repertorys at all to y^m."

The executors of Bishop Cosins are also said to have destroyed all the early Muniments belonging to this See, as appears by the following extract. "As to the original Grants "and Evidences of the See, the most valuable of them were for some time deposited in "a great iron chest, which used to be kept in the gatehouse belonging to the Castle at "Durham, which chest either is or was there lately, but the Evidences which were in it, "being all removed by Bishop Cousins happened to come to the hands of his executors, "and were removed, with the Bishop's other writings, to Helperby in Yorkshire, and "they coming afterwards to the hands of Mr. Basset (who marryed the Lady Gerrard, "and became intitled to the greatest part of the Bishop's estate), he thought fitt for "preventing disputes which might arise about his estate, to direct that all the Bishop's "writeings should be there burnt, which was accordingly done some few years ago by "Mr. Hen. Jackson, his then steward. And upon this occasion there were eight or nine "large chests of writeings all burnt."* The work of demolition does not appear to have ended with Bishop Cosins' executors, for in the reign of William III. a serious complaint was made against the Ministers of the Palatinate "for their neglect of the Repository "or Office of the Keeper of the Rolls, where the Records of the County were anciently "kept, which was so moist, moldered, and decayed, that most of the ancient Records "are either lost, eat by rats, or destroyed." Again it appears by a Schedule of Books and Papers, &c. in the Auditor's Office in 1739, "that many of the Auditor's Rolls were "stole when the office was made a gaol." During the present century the loss of the Palatinate Documents is not a whit less than in preceding periods. Within living memory "valuable Records have been used to stop up holes, to keep rats and mice out of the "Muniment Rooms, to light fires, and even to make bonfires on public rejoicings;" and during the last twenty years, to use the words of my informant, "barrows-full were seen "kicking about on the palace green, some of which were converted into kites by the "boys of the town, and some used by the citizens of Durham for their more domestic "purposes." I have already stated that the whole of the Proceedings belonging to the County Court, which an Act of Parliament placed in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, have been destroyed, and not a fragment remains to tell of their nature and value.† With such facts before me, it would be a work of supererogation to dwell on the necessity of having the Muniments of the Palatinate properly catalogued and arranged, so that a searcher may know at once whether a Document be in existence or not, and also stamped with some symbol of identification to prevent depredation for the future, for if they be worth preserving, they are certainly worthy of being arranged and catalogued.

I have, &c.

Sir Francis Palgrave, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. Duffus Hardy.

Appendix No. 1.

Catalogue of the Records in the Cursitor's Office, Durham, under the Charge of Joseph Davison, Esq.

Books.

MS. Register of Richard de Kellawe, Bishop of Durham, from A.D. 1311 to A.D. 1316, containing matters relative to the spiritual affairs of his Diocese, as well as the temporal affairs of his Palatinate; hence it was probably deposited among the archives of the Palatinate, rather than among those of the See.

From fol. 1 to fol. 171^b, it comprises matters touching his spiritual jurisdiction, and a few of a temporal nature, such as the appointments of Palatinate officers, inquisitions post

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* "The Episcopal Registers, we regret to state, are almost all of them wanting, and thus another "and most important source of information with respect to the history of the See is inaccessible."

† It may perhaps be argued, that a County Court not being a Court of Record, none of its acts and judicial proceedings could be enrolled for a perpetual memorial or testimony, and therefore no records could have been destroyed; but in answer to this it may be averred that though there might not have been any rolls or records of the Court, technically so called, yet there must have been some proceedings or memorials of the Court when it was dissolved.

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mortem, names of tenants of knights fees of the Bishop of Durham in the county of Lincoln. From fol. 172 to fol. 219b, are entered royal writs to the Bishop of Durham, with the returns sent thereto.

From fol. 220 to 265, charters granted by the Bishop of Durham.

From fol. 266 to 284, public documents relating to the Palatinate.

From fol. 284 to 288, Pope Nicholas's taxation for the Diocese of Durham.

From fol. 289 to 300, Nomina Ordinatorum, &c.

From fol. 309 to the end, fol. 366, appears to be a portion of the register of Richard de Bury. It commences "Incipit Registrum de tempore Magistri de Whytcherche, vicar. generalis Domini Dunelmens," and ends with a portion of the register of William Legat.

The MS. is in very fair condition, and capital indexes of names of persons and places have been compiled and inserted at the end by the Rev. James Raine.

Manuscript of 314 leaves indorsed on the cover, "Liber inquisicõn capt temporibz "Lodovici Beumont, Riči de Bury, Thom̃ Hatfield, Johis Fordham, Walteri Skirlawe, "Thom̃ Langley, Roberti Nevill," (No. 1.) It is a register, or more correctly speaking, a book of abstracts of all inquisitions post mortem returned into the Chancery of the Palatinate, in which are the names of the deceased, the lands they died seised of, the services by which the lands were holden, the value of the lands, and the names and ages of the heirs.

From fol. 1 to fol. 190, the entries are written on paper (the water-mark a bull), but from fol. 191 to fol. 314 on parchment. The first four leaves much worn away at the edges. The leaves, not the pages, numbered.

Manuscript written throughout on parchment, and indorsed, "Inquisicões tempore "Thome Ruthall Epi," (No. 2.) Its contents similar to those contained in the above, with the addition of proofs of age and assignments of dower. At fol. 61 is entered an inquisition on the death of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, taken at Durham, 28th June, 3 Edward VI. At the end is an index of the names of persons on whose death the inquisitions were taken.

Manuscript of 93 folios, written throughout on parchment, indorsed, "Inquisičõn "tempore Laurencii [Bothe] et Willielmi [James] Epor Dunelm̃," (No. 3.) The contents similar to the other two books described above. The entries, however, do not run in perfect chronological order, some belonging to the 1st and 9th years of the Pontificate of Laurence Bothe being entered at folios 43, 44, 45, and 46, and others of the 9th year at folios 47, 48, 49, and 50. At the end is an index of the names of persons on whose death the inquisitions were taken.

Manuscript book of 363 leaves, without title or covers, being abstracts of inquisitions post mortem, arranged alphabetically, according to places, during the Pontificates of Beaumont, Bury, Hatfield, and others, down to the reign of James I. Imperfect, ending with the letter S.

Manuscript written throughout on parchment, without either title or indorsement, containing similar abstracts of inquisitions, from the 3d to the 9th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, during the vacancy of the See after the deprivation of Cuthbert Tunstall.

Manuscript of a miscellaneous character, without title or indorsement, consisting of 568 pages, exclusive of indexes at the beginning and end. Imperfect at the commencement. It contains, amongst other things, various extents of lands in the hands of Bishop James (taken by virtue of writs of Diem clausit extremum, of Mandamus, of Scire facias, of Extendi facias, and other writs), for intrusions in and alienation without licence of lands and tenements held of the Bishop of Durham, in the reign of James I.

Proceedings in the Chancery of Durham during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

An extent or annual value of all and singular the messuages, lands, and tenements in the county of Durham, held of Bishop Thomas Morton in chief, and alienated without licence of the same Bishop, or any of his predecessors, and in which heirs or occupiers during the minority of heirs have intruded, without livery, according to the course of the Chancery of Durham, &c.

Traverses of inquisitions, extents and recognizances for the performance of covenants.

An entry of all grants and patents of liveries, alienations with licences, pardons of alienations, and all other grants made by the Clerk of the Chancery of Durham, and sealed with the Great Seal of the County Palatine, since the 20th May 1617, when the See became void by the death of William James, Bishop of Durham, and of all compositions made for the same and received or secured for the King's Majesty's use by John Richardson and other deputies of Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., Keeper of the Great Seal of the County Palatine of Durham, and Chancellor of the same County, 16th June 1617, a° 15 Jac. I.

A note of all such sums of money as John Richardson received for fines, postfines, and recoveries upon compositions made, of sums levied and recoveries suffered, of lands passed at the assizes of Durham on the 11th August 1617, a° 15 Jac. I.

Docquets for licences and pardons of alienations, grants of wardship, and liveries made since 26th March 1619.

Extract of all fines and amercements levied at the General Sessions of the Peace, held at Durham, 9th July 1617, 1618, and recognizances forfeited in the Chancery of Durham,

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and writs of Scire facias thereupon, issued out of the Chancery there from 28th April 1666.

Compositions made for liveries, licences of alienations, pardons of alienations made without licence, together with compositions made for wardships, 17th Aug. 1619. Fiats for writs of Mandamus, Diem clausit extremum, Supersedeas, &c. &c., from 1623 to 1641, 17 Car. I.

MS. written on paper, indorsed, "Recognicões tempore Ricardi Fox Episcopi, et sede "vacante tempore Henrici septimi, et tempore Christoferi Bainbrigge Episcopi." In very bad condition.

MS. of 16 leaves, no covers nor title, but containing Recognizances tempore Cardinal Wolsey's Episcopacy of Durham.

MS. on paper, in very bad condition. No title, but containing memoranda of leases granted by Bishops Richard Fox and Christopher Bainbrigge.

MS. on paper of 18 leaves, eight of which are blank; no covers, and in bad condition; no title; containing notes of the days assigned to divers freeholders to appear in the Chancery of Durham, and do homage to Richard [Fox] Bishop of Durham, in the 3d year of his Pontificate there, and the 12th year of the reign of Henry the Seventh.

It appears by a notice in the book that the Bishop was in the King's army at Berwick on Monday before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul in the year above mentioned.

Large paper books in which are entered all writs which have been issued out of the Cursitor's Office from Court day to Court day, from the year 1780 to present time.

Halmote Courts.

These Courts were formerly holden, pursuant to the Bishop's Commission under the Great Seal of the Palatinate, before the Escheator of the Palatinate and other persons expressly thereunto appointed, to receive surrenders of copyhold lands, otherwise called fine lands, lying as well within the jurisdiction of the said Courts as in the County Palatine, and to admit such persons as had right thereto according to the custom; to assess and settle all such fines and amercements as arose within the said Courts, to hear and determine all suits, complaints, debates, contentions, &c., between party and party, which arose within the said County or elsewhere within the County Palatine of Durham, and to punish according to the discretion of the persons named in the Commission all such offenders as contemptuously disobeyed the decrees and orders of these Courts. In cases of difficulty or ignorance of law, the Commissioners were to call in the assistance of the Dean of the Cathedral of Durham.

Halmote Books on Parchment.

Thomas Hatfeld (8 May 1345, ob. 8 May 1381). . . July, 4 Pont., 1345, to June, 17 Pont., 1381. In tolerable condition. 307 leaves. Imperfect at beginning.

Walter Skirlaw (3 April 1388, ob. 24 Mar. 1406). Wednesday after F. of St. Luke, 1 Pont., 1388, to Wednesday after F. of St. Luke, 16 Pont., 1406. In tolerable condition. 499 leaves. Imperfect at beginning and at end. The whole of the proceedings of the 2d year wanting.

" " . . . 18 Pont., 1406, to Thursday, 3d week in Lent, 18 Pont., 1406; also Tuesday, the Feast of St. Mary, 7 Hen. 4. (*sede vacante*) to Saturday, the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 7 Hen. 4., *sede vacante;* also

Thomas Longley (17 May 1406, ob. 28 Nov. 1437). Wednesday, the Feast of St. Martin, 1 Pont., to 5 Aug., 18 Pont. In tolerable condition. 1345 pages. Only one cover.

Robert Nevill (27 Jan. 1438, ob. 8 July 1457). . . .Dec., 1 Pont., to 13 Nov., 19 Pont. In tolerable condition. 898 pages. Imperfect. No covers.

Sede vacante. . . .Oct. 36., Hen. 6, to 25 Oct., 36 Hen. 6.; also

Lawrence Bothe (25 Sept. 1457). 17 April, 1 Pont., to 10 May, 19 Pont. In tolerable condition. 628 pages. Imperfect at beginning.

William Dudley (26 Sept. 1476, ob. 24 Nov. 1483). 12 Oct., 1 Pont., to 24 Oct., 8 Pont. In tolerable condition. 119 leaves.

Sede vacante. 19 Feb., 1 Ric., 3., to 20 Feb., 1 Ric. 3.; also

John Shirwode (Jan. 1485, ob. Jan. 1493). 5 July, 1 Pont., to 25 Oct., 10 Pont. In tolerable condition. 179 leaves.

Sede vacante. 11 March, 8 Hen. 7., to 30 Oct., 10 Hen. 7.; also

Richard Fox (7 Dec. 1494). 9 Feb., 1 Pont., to 15 Oct., 7 Pont. In tolerable condition. 392 pages.

Sede vacante. 14 Feb., 17 Hen. 7., to 8 July, 17 Hen. 7.; also

William Sever (Oct. 1502). 28 Nov., 1 Pont., to 25 April, 3 Pont.; also

Sede vacante. 30 June, 20 Hen. 7., to 7 May, 22 Hen. 7. In tolerable condition. 266 pages.

Sede vacante. 18 Oct., 23 Hen. 7., to 29 Oct., 23 Hen 7.; also
Christopher Baynbridge (Nov. 1507). 3 April, 1 Pont., to 21 Oct., 1 Pont.; also
Sede vacante. 26 Feb., 24 Hen. 7., to 10 March, 24 Hen. 7.; also
Thomas Ruthall (22 April 1509). 12 Aug., 1 Pont., to 19 Nov., 14 Pont. In tolerable condition. 548 pages. Imperfect.
Thomas Wolsey (Feb. 1523). 10 June, 1 Pont., to 28 May, 7 Pont.; also
Sede vacante. 30 Sept., 21 Hen. 8., to 19 Oct., 21 Hen. 8. In tolerable condition. 172 pages.
Cuthbert Tunstall (21 Feb. 1530). 2 May, 1 Pont., to 22 June, 23 Pont.; also
Sede vacante. 16 Jan., 6 Edw. 6., to 16 June, 7 Edw. 6.; also
Cuthbert Tunstall. 17 Oct., 24 Pont., to 17 Oct., 29 Pont.; also
Sede vacante. 18 April, 1 Eliz., to 3 Nov., 1 Eliz. In tolerable condition. 1032 pages.
Sede vacante. 30 April, 1 Eliz., to 1 May, 19 Eliz.; also
Richard Barnes. 20 Aug., 19 Eliz., 1 Pont., to 12 Oct., 29 Eliz. In tolerable condition. 1064 pages.
Sede vacante. . . . April, 30 Eliz., to 24 June, 32 Eliz.; also
Matthew Hutton. 30 March, 32 Eliz., to 25 Oct., 36 Eliz.; also
Toby Matthew. 3 June, 37 Eliz., to 24 Oct., 41 Eliz. In tolerable condition. 372 leaves.
Toby Matthew. 8 April, 42 Eliz. and 6 Pont., to 15 May, 4 Jac. 1.; also
William James. 13 Oct., 4 Jac. 1., to 30 Sept., 9 Jac. 1. In tolerable condition. 350 leaves. Imperfect at end.
William James. 11 May, 10 Jac. 1., to 3 May, 14 Jac. 1. In tolerable condition. 306 pages.
William James. 7 Oct., 14 Jac. 1., to 30 Oct., 14 Jac. 1.; also
Sede vacante. 4 June, 15 Jac. 1., to 23 Oct., 15 Jac. 1.; also
Richard Neil. 22 April, 16 Jac. 1., to 3 June, 17 Jac. 1. In tolerable condition. 82 leaves.

Halmote Books on Paper, seemingly the original or rough Copy.

Thomas Ruthall. . . . October, 11 Pont., to . . . March, 11 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Thomas Ruthall. . . . March, 13 Pont., to . . . July, 14 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Thomas Wolsey. 17 Oct., 2 Pont., to 29 Oct., 2 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Thomas Wolsey. . . April, 4 Pont., to 28 Oct., 6 Pont. Imperfect. No covers
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . May, 2 Pont., to . . Oct., 3 Pont. Imperfect. One cover.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . May, 4 Pont., to . . Oct., 5 Pont. Imperfect. One cover.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . April, 5 Pont., to . . May, 6 Pont. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 9 Oct., 7 Pont., to 16 May, 7 Pont. Imperfect. No covere.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . March, 8 Pont., to . . March, 8 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 26 April, 11 Pont., to 14 May, 11 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
A portion of the book dated in the 10th of Cuthbert's Pontificate, but seemingly in error.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 22 May, 13 Pont., to 10 June, 13 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 12 Dec., 13 Pont., to 30 Jan., 13 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . April, 16 Pont., to 30 Nov., 16 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . July, 18 Pont., to . . Dec., 18 Pont. Imperfect. Very bad condition. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 1 May, 19 Pont., to 22 June, 23 Pont.; also
Sede vacante. 19 April, 7 Edw. 6., to 26 June, 7 Edw. 6. Bad condition. One cover.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 7 May, 20 Pont., to 11 July, 20 Pont. No covers.
Sede vacante. 16 Jan., 6 Edw. 6., to 28 Jan., 7 Edw. 6.; also
Cuthbert Tunstall. 27 Oct., 24 Pont., to 10 Oct. 2. 5 Pont. Covers. The portion belonging to the Sede Vacante seems to have been bound up out of place.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 24 Sept., 26 Pont., to 13 Nov., 26 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 15 Sept., 27 Pont., to 14 Oct., 27 Pont. Old parchment covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. . . May, 28 Pont., to 17 June, 29 Pont. Imperfect. Parchment covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 26 Sept., 29 Pont., to 17 Oct., 29 Pont. Imperfect. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 17 April, to 10 May, 30 Pont. No covers.
Cuthbert Tunstall. 26 Sept., 30 Pont., to 3 Nov., 1 Eliz., 1559. Imperfect. No covers. Bishop Cuthbert's last Court was holden 28 Sept., in the 28th year of his Pontificate, and Queen Elizabeth's first Court on the 24th Oct. in the 1st year of her reign.
Sede vacante. 30 April to 28 Oct., 2d Eliz. Covers.
James Pilkington. . . Sept., 3 Eliz., to 13 May, 7 Eliz. Bad condition. Parchment covers.
James Pilkington. 23 Oct., 7 Eliz., to 15 Oct., 10 Eliz. Parchment covers.
Sede vacante. 22 April, 11 Eliz., to 22 Oct., 13 Eliz. Bad condition. Parchment covers.
Sede vacante. 28 Oct., 14 Eliz., to 28 Sept., 16 Eliz. Bad condition. Parchment covers.
James Pilkington. . . April, 17 Eliz., to 17 Nov., 18 Eliz.; also
Sede vacante. 30 April, 18 Eliz., to 1 May, 19 Eliz., 1577; also
Richard Barnes. 20 Aug., 19 Eliz., to . . Oct., 20 Eliz., 1578. Parchment covers.

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Richard Barnes. 18 April, 5 Pont., 1581, to 5 May 1582. Imperfect. Old covers.

Richard Barnes. . . Oct., 25 Eliz., to 29 Oct., 25 Eliz., 1583. Imperfect. No covers.

Tobias Matthew. . . . Oct., 37 Eliz., to Oct., 3 Jac. 1. In very bad condition indeed. No covers. Professing to contain 1189 leaves, but several are wanting. From an entry at the end of one of the Courts, it is stated that the proceedings were ingrossed on parchment, and delivered to John Barnes, Clerk of the Chancery, 18 Dec. 1602. Hence it would seem that these are the rough or original Minutes of each Court.

William James. 1606 (4 Jac. 1.), 1 Pont. 1607 (5 Jac. 1.), 1 & 2 Pont. 1608 (6 Jac. 1.), 2 & 3 Pont. 1609 (7 Jac. 1.), 3 & 4 Pont. 1610 (8 Jac. 1.), 4 & 5 Pont. 1611 (9 Jac. 1.), 5 & 6 Pont. 1612 (10 Jac. 1.), 6 & 7 Pont. 1613 (11 Jac. 1.), 7 & 8 Pont. Perfect condition.

William James. 7 May 1614 (12 Jac. 1.), 8 & 9 Pont.

Two parcels, beginning in Oct., 13 Jac. 1., ending in May, 14 Jac. 1., commencing at folio 992, and ending at folio 1132. No covers.

William James. 1616, 14 Jac. 1.

The Chancery Inrolments.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Bury," containing 1 Roll, marked A, of 20 membranes, made up in the Exchequer fashion. It contains Inrolments of Recognizances of Debts in the Chancery of Durham, Private Deeds, Writs and Processes, Commissions, Liveries of Seisin, Licences to alienate, Pardons for Alienations without Licence, and for Felonies, Inquisitions, Indentures, Leases and Releases, Proclamations, Letters Patent, Homages, and Assignments of Dower.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Hatfield," containing 2 Rolls made up Exchequer fashion:—

No. 1, marked A, has 16 membranes, on which are entered Recognizances of Debts, Letters Patent, Charters, Pleas and Processes, Commissions, Pardons, Grants of Wardship and other Grants, Licences to alienate, Inrolments of Private Deeds, Inquisitions, Leases, Releases, &c., made in and between the 1st and 19th years of his Bishopric there.

No. 2, marked B., has 12 membranes, on which are entered similar documents to those on No. 1, only made in and between the 26th and 34th years of his Pontificate.

N.B. There seems to have been another Roll for the Episcopate of Hatfield' which is now lost, containing documents between the 19th and 26th years of his seat there. Indeed, in an old Calendar in the Cursitor's Office, (the only one of any description now there) this notice occurs, "Tertius Rotulus tempore Thome Hatfield Epi in Filo Lra C.C.," and 35 different documents are referred to.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Fordam," containing 1 Roll of 10 membranes, indorsed "Rotulus Cancellariæ de tempore Johannis Dunelm Episcopi," made up Exchequer fashion. The contents of this and all subsequent Rolls are similar to those above described. It is not, therefore, deemed necessary to repeat the description.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Skirlaw," containing 1 Roll of 34 membranes, made up Chancery fashion,* and entitled Lra A.A., indorsed "Rotulus Cancellar de toto tempore "dni Walteri Skirlowe nuper Epi Dunelm, excepto anno decimo qui deficit. The 10th year, however, is not wanting at present. Similar contents to the foregoing.

A circular tin case, containing 8 Rolls, marked "Bp. Langley":—

No. 1 (A), a Roll of 11 membranes, indorsed "Rotulus Cancellarie Thome Langley "Dunelm Epi, de annis ejusdem Epi primo, secundo, tertio." It contains, however, documents in every other year up to the 9th year of his Pontificate there.

No. 2 (B), a Roll of 20 membranes, headed "Rotulus Claus domini Thome Epi "Dunelm." It runs from the 1st to the 15th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3 (C), a Roll of 15 membranes, indorsed "Rotulus Patent de tempore Thome "Langley Epi Dunelm." It contains instruments from the 24th to the 32d years of his Pontificate.

No. 4 (DD), a Roll of 17 membranes, also containing inrolments from the 24th to the 32d year of his Pontificate.

No. 5 (E), a Roll of 20 membranes, headed "Rotulus Cancellarie Dunelm de anno dni "Thome Langley Epi quintodecimo usque ad annum xxiiij."

No. 6 (BB), a Roll of three membranes, headed "Placita coram domino Thoma Epo "Dunelm in Cancellar sua apud Dunelm die Jovis prox post festum Nat, anno Pont sui "27°, et regni Regis Henrici sexti xi°." It relates to the lands of Sir Ralph de Eure in the vills of Newland, Ladlepark, Fawleys, in Wolsingham, &c., and recites Traverses of Inquisitions relative to the same places.

* All the subsequent Rolls, unless otherwise described, are made up in the Chancery fashion.

No. 7 (FF), a Roll of 1 membrane, containing Pleas before Thomas Bishop of Durham, in his Chancery at Durham, on Thursday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, in the 27th year of his Pontificate, and the 11th of the reign of King Henry VI., relative to the lands of Sir Ralph de Eure, in the vills of Newland cum Ladlepark, and Fawley's, in Wolsyngham.

No. 8 , a Roll of 5 membranes, being Court Rolls of Cotam-Maundeville, from the 16th to the 25th year of the Pontificate of Thomas Langley; made up Exchequer fashion.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Neville," containing 6 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 18 membranes, being the Patent Roll for the first six years of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 19 membranes, being a continuation of the Patent Roll from the 6th to the 10th, but it contains some Instruments in the 12th and 13th years of his Pontificate.

No. 3 (M), a Roll of 26 membranes, containing Letters Patent from the 11th to the 18th year of his Pontificate. It contains also a grant from Bishop Hugh [Pudsey], another from Bishop Philip [of Poitiers], and a third from King John.

No. 4, a Roll of 8 membranes, containing Letters Patent from the 18th to the 20th year of his Pontificate.

No. 5 (BB), a Roll of 22 membranes, headed "Rotulus Clausus," containing Letters Close from the 1st to the 10th year of his Pontificate.

No. 6 (AA), a Roll of 22 membranes, being a continuation of the above Close Roll, from the 11th to the 20th year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Booth," containing 6 Rolls:—

No. 1 (A1, olim MM), a Roll of 20 membranes, being the Patent Roll from 1st to the 11th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2 (A2), a Roll of 16 membranes, being a continuation of the above Patent Roll, from the 11th to the 19th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3 (M3, olim BB), a Roll of 18 membranes, being the Close Roll from the 1st to the 17th year of his Pontificate.

No. 4 (G4), a Roll of 3 membranes, being a fragment of a Close Roll for the 18th and 19th years of his Pontificate.

No. 5, a Roll of 4 membranes, being a collection of original Writs, apparently drawn up for the use of the Cursitor of the Palatinate of Durham.

No. 6, a Roll of 4 membranes, being Pleas and Presentations taken at Durham before the Justices of the Peace and Justices of Oyer et Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, in the 15th and 16th years of the Pontificate of Lawrence Booth.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Dudley," containing 2 Rolls:—

No. 1 (A), a Roll of 22 membranes, being a Patent Roll from the 1st to the 8th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2 (B), a Roll containing 69 Instruments, being the Close Roll from the 1st to the 10th year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Sherwood," containing 4 Rolls:—

No. 1 (A), a Roll of 10 membranes, being the Close Roll from the 1st to the 9th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 1 membrane, containing 6 Instruments, being a fragment of a Close Roll during his Pontificate.

No. 3 (B), a Roll of 10 membranes, being a fragment of a Patent Roll from the 6th to the 9th year of his Pontificate.

No. 4 (DD), a Roll of 19 membranes, being an exemplification of Interrogatories and Depositions of Witnesses on behalf of Sir John Lumley, Knight, Lord Lumley.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Fox," containing 4 Rolls:—

No. 1 (M), a Roll of 7 membranes, being the Patent Roll of the 1st and 2d years of his Pontificate.

No. 2 (A), a Roll of 28 membranes, being a continuation of the last-mentioned Patent Roll from the 2d to the 7th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3, a Roll of 11 membranes, being the Close Roll from the 1st to the 7th of his Pontificate.

No. 4, a Roll of 6 membranes, being Letters Patent and Close, Sede vacante, 8 & 9 Hen. VII.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Severs," containing 4 Rolls:—

No. 1 (A), a Roll of 24 membranes, containing King Henry the Seventh's Letters Patent in the 17th and 18th years of his reign, during the vacancy of the See, as well as the Letters Patent of this Bishop from the 1st to the 3d year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 7 membranes, containing Close Letters of King Henry VII. Sede vacante, as well as the Bishop's Close Letters from the 1st to the 3d year of his Pontificate.

No. 3, a Roll of 2 membranes, containing Close Letters of King Henry VII., during the vacancy of the See, in the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d years of his reign.

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No. 4 (DD), a Roll of 5 membranes, containing Letters Patent of King Henry VII. during the vacancy of the See, in the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d years of his reign.

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A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Bainbrige," containing 2 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 36 membranes, headed "Rotulus Patens Cancellarie de anno primo "Cristoferi Baynbrig Epi Dunelm."

No. 2, a Roll of 3 membranes, being a fragment of a Close Roll of the 1st year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Ruthall," containing 3 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 5 membranes, containing the King's Letters Patent, 21 Henry VIII., Sede vacante.

No. 2, a Roll of 36 membranes and 1 schedule, containing the Letters Patent of Bishop Ruthall from 1st to 14th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3, a Roll of 13 membranes and 2 schedules, containing Letters Close of Bishop Ruthall from the 2d to the 14th year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Wolsey," containing 4 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 45 membranes, being his Letters Patent from the 1st to the 6th year of his Pontificate of Durham.

No. 2, a Roll of 7 membranes and 2 schedules, being his Letters Close from the 1st to the 7th year of his Pontificate of Durham.

No. 3, a Roll of 4 membranes (Exchequer fashion), being Pleas and Presentations taken at Durham before the Justices of the Peace and Justices of Oyer et Terminer, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d years of his Pontificate there.

No. 4, a Roll of 2 membranes, being his Letters Patent, dated 10th March, 14 Henry VIII., reciting the King's instructions to his Commissioners relative to the expected invasion of England by the French, by way of Scotland.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Tunstall," containing 4 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 44 membranes, being his Letters Patent from the 1st to the 18th year of his Pontificate at Durham.

No. 2, a Roll of 21 membranes, being his Letters Patent from the 20th to the 30th year of his Pontificate there.

No. 3, a Roll of 28 membranes, being his Close Letters from the 1st to the 30th year of his Pontificate there.

No. 4, a Roll of 16 membranes, containing Indentures made between the 8th and 27th years of his Pontificate there; and also a few Letters Patent during the same period.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Pilkington," containing 3 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 12 membranes, containing his Letters Patent, Indentures, and Exemplifications of Inquisitions post Mortem, from the 1st to the 8th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 18 membranes, containing Letters Patent, Letters Close, and other Instruments, from the 1st to the 7th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3, a Roll of 3 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close of Queen Elizabeth, in the 8th year of her reign, during the vacancy of the See after the death of Bishop Pilkington.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Barnes," containing 2 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 18 membranes, being his Letters Patent from 1st to 10th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 7 membranes, headed "Recorda de homagiis et fidelitatibus de anno "vicesimo dominæ Elizabethæ Reginæ, et anno secundo translationis Reverendi in Christo "patris Ricardi Episcopi Dunelm."

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Hutton," containing 6 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 18 membranes, containing Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth during the vacancy of the See after the death of Bishop Barnes, and Letters Patent of Bishop Matthew Hutton, from the 1st to the 6th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 5 membranes, headed "Rotulus Clausus Processus e Curiis dominæ "Elizabethæ apud Westminster anno xxvj°. regni sui et quinto consecrationis Matthei "Episcopi Dunelm."

No. 3, a Roll of 5 membranes (Exchequer fashion), being Recognizances in the Chancery of Durham, from the 11th to the 30th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 4, a Roll of 1 membrane, headed "Placita in Cancellaria Dunelm super Recog-"nitionibus anno 4° Matthei Episcopi, 1593."

No. 5, a Roll of 1 membrane, containing Forfeited Recognizances in the Chancery of Durham.

No. 6, a Roll of 1 membrane, being Surrenders at Wichin (the Halmote of the Manor and Burgh of Newcastle), in the Chancery of Durham, in 1593, a° 24 Eliz.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Matthew," containing 2 Rolls :—

No. 1, a Roll of 43 membranes, headed "Rotulus Clausarum Cancellariæ Dunelm

" tempore Tobiæ Episcopi," containing Letters Close and Patent, from the 1st to the 8th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 15 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Close, from the 8th to the 12th year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. James," containing 7 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 55 membranes, indorsed " Rotulus primus Clausus tempore domini " Willielmi Episcopi Dunelm̃," from 1st to 7th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 31 membranes, indorsed " Rotulus secundus Clausus tempore domini " Willielmi Episcopi Dunelm̃," from 7th to 8th year of his Pontificate.

No. 3, a Roll of 33 membranes, of the same description, from 8th to 10th year of his Pontificate.

No. 4, a Roll of 19 membranes, of the same description, from 10th to 11th year of his Pontificate.

No. 5, a Roll of 11 membranes, being Letters Patent of King James I., in the 15th year of his reign, Sede vacante after the death of Bishop William James.

No. 6, a Roll of 7 membranes, indorsed " Traversꝰ quarumdam Inquiꝰ in Cancellar̃ " Dunelm̃," relating to lands in Walworth, Nether Middleton, or Middleton George, Pontoppe, Thorpthewles, et Westhartburn.

No. 7, a Roll of 11 membranes, headed " Placita in Cancellaria Dunelm̃ super Recog-" nitionibus forisfact̃ et in Cancell̃ retorñ per manus Clerici Pacis et Clerici Assiꝰ et Gaolæ " deliberacionis in Com̃ Dunelm̃."

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. Neile," cortaining 5 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 45 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Close, from the 1st to the 11th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 10 membranes, indorsed " Rotulus Cancellar̃ tempore vacationis per " translationem domini Ricardi Neile," being Letters Patent granted by Charles I. during the vacancy of the See by the translation of Bishop Neile.

No. 3, a Roll of 3 membranes, containing pleas in the Chancery at Durham before Sir Richard Hutton, Chancellor of Durham, 6th Sept. 1620, &c.

No. 4, a Roll of 6 membranes, containing proceedings under a Writ of Certiorari.

No. 5, a Roll of 1 membrane, containing Writs of Livery in the 7th and 8th years of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. Howson," containing 1 Roll:—

No. 1, a Roll of 18 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Close, from the 1st to the 3d year of his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. Morton," containing 9 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 20 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Close, from 1st to 3d year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 32 membranes, indorsed " Secundus Clausus Rotulus tempore domini " Thomæ Morton Episcopi Dunelm̃."

No. 3, a Roll of 36 membranes, and 2 schedules, indorsed " The Third Roll of the time " of Thomas Morton," from the 6th to the 11th year of his Pontificate.

No. 4, a Roll of 2 membranes, being " An extent or annual value of all messuages, " lands, and tenements in the County of Durham, held of Thomas Bishop of Durham " in capite, and alienated without licence of the Bishop, or any of his predecessors, and " in which heirs and occupiers of tenements have entered without livery, by reason of " the minority of heirs, according to the accustomed course of the Chancery of Durham."

No. 5, a Roll of 6 membranes, being a sort of " Registrum Brevium," drawn up for the use of the Chancery of Durham about the latter end of the reign of Edward III. or beginning of Richard II.

No. 6, a Roll of 1 membrane, containing liveries of land in the 9th year of the Pontificate of Bishop Morton.

No. 7, a Roll of 2 membranes and 1 schedule, being Traverses in the Chancery of Durham in 1638.

No. 8, a Roll of 2 membranes, and the fragment of another on the same subject in 1639.

No. 9, a Roll of 3 membranes, being the fragment of a Roll containing the extent and value of lands in Norham and Islandshire, in the hands of the Bishop of Durham, forfeited for alienation without licence.

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. Cosins," containing 2 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 34 membranes, indorsed " Rotulus primus Clauꝰ Johannis Cosins " domini Episcopi Dunelm̃ de recordo in Cancellaria Dunelm̃," being the Close Roll during the vacancy of the See after the death of Bishop Morton, and Bishop Cousin own Letters, Patent and Close, from the 1st to the 4th year of his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 25 membranes, indorsed " Rotulus secundus Clauꝰ tempore Johannis " Cosins domini Episcopi Dunelm̃, et Rotulus post mortem ejusdem Johannis, Sede " vacante, pro tribus annis, videl̃t 1672, 1673, & 1674."

A circular tin case, marked " Bp. Crew," containing 2 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 38 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Close from the 1st to the 20th year of his translation.

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No. 2, a Roll of 38 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close from the year 1697 to 1720.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Talbot," containing 1 Roll:—

No. 1, a Roll of 7 membranes, containing his Letters Patent and Letters Close from 1722 to 1727.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Chandler," containing 3 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 56 membranes, headed "Rotulus primus tempore Edwardi Episcopi "Dunelm," consisting of Letters Patent and Letters Close from 4 George II. to 1749.

No. 2, a Roll of 28 membranes, indorsed "The Second Roll in the time of Edward "Chandler, Bishop of Durham, and during the vacancy of the See after his death."

No. 3, a Roll of 3 membranes, of the time of Bishop Butler, relating to the appointment of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., as Sheriff of the County Palatine.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Trevor," containing 5 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 32 membranes, consisting of Letters Patent and Letters Close, Indentures, and Decrees, from 1753 to 1755.

No. 2, a Roll of 41 membranes, of similar contents and date.

No. 3, a Roll of 54 membranes, containing Writs, Commissions, Indentures, Decrees, &c.

No. 4, a Roll of 57 membranes, of similar contents.

No. 5, a Roll of 13 membranes, of the like contents.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Egerton," containing 2 Rolls:—

No. 1, a Roll of 43 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close during his Pontificate.

No. 2, a Roll of 7 membranes, containing similar Instruments.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Thurlow," containing 1 Roll:—

A Roll of 25 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close during his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Barrington," containing 1 Roll:—

A Roll of 107 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close during his Pontificate.

A circular tin case, marked "Bp. Vanmildert," containing 1 Roll:—

A Roll of 51 membranes, containing Letters Patent and Letters Close during his Pontificate.

Miscellaneous.

1 Roll of 3 membranes, made up Exchequer fashion, being Halmote Court Rolls for the year 1381. In bad condition.

1 Roll of 14 membranes, being Court Rolls of Evenwood for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 22d year of the Pontificate of Bishop Thomas [Hatfield ?] and for the 18th year of the Pontificate of Bishop Walter [Skirlaw ?].

1 Roll of 4 membranes and 3 schedules, being the Court Rolls of Evenwood, from the 16th to the 20th year of the Pontificate of Bishop Thomas [Hatfield ?].

1 Roll of 7 membranes, being Court Roll of Evenwood, for the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th years of the Pontificate of Bishop Thomas [Hatfield ?].

1 Roll of 5 membranes, being Court Rolls of Evenwood, from the 1st to the 8th year of the Pontificate of Bishop Robert [Neville ?].

1 Roll of 1 membrane, being a Court Roll of Evenwood, for the 5th year of the Pontificate of John [Fordham ?].

A Bundle of 32 Instruments, indorsed "Commissions and Surrenders for Coppiholde "Lands, taken tempe Eliz., Jacobi, and Car., w^ch^ lay dispersed of their files in the office."

A Bundle of 11 Instruments, being Commissions and Surrenders of Copyhold Land temp. James I. and Charles I.

A Bundle of 31 Instruments, being Inquisitions taken before the Coroner of the Palatinate temp. James I.

A Bundle of 28 Instruments, being Recognizances taken in the Chancery of Durham, temp. James I.

Letters of Privy Seal of Thomas Bishop of Durham [Hatfield ?] to his Chancellor, desiring him to make out the usual Letters under the Great Seal of the Palatinate, appointing Sir Thomas Lumley to the office of Warden or Chief Forester in Werdale, and of all Parks in the Bishopric of Durham, &c. Dated 17th November, in the 32d year of his consecration.

Licence from Bishop Louis [Beaumont] to William Prior, of Durham, to grant to the Hospital of Kypier, near Durham, certain possessions in the vill and territory of Hunstanworth, with the advowson of the church of the same vill. Dated 2d November, 1331, being the 14th year of his consecration.

A Bundle of six Indentures, between Bishop Thomas Hatfield and others (4 in French and 2 in Latin).

A Roll of 3 membranes, being the inrolment of an Indenture made 1st October, 6 Edward VI., between Sir Robert Brandling of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anne, his wife, Thomas Blaxton, and Elizabeth his wife, daughters and heirs of Katharine Wycliffe

deceased, sister and heir of the whole blood of Thomas Surteys, late of Dodynsall, Esq. and Frances Wycliffe, one of the other heirs of the said Katharine.

Original Letters Patent of Bishop Richard [Neile], being a Livery to John Meaburne. Dated 22d Aug. 1618.

Three original Letters Patent of Thomas [Morton] Bishop of Durham, of the years 1637, 1640, and 1643, being Letters of Livery of Seisin.

A Roll of 4 membranes, being an extent of certain lands, tenements, &c., about which a fine was levied at Durham, between Henry Earl of Westmoreland and Edward Parkinson, without the Bishop's licence (21 Eliz.)

Extent of certain lands, &c. in the King's hands (Sede vacante), taken under Writs of Diem clausit extremum and Scire facias, temp. Charles I.

Three fragments of a Plea Roll [temp. Edw. II. ?]

Seemingly a portion of a Patent Roll of the time of Bishop Howson, in 1630.

A Bundle of 126 Instruments, indorsed "Inrolments of Deeds in the time of Queen "Elizabeth, from the 5th to the 36th year of her reign." Nos. 31, 33, 37, 69, 85, 110, 113, and 118 wanting.

A Bundle of 33 Instruments, indorsed "Deeds inrolled in the time of Philip and Mary, "and Elizabeth.

A Bundle of 62 Instruments, being Processꝰ apud Weſtm̃ in Michaelmas Term, 13 James I.

A Bundle of 85 Instruments, being "Fiats" to issue Writs of Diem clausit extremum, Mandamus, Scire facias, &c., temp. James I.

A Bundle of 100 Instruments, indorsed "Bŕia e Curˢ Westm̃ in anno R̃ Jacobi decimo."

A Bundle of 21 Instruments, being Royal Writs and Returns, temp. Charles II.

A Bundle of 5 Instruments, being Royal Writs and Returns, temp. Queen Anne.

A Bundle of 89 Instruments, indorsed "Inquisicões, Commissiones, et Record in Clauˢ "Rotul Cancellar̃, tempore Thome Hatfield."

Transcripts of Fines, Amercements, Issues, forfeited Recognizances, &c., made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, temp. Geo. II. and Geo. III.

Inquisitions post mortem.

A Bundle of 190 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem and proofs of age during the Pontificate of Robert Neville.

A Roll of 8 membranes, containing Copies or Abstracts of Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificates of Thomas [Langley], Laurence [Bothe], Richard [Fox], and one in 31 Henry VIII.

A Bundle of 145 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificate of Laurence Bothe.

A Bundle of 49 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificate of William Dudley.

A Bundle of 32 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificate of John Shirwode.

A Bundle of 91 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificate of Richard Fox.

A Bundle of 16 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, taken during the Pontificate of William Sever.

A Bundle of 16 Instruments, indorsed "Tempore Henrici Septimi, Sede Epal̃ Dunelm̃ "vacante post mortem Willielmi Sevieres."

A Bundle of 7 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem during the Pontificate of Christopher Baynbridge.

A Bundle of 89 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem during the Pontificate of Thomas Ruthall.

A Bundle of 27 Documents, being Inquisitions post mortem during the Pontificate of Cardinal Wolsey.

A Roll of 4 membranes, being Abstracts of Inquisitions post mortem in the time of Thomas Bishop of Durham, Laurence Bishop of Durham, Richard Bishop of Durham; and in the 31st of Henry VIII.

A Bundle of 15 Instruments, indorsed "Commisˢ ad inquirend post mortem Raḋi "Comiˢ Westmorland et aliorum tenencium tempore Henrici Octavi et Edwardi Sexti."

A Bundle of 119 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem during the Pontificate of Cuthbert Tunstall.

A Bundle of 34 parcels, being Inquisitions post mortem (on paper) during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth.

A Bundle of 28 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem from 1 to 44 Elizabeth.

A Bundle of 4 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem in Norhamshire, temp. Elizabeth.

A Bundle of 12 Instruments, being Writs of Diem clausit extremum, temp. Elizabeth. Not issued, blanks being left for the names of the deceased.

A Bundle of 91 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem from the 1st to the 8th of James I.; Toby Matthew and William James being Bishops.

4. Durham Records.

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A Bundle of 114 Instruments, being Inquisitions post mortem, from the 8th to the 18th of James I., in the time of Bishop James.

A Bundle of 2 Instruments, ticketed "Inquisitio post mortem Richard Brackenbury, "Esq., 15 James I."

A Bundle of 79 Instruments, indorsed "Inquisitions," from the 4th to the 10th of Charles I.

A Bundle of 118 Instruments, being Inquisitions, indorsed "Charles I., from the 4th to "the 8th of his reign."

A Bundle of 31 Instruments, ticketed "Inquisitions post mortem, in Norhamshire, in "the time of Charles I."

A Bundle of 232 Instruments, being Inquisitions of the time of Charles I.

A Bundle of 313 Instruments, indorsed "Inquisitions tempore Car. I. et Jac. I., "ab anno 17. Jac. usque ad 3 Car. incluš."

A Bundle of fragments and illegible Inquisitions.

A Bundle of 8 Instruments, indorsed "Brīa apud Westm̃ de termino Sancti Hilař, anno "xiiij° Jacobi.

A Bundle of 50 Instruments, ticketed "Inquisitions from 21st of James I. to 2d "Charles I."

A Bundle of 52 Instruments, being Royal Writs and Returns in the reign of Charles I.

A Bundle of 20 Instruments, indorsed "A Bundell of Writtę from Westminster and "Inquisitions thereupon, tempore Car. Regis, w^{ch} were formerly broken and dispersed."

A Bundle of 76 Instruments, indorsed "A Bundell of Writtę and Inquisicōns e Cuř "Westm̃ ab a° 2° Cař. usque ann^{m} 15 Cař."

A Bundle of 82 Instruments, indorsed "Brīa pro dño Rege et aľ e Cuř apud Westm̃ et "Inquisič supinde, annis 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18 Cař Sčdi usq, termiñ Sči Michis."

A Bundle of 35 Instruments, being Inquisitions ad quod damnum, temp. George II. et George III.

A Roll of 5 membranes, being extents of lands in the hands of the Bishops of Durham, made pursuant to Writs of Diem clausit extremum, Scire facias, Mandamus, &c., for alienations made without licence of lands and tenements holden of the Bishops in capite.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 35 Charles II. to 5 William and Mary. 142 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 9 Anne to 6 George I. 78 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 6 George I. to 9 George I. 33 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 9 George I. to 4 George II. 97 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 1732 to 1744. 158 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 1746 to 1752. 179 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 1758 to 1776. 251 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Writs of Præcipe quod reddat, Warrants of Attorney, Writs of Dedimus potestatem, and other proceedings in Recoveries, from 1776 to 1785. 165 Instruments.

1 Bundle of Letters of Significavit or Writs De excommunicato capiendo, from 1700 to 1704.

1 Bundle of Letters of Significavit or Writs De excommunicato capiendo, from 1725 to 1742.

1 Bundle of Letters of Significavit or Writs De excommunicato capiendo, from 1738 to 1765.

7 Bundles of proceedings relative to Writs of Amoveas manus.

In the upper presses, but of which there was not time to take a minute account, are 128 Bundles of Exchequer Process, several hundred large files of Affidavits of Debt upon which bailable *pones* are issued, Affidavits of Service of Process, Warrants to prosecute, and Præcipes for all Writs both real and personal, which issued out of the Chancery of Durham, and were returnable in the Court of Pleas at Durham, Side Bar Rules, Chancellor's Accounts, Sheriff's Oaths, Court of Pleas Process, Writs from the Courts at Westminster directed to the Bishops of Durham, upon which they issued their mandates to the Sheriffs of Durham, Writs of Capias ad respondendum, Fiats for Commissions to take Affidavits in the Courts of Pleas and Chancery at Durham, Writs for the elections of Members of Parliament, with Counterparts of the Indenture annexed, &c., &c.

Many of these, such as the Præcipe for Writs, the ordinary Writ of Capias ad respondendum, and all interlocutory matter, are hardly worth preserving.

Bills and Answers addressed to the Chancellor of the Palatinate of Durham in the years 1615 and 1616.

1 Bundle containing 129 Instruments, the other 200 ; in all 329.

Depositions of Witnesses.

1 Bundle for 1675.
1 Bundle for 1676.
1 Bundle for 1683.
1 Bundle for 1686.
1 Bundle for 1687.
1 Bundle for 1687 and 1688.
1 Bundle for 1688.
1 Bundle for 1689.
1 Bundle for 1690.
1 Bundle for 1600, 1691, and 1692.
1 Bundle for 1692 and 1694.
1 Bundle for 1694.
1 Bundle for 1695, 1696, and 1697.
1 Bundle for 1698.
1 Bundle for 1699.
1 Bundle for 1700.
1 Bundle for 1701.
1 Bundle for 1702.
1 Bundle for 1703 and 1704.
1 Bundle for 1705.
1 Bundle for 1706 and 1707.
1 Bundle for 1707 and 1708.
1 Bundle for 1708 and 1709.
1 Bundle for 1716 and 1717.
1 Bundle for 1718.
1 Bundle for 1719.
1 Bundle for 1720.
1 Bundle for 1721.
1 Bundle for 1722.
1 Bundle for 1723.
1 Bundle for 1724.
1 Bundle for 1725.
1 Bundle for 1726.
1 Bundle for 1727.
1 Bundle for 1728.
1 Bundle for 1730.
1 Bundle for 1731.
1 Bundle for 1731 and 1732.
1 Bundle for 1733.
1 Bundle for 1734.
1 Bundle for 1735.
1 Bundle for 1736.
1 Bundle for 1737.
1 Bundle for 1738.
1 Bundle for 1739.
1 Bundle for 1740.
1 Bundle for 1742.
1 Bundle for 1743.
1 Bundle for 1767.

1 Bundle of Interrogatories of Witnesses, circa 1682.

Appendix No. 2.

Schedule of Books, Rolls, Papers, &c. in the Auditor's Office, in the Exchequer Building.

A folio Manuscript of 75 leaves of paper bound in leather, written about the reign of James I., being copies of Inquisitions post mortem taken in the times of Bishops Beaumont, Hatfield, Skirlaw, Fordam, and Langley, each Inquisition (amounting to 883) numbered. There is a general Index of 6 pages made by Dr. Hunter. There are three copies of this MS. extant.

A Manuscript on paper, with no covers, title or general heading, but evidently the accounts of all the bailiffs, coroners, and other officers of the Palatinate in the 3d year of the Pontificate of Thomas Ruthall.

A Manuscript on Parchment, entitled "Supervisus tempore Thome Hatfield Epi." In this Manuscript, at leaf 103, commences a copy of Bishop Pudsey's Survey of 1183, commonly called the "Boldon Book." This Manuscript was used by the Rev. Mr. Greenwell, as the text of his admirable edition of the "*Boldon Buke*," published for the Surtees Society.

A Manuscript Book on paper, indorsed "Rentale dominiorum, reddituum, et firmarum "Thomæ Dei gracia Dunelm episcopi infra Comitatum et Wapentach Sadberg, factum per "Radulphum Eure militem seneschallum Dunelm, Willielmum Chaunceller Constabularum "Dunelm, Johannem Neuton clericum, Johannem Thoralby clericum, Ricardum Bukley "clericum, Willielmum Malberthorp clericum, et Robertum Frend, quintodecimo die Au- "gusti, anno Domini MCCCCXVIII., et Pontificatus dicti domini Episcopi terciodecimo."

A Manuscript Book on paper, being a copy made about the reign of James I. of Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the Boldon Book, Bishop Bothe's Survey, Bishop Langley's Survey, Sir William Eure's account, temp. Cardinal Wolsey, &c.

A Manuscript Book of general Receipts of the Bishopric during the time of Bishop Skirlaw.

Two similar Books for the Episcopate of Bishop Shirwode.

One similar Book for the Episcopates of Bishops Shirwode and Fox.

Nine similar Books for the Episcopate of Bishop Ruthall.

One similar Book for the Episcopate of Cardinal Wolsey.

Seven similar Books for the Episcopate of Bishop Tunstall.

Two similar Books for the Episcopate of Bishop Pilkington.

Two similar Books of uncertain date.

A Manuscript Book in which Courts Baron, Burgess Courts, Halmote Courts, are entered, from 1573 to 1579.

A Manuscript Book, containing Depositions of Witnesses in 1677.

A Manuscript Book, being an Index of Leases granted in the 38th year of Elizabeth.

A Manuscript Book, entitled "An old Rental et Patents," containing a copy of the

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Survey made pursuant to Queen Elizabeth's Letters Patent (12th February, 30th year of her reign), of all and singular the manors, lands, tenements, and possessions in the county of Durham, being parcel of or belonging to the Bishopric of Durham, then in the Queen's hands by reason of the vacancy of the See; also copies of Grants and Letters Patent, temp. Elizabeth and James I. The other end of the volume contains full abstracts, arranged under places, of all Grants made during the Pontificates of Richard Barnes, Matthew Hutton, and Toby Matthew, and a Rental of the Bishopric in 1640.

A Manuscript Book, containing copies of Leases made temp. Bishop Tunstall.

A Manuscript Book, headed "Moneyes reĉed upon the roole in the yeares 1675 to 1683."

16 Manuscript Books, entitled "Liber Magnæ Receptæ." Some bound, some loose.

A Manuscript Book for the Manor of Gillegate, from 1490 to 1530.

6 Manuscript Books of Registers of Leases, from 1598 to 1664.

A Manuscript Book, without covers, of Register of Leases, from the 20th to the 23d of Charles II.

36 Manuscript Books of Registers of Leases, from 1678 to 1848.

A Manuscript Book of Abstracts of Leases made by Bishop Houson.

A Manuscript Book, entitled "An Alphabet of the Counterparts of Leases, from 1662 to "1689."

A Manuscript Book, entitled "Stocton Ward Rental, 1646."

A Manuscript Book, entitled "Patentes tempore Johannis Episcopi Dunelm̃, 1662."

A Manuscript Book of Leases, from 28 Elizabeth to 1 Charles I. (imperfect).

A Manuscript Book, entitled "An Alphabet of the Counterparts of Leases, from 1690 "to 1707. Yorkshire Leases."

A Manuscript Book, entitled "A Summary of the Rents belonging to the Lord Bishop "of Durham as they stand charged, 1641."

A Manuscript Book on parchment, being a Copy of the Composition between the Prior and Convent of Durham and the Bishop of Durham. No date, but Richard [Poor?] was then Bishop.

1 Parcel, indorsed "Rental arrear Books, from 1757 to 1783."

A large Bundle of Transumpt Books, from 1751 to 1800.

1 Bundle of twenty Parcels, chiefly relating to rentals and matters of account.

1 Parcel of 4 Rolls, being Bills, Answers, and Depositions relative to the Hospital of Sherburn, a° 1558.

1 Bundle of Bills, Answers, and Depositions relating to Woodham Moor in 1662.

Survey of Stanhope Park, the Forest of Weredale, by a jury, 37th of Elizabeth, with the Seal of the Auditor's Office affixed.

1 Roll, indorsed "Antiquus Rotulus de valore Episcopatus Dunelm̃: circa A.D. "1316."

1 Roll of 3 membranes, entitled "Compuť terr̃ Petr̃ de Midrigge prepositi Maner̃ de "Aukeland, a festo Sancti Michis, anno Pont̃ dñi R. de Bury quarto usque festum Sancti "Michis, anno Pont̃ ejusdem quinto."

1 Roll of 12 membranes, containing the accounts of various Bailiffs of Manors in the Bishopric of Durham for the 4th and 5th years of the Pontificate of Thomas Hatfield.

1 Roll of 3 membranes, entitled "Placita assisarum, et juratorum ac aliorum placi- "torum a° 3 Henry VI. et a° 19 Pont̃ Thomæ Langley."

1 Roll of 2 membranes, being the Boundaries of and Incroachments in the Bailiwick of Chester during the Episcopate of Chandler.

1 Roll, being extracts of the assessment of 2*d.* taxed upon all lands and tenements in the county of Durham for the repairing of Framwellgate Bridge and Elvet Bridge, made at the Sessions, 25 June, 43 Elizabeth.

1 Roll, indorsed "Inquiš post mortem of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden, temp. Philip "and Mary, &c."

1 Roll of 2 membranes, being the accounts of Richard Conyers, Receiver of Richard Earl of Warwick and Sarum, of the Lordships of Topcliff, Craven, and Langstruath, 7 Edward IV., and also of Thomas Wath and William Hobson, Collectors of the Rents, &c. 7 & 8 Edward IV., indorsed "Non pertinet hic Rotulus ad Epatum Dunelm̃."

1 Roll of 26 membranes and 2 schedules (one being Queen Elizabeth's original Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, a° 30 of her reign, and the other the articles of instruction), being the original Survey of the Palatinate, under the Seals of the Commissioners, during the vacancy of the See.

1 Parcel of 46 Rolls of Receiver-General's Rolls.

1 Parcel of 6 Rolls of Receiver-General's Rolls.

1 Parcel of 34 Rolls of Receiver-General's Accounts.

1 Parcel of 21 Rolls of Receiver-General's Accounts.

1 Parcel of 22 Rolls of Arrears of the Receiver-General.

1 Parcel of 42 Rolls (on paper) of Bailiffs Accounts of Gateshead during the Pontificates of Tunstall, Baynbridge, Pilkington, Barnes, and Ruthall, and during the vacancies of the See in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

1 Parcel of 31 Rolls of Escheator's Accounts during the Pontificates of Neville, Langley, Ruthall, Wolsey, Tunstall, Pilkington, and Barnes.

1 Parcel of 70 Rolls of Sheriffs Accounts during the Pontificates of Bury, Langley, Neville, Dudley, Tunstall, Pilkington, Wolsey, Fox, Matthews, Neile, James, and Hutton.
1 Parcel of 35 Rolls of Collectors Accounts for Chester Ward.
1 Parcel of 38 Rolls of Collectors Accounts for Gateshead.
1 Parcel of 5 Rolls of Bailiffs Accounts for Hert and Hertipool.
1 Parcel of 40 Rolls of Coroners Accounts in Chester Ward.
1 Parcel of 23 Rolls of "Instaurators" Accounts.
1 Parcel of 23 Rolls (paper), Abstracts of Receivers Rolls.
1 Parcel of 13 Rolls of Coroners Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 28 Rolls of Collectors Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 14 Rolls of Collectors Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 20 Rolls of Bailiffs Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 10 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 12 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Darlington Ward.
1 Parcel of 36 Rolls of Coroners Accounts for Stockton Ward.
1 Parcel of 10 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Ruthall.
1 Parcel of 15 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Pilkington.
1 Parcel of 6 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Fox.
1 Parcel of 4 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Sherwood.
1 Parcel of 1 Roll of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Booth.
1 Parcel of 6 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, Sede vacante.
1 Parcel of 6 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Wolsey.
1 Parcel of 8 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Barnes.
1 Parcel of 5 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Dudley.
1 Parcel of 38 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Crake, during the Pontificate of Tunstall.
1 Parcel of 65 Rolls, entitled "Compotus Clericorum Operum."
1 Parcel of 12 Rolls of High Foresters Rolls; among them a Survey of Weardale in 1596.
1 Parcel of 20 Rolls of Weardale Accounts of Lead and Coal.
1 Parcel of 4 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, A.D. 1443 to 1447.
1 Parcel of 12 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Henry VII.
1 Parcel of 34 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Henry VIII.
1 Parcel of 9 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Edward VI.
1 Parcel of 9 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp Edward VI.
1 Parcel of 9 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Philip and Mary.
1 Parcel of 22 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Elizabeth.
1 Parcel of 26 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Elizabeth.
1 Parcel of 14 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. James I.
1 Parcel of 6 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Charles I.
1 Parcel of 9 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. Charles II.
1 Parcel of 4 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. James II.
1 Parcel of 4 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, temp. 1672, 1723, 1731 (one without date).
1 Parcel of 1 Roll of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire for A.D. 1768.
1 Parcel of 37 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Houdenshire, in various reigns.
1 Roll being a Survey of Houdenshire in 1561.
28 Parcels, being Accounts of Reparations in Houdenshire, temp. Henry VIII. and Edward VI.
1 Parcel of Vouchers, Bills, &c., temp. Skirlaw.
1 Parcel of Vouchers, Bills, &c., temp. Dudley.
1 Parcel of Vouchers, Bills, &c., temp. Ruthall.
1 Parcel of Vouchers, Bills, &c., temp. Tunstall.
Copy of a Commission, 23 July, 12 James I., to survey the Manors of Brancepeth and Raby, forfeited by the Earl of Westmoreland; and the Survey thereupon made.
36 Rolls of Receiver-Generals Accounts.
8 Rolls (paper) of Sheriff of Durham's Accounts.
1 Roll of Extracts of Fines, Amercements, and Forfeitures, in 1634.
57 Rolls and fragments of Rolls, being Ministers Accounts for Allertonshire.
233 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Allertonshire.
11 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Allertonshire.
43 Rolls of Escheators and other Ministers Accounts for Allertonshire.
17 Rolls of Ministers Accounts, Rentals, and Court Rolls for Allertonshire.
20 Rolls of Ministers Accounts for Allertonshire.
2 Rolls of Borough Court Rolls for North Allerton, temp. Henry VII. and Henry VIII.
1 Bundle of fragments of Receivers Accounts for Allertonshire.

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27 Bundles of Acquittances.
27 Bundles of Halmote Court Extracts.
1 Roll of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Edward III.
1 Roll of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Richard II.
25 Rolls of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Henry V.
26 Rolls of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Henry VI.
1 Roll of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Edward IV.
11 Rolls of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Henry VII.
1 Roll of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Elizabeth.
12 Rolls of Halmote Court Proceedings for Howdenshire, temp. Charles I.

1 large press of 25 divisions, filled with Leases and counterparts of Leases, relating to the following places: Auckland, Bishop's Auckland, Bedlingtonshire, Cornforth, Cassop, Chester, Coundon, Coatham, Durham, Darlington, Blackwell, Haughton, East Bardon, Eighton Banks, Easington, Evenwood, Escombe, Hunwickedge, Heighington, Killerby, Lanchester, Littlethorpe, Middleham, Middridge, Newbottle, Norton, Northbedburn, Lynsack, Quarrington, Ryton, Bicknall, Ryehope, Sedgefield, Sherburn, Shadforth, Stockton, Shotton.

1 large press, filled with Coal Leases and counterparts of Leases, Tyne Bridge accounts, and Documents relating to Houdenshire.

The original Awards and Plans, as well as the Inrolments of the same, made on the Divisions of Commons, commonable Lands and waste Grounds, within the County Palatine of Durham, for the following places: Wolsingham, Northbedburn, Witton-le-Wear, Southbedburn, Lynesack, and Softley, Hamsterley, Evenwood, Hunwick Edge, Ushaw or Middlewood, Hamsteels, Lanchester, Chester, Urpeth, Framwellgate and Witton Gilbert, Welton, Melton, Ellerker, Brantingham, Osmotherley, Walkington, Bishop Middleham (a copy only).

N.B. Other Awards are in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Registrar's Office, and some few in the Dean and Chapter's Office; two (formerly three) in the Cursitor's Office.

Appendix No. 3.

A SCHEDULE of BOOKS, &c. and PAPERS in the AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*In the Box Letter A.**

A Grant of Howden Fairs.

Bishop Cosins' Foundation of the Hospital at Durham; a Deed relating thereto and foul draught.

A Grant of Library Keeper's place.

Bishop Cosins' Foundation at Auckland Hospital.

An Inventory of the Plate at the Chapels of Durham and Auckland.

Mr. Stapleton, one of Bishop Cosins' executors, his Assignment of his Trust to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, &c.

A Grant from King Charles II., A° 1672, to Wm. Marshall to receive Rents at Howden.

Sir Richard Lloyd's and Wm. Blackiston's Patents of Judges of the Admiralty.

Walter Atrick's Patent of Register of the Admiralty.

Wm. Scurfield's Patent of Marshall of the Admiralty.

An Act for assuring Durham House to the Earl of Pembroke, and of 200*l.* per annum to the Bishop of Durham.

A Licence to pull down Stockton Castle, and copy of the Return of the Commissioners appointed to view the same antecedent to the Licence.

A Copy of the Decree concerning Craike Park.

In the Box Letter B.

Auditors Precepts.

Frankland Park Case.

Bishop Morton's Warrant to certain Commissioners for making Compositions.

His Grant of Wood to Jno. Hunter, of Medomsley.

His Letter, in 1634, to the Company of Glovers, in Gateshead, to make Gilbert Thompson, of Hexham, a freeman.

Old Bonds.

Demand of Rents unpaid in Bishop Matthew's time.

In the Box Letter C.

Chester Boundary Rolls.

Old Bills and Bonds.

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* Though these Documents are described as being in Boxes, they are not so kept at present.

In the Box Letter D.

A Copy of a Decree against the Patentees of Frankland Park cutting wood, &c.
Instrument from the Freeholders about Chester and Pelton Moors.
Enquirys within the Manor of Chester in Bishop Cosins' time.
Old Papers of Accounts and Letters.
Briefs and some other Papers about Yarm Bridge.
Informacon and Bill against Henry Atkinson, for Lands in Heighington.
Informcoan, Answer, and Decree against Cole, for Strays taken by him.
Craike, Declaration of Trust.
Depositions about Evenwood Park.
Wardship of Claxton.
Bills, Answers, &c. about Royal Fish taken at Seaton, Carew, and Waives, &c.
Hilton's Charity for 99 years.
An Order for taking a Survey of all Manors, &c., 1677.
Demand of Rents, 1609.
Extracts of Weredale Courts.
Weredale Estreets, 1600.
Presentment of the Park Jury.
Money paid Forester Courts.
Clark's Bond to deliver up a horse.
Bishop Cosins' Order for allowing the Clerk of the Assizes his Fee.
A Note of ancient Patents of County Clerk.
An Estimate of Coals yearly vended at Newcastle.
Liveries unsued forth.
North Allerton Compositions.
Bishop's Order for Mr. Wright's Fee as Feodary.
Bishop's Letters.
Ord's Petition.
Copy of the Grant's for Inclosures at Brompton and Romanby.
Remembrances.
Copy of the Record for the Wages paid to the 2 Schools.
Lambert's Case about his Lease of Toll Booth, &c. at Stockton.
King Charles I., his Instructions to the Bishops.
Bainbridge's Petition.
The Answer, Replication, and Decree, about Auckland Moor Closes.
Lascell's Petition to the Commissioners for Sale of Bishop's Lands.
Ralph Earl of Westmoreland's Answer to Bp. Tunstall's Bill about the Wardship of Claxton.
Information and Replication, Depositions, and Decree of Dismission about Ravensnal, near Darlington.
Order for Deodands in Howdenshire and Allertonshire.
Inq[s] post mortem Branson, and an Answer about Wardship of his son.
Bishop's Claim of Broomley's goods, &c., forfeited by outlawry.
Woodifield's Answer to the Bishop's Attorneys; information about Land in Bishop Middleham.
Information of Attorney-General about shops in Auckland.
Bishop's Consent to a Decree for the Division of Stockton.
A Case about a Pew in Emildon Church.
4 Papers about Gateshead Corporation.
An old Valuation of the Manor of Crake.
An Order in the Court of Wards, 1634, for the Lord Grey.
Wharton and Hall's Case about Lead Mines in Weardale.
Sir Philip Monkton's Deputation of his Nephew to be Receiver of Howdenshire, 1645.
Mr. Billingsley's Deputation for Allertonshire.
A Demand of Rents.
A Copy of an Act of Parliament concerning the River Tyne.
Papers about the County Court Capias.
Case about a Forfeiture.
Customs against the Court of York.
Letters and miscellaneous Papers of little or no use.
Mr. Richardson's Depositions relating to Durham.
A Copy of Decree against Richard Lilburn for Rent at East Thickley, and Affidavit.
Some old Papers relating to Howden.
Brief in the Cause against Geo. Lilburn Sunderland, and other Proceedings.
Arrowsmith's Forfeiture, 1600.
Information of Attorney-General against Geo. Humble, Ryton Wood.
Escheator's Inquisitions, Norhamshire.
Bowes and Saltmarsh Wardships.
Reasons for continuing the County Palatine.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

In the Box Letter E.

Draught of a Bill against Empringham and others for pretending to hold an Admiralty Court at Howden.

Information and other proceedings against Chambers about Whitburn Windmill.

Information for part of Spittles Land, Bedlington.

A declaration in Ejectment for Lands in Osmotherly : Baynes agst Codd.

Warrants for Fees to Officer, 1608.

A Case, and Lawyer Weston's opinion upon it, about Lands in Howden.

Robert Place, of Hurworth, Felo de se.

Draughts and Copies of Proceedings against Cole and others, Aº 1613, for Lands in Allerton and Brompton.

Brief and Depositions about Egleston Lead Mines.

Replication of Toby Bishop of Durham about Howden Walls.

A Writ of Scire facias agst Thos. Bullock, Coroner of Darlington Ward, for selling his office.

A List of Recusants, 1628.

Killerby Mill, Cop. Ren.

Mr. Stapleton's Complaint agst Dean Granville.

Copy of an Order : Bishop's Attorney-General agst Frevill.

In the Box Letter F.

A Bundle of Informations, Bills, and other proceedings in Chancery and the Exchequer.

Commissions of Peace for Howdenshire, by the Bishop of Durham.

Some miscellaneous papers of little or no use.

A Copy of a Decree in Chancery for the Exors of Bishop Cosins, transferring their Trust to Sir Gilbert Gerrard and Mr. Isaac Basire.

In the Box Letter G.

Bill, Interrs, and Depons in perpetuam rei Memoriam for Woodham Moore, An. 1622.

Gateshead Tolls and Salt Meadows to Corporation of Newcastle.

An old Book of Accounts for work done at Norham Castle.

Bill, Interrs, and Depons in perpetuam rei Memoriam ex parte Anth Salvin, Margri Hospital de Sherburn, provocatione diversorum dimissionum fact per Thomam Leigh Mil nup Margrm Hospital predict. aº 1558.

Bishop Matthew's Lease to King James of divers Lands in Allertonshire, &c. aº 1603.

An account of some Chantry Lands and the Expense of Obits.

Fees to Patent Officers, 1686.

Solucones pro Regina 1641.

Copy of an Act passed for securing Durham House in London to the Earl of Pembroke, aº 1642. Rent £240 p annum.

Some papers relating to Bishop Matthew's Lease before mentioned and the suit about the same.

A Probate of Gawen Tolinson's Will.

Mr. Alstone's sale of the Auditor's Office to Mr. Taylerson.

In the Box Letter H.

A Letter from the Justices of the Peace to the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster against Recognizances being returned into the King's Courts.

A Release from King Charles II. to the Sheriffs of the County Palatine, for accounting for Issues, &c. in the Court of Exchequer.

A Paper of Contracts for Bishop's Lands, 1652.

Inquisico post mortem Rici Booth de Terr., &c.

An old Rental, 1609.

A Rental of Allerton demesnes, 1627.

Names of the Staiths at Howden.

An Extract of the Arrears, aº 1620.

An Extract of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, with Mr. Featherston's Information concerning the Leases in Stanhope.

Miscellaneous Papers of little or no use.

Bishop Matthew's Grant to Mr. Skepper of Lands forfeited for murder committed.

Copies of Moor Masters Patent.

In the Box Letter I.

Old Rolls of Accounts for repairs of the Castle and other disbursements, and some few Rolls of Accounts of tenths of Spiritual Benefices within the Diocese.

A thin paper Book, wherein are some entries of Surrenders of Copyhold Lands at Wearmouth and Sunderland.

3 Rolls of Escheators Accounts.

In the Box Letter K.

Bolden Book, 600 ȳrs old.
A Survey of the Bishoprick tempore Elizth Regine.
Lr̃e convenit in Ep̃um et Priorem et Conventum Dunelm̃.
A Commission and Survey of the Manor of Brancepeth, Raby, &c., forfeited by the Earl of Westmoreland.
A Catalogue or Inventory of Rolls and Records in Bishop Neile's times.

In the Box Letter L.

A Bundle of old Rentals.
A Bundle of old Papers of Arrears.
A Bundle of Extracts of Fines for the Manor of North Allerton.
Money, Warrants, and Acquittances to Mr. Hugh Wright recr a° 1602.
A Bundle of old Accounts for Howdenshire.
Customary Tenants within the Bishoprick and Bedlington.
Mr. Tim Comyn's Certificate of Leases of Coal Mines.
Fees and Allowances to Officers, 1606 and 1619.
Names of the Liberi Tenants in Allerton and Allertonshire.
Stanhope Forest, Extracts of Fines.
A Writ to levy Fines imposed upon Jurors at Durham Assizes, 1728, with the Sheriff's Return thereupon.

In the Box Letter M.

A Bundle and a Roll of Sheriffs Accounts.
Some Papers of proceedings agst Norton, and Depositions agst Frevil.
Sheriffs Tornes Accounts and Estreets.

In the Box Letter N.

Howdenshire Rolls, Rentals, Acquittances, and Allowances.
A Copy of Thomas Lord Cromwell's Patent of High Steward of Howden.

In the Box Letter O.

Howdenshire Books of Accounts.

In the Box Letter P.

Howdenshire Vouchers.

In the Box Letter Q.

Rentals of the Customary Rents in Weredale, and Collector's Bond, 1707.
Mr. Dunn of Howden's Bond, 1695.
Bailiff of Howden's Bond, 1702.
Officers Bonds, old.
Bishop Morton's Letter not to pay Patent Fees till the Patents are produced.
Mr. Baddaley's surrender of his Patent of Coroner of Stockton Ward.
Some miscellaneous Papers of no use.
A Paper relating to Frankland.
A Petition to the King by the Tenants of Sherburn Hospital.
Order to the Officers of the Exchequer, 1662, to suffer the Auditor to make searches in their several offices.
Bishop James' Letters to Mr. Lascells about Allerton rents.
Dean and Chapter's Petition to Bishop Matthews for stone in Frankland Park.
An old Valor Ep̃atus.
A Petition of Masters and Owners of Ships about the duty on Newcastle coals.
The substance of the Commission of General Survey.
Major Christian's Letter about Bedlington.
A Petition for a Fair at Darlington.
A Petition for a Market at Wolsingham.
A Licence, or rather an Act for Mr. Davenport's new building the Rectory House, at Houghton.
2 Petitions.
Grant of the Lunacy of Ann Shield to Geo. Stobbs.
The Deputy Steward of the Halmote Courts his Order about Ralph Short, of Coundon, who hanged himself.
Bishop Morton's Warrant to the Sheriff for a Jury to survey the river Wear.
Warrant to the Sheriff for a Jury relating to the Estate of George and Edwd Smith, Esqrs.
Bunbury School case.
Inventory of Goods in Auckland Castle, 1628.
Inventory of Goods in Durham Castle.
John Richardson's Answers, 1624, to the Bishop's Bill.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

A Paper about the County Court.
Letters.
An Order of Sessions, a° r̃ni Jacobi II., for paying 10*l.* yearly for preaching at the Gaol.

In the Box Letter R.

A Survey of Stanhope Park and Forest of Weardale by a Jury, a° 37 Elizth.
An Agreemt betw Wm Lord Bp̃ of Durham and Robt Cotesworth, Esqre, for renewing the Lease of the Manor of Gateshead and Whickham.
A Letter of Attorney from Bishop Howson to receive rents.
A Form of Chief Gamekeeper's Patent.
An Account of Leases of Collieries in Chester Manor, and the Papers about Dr. Sayer's Cause with Mr. Spearman.
An old Order of Bishop Neile's for inrolling Leases, with the Auditor's Fees for the same.
2 horses grass in Frankland Park due to the Auditor.
Auditor's Warrts for distraining for arrears of rent.

In the Box Letter S.

Books of Accounts for Howdenshire, and 2 Rolls on parchment.
Letters of Attorney to receive rents.
Water Bailiff of Sunderland's Patent.
An Order upon Mr. Machon, Master of Sherburn Hospital.
2 Grants of Amerciaments at Allerton.
Grant of Lands at Shotton.
An old Quietus out of the Exchequer.
An Abstract of Confirmations of Patents, old.
Copy of an old Lease of the Royalties at Lanchester, to Mr. Nicholas Conyers.

In the Box Letter T.

Sir Arthur Haslerig's Rental.
West Auckland rentals, and other Papers relating to Sir Robt Eden's rent.
An old Lease from Bishop Matthews to Mr. Francis Lascells, of the Borough of Allerton.
The Condition of a Coroner's Bond.
Copies of Mr. Baker's Patent of Cursitor, and Mr. Stephenson's of Clerk of the Crown.
Case, Bishop of Durham, Appellant, Sir Henry Liddell, Respondent.
Mr. Carr's and Mr. Baxter's Agreement about the Rent of their Estates at Boldon.
Mr. Spearman's surrender of a Lease of Land at Bishop Middleham.

In the Box Letter V.

Late Certificates of the Clerk of the Peace of Fines at the Sessions.

In the Box Letter U.

Exchequers Bailiffs Books of Rents, Arrear Books, and some other Evidences of Payments.

In the Box Letter W.

Several Rolls of Accounts for Durham, Howdenshire, and Allerton, and Rolls of Extracts of Fines for Allertonshire.
3 of the Rolls for the County of Durham, one of them in Cardinal Wolsey's time.

In the Box Letter X.

Old cancelled Leases, Halmote Court Extracts, and some other useless Papers.

In the Box Letter Y.

Two Rentals of the Bishoprick, one in 1722, the other 1730.
A Book of Arrears.
A Bundle of Auditors Charges upon the Receiver.
A Bundle of Papers containing an Account of Rents returned in Arrear, and of Arrears of Rents received.
A Copy of a Decree against the Tenants of Moor Close, 3d of April 1637.

In the Box Letter Z.

A Bundle of Howdenshire Transumpts.
Another Bundle of Allertonshire Transumpts.
2 Books of Rentals, Allertonshire, one a° 1728, another 1735.
Another old one, (vizt,) a° 1618; another Rental.
Copy of Mr. Turner's Letter to Layton Frewen, Esqr, about Winton Ings.

In the Box No. 1.

Several Rentals of Allertonshire.
A Court Roll for Allertonshire, a° 1635.
A Commission of Peace for Allertonshire, granted by Bishop Nevill.
A Court Roll in Bishop Morton's time.
A Copy of Allerton Survey, Tenants Answers, and some Rentals, in a bundle, tied up.
Allertonshire Papers.

In the Boxes Nos. 2, 3.

The Seal and Receivers Acquitances.

In the Box No. 4.

Two Books of Patents.

In the Box No. 5. *Empty.*

In the Boxes Nos. 6, 7.

Old Rolls and Rentals.

In the Box No. 8.

Receivers Rentals for 1721, 1726, and 1728.
5 Rentals of the Coroner of Chester Ward, three of them ancient.
Some Extract Books of Fines in the Halmote Court.
A Rental, 1736, and Returns for Bishop Auckland, a° 1719, 1720, and 1721, and other years.
2 Rentals of Coroner of Stockton Ward, and one of the Bailiff of Bishop Middleham.
An old Rental Book.
Two Alphabet Books of the Counterparts of Leases.

In the Box No. 9.

Harrison and others Declaration of Trust for the Six Houses in Bishop Auckland.
An Account of what Writs went out of the Cursitor's Office a° 1672.
A Note of Auditors Rolls, many of them were stole when the office was made a gaol.
A Copy of Toby Knowles's Letter to the Bishop's Tenants to pay their Rents to the Scotch Army.
Several Books of Arrears, and Exchequer Bailiffs Accounts of Rec^{ts}.
Petitions.
12 Register Books, and a 13th now in use.
Several Bundles of Counterparts of Leases.

In the presses:
Rentals.

In the low press or cupboard, Transumpts.

Appendix No. 4.

ROLL of 18 MEMBS. made up now in Exchequer fashion, but formerly in the Chancery Mode.

MEMB. I.

A Catholoque or Inventorie indented of all the Rolls and Recordes remayneing wthin the Chancerie Office of Duresme in the custodie of John Richardson, Esquire, Keeper of the said Rolls, and of all other the Recordes of the said Court of Chauncerie, and other the Courtes of the Right Reverend Father in God Richard Lord Buschopp of Duresme, belonging to the County Palatyne of Duresme, taken the nineteenth, twentyeth, one and twentyeth, two and twentyeth, and three and twentyeth daies of Januarie, in the year of o^{r} Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighteenth, annoq; Regni d̄ni nr̄i Regis Jacobi nunc Anglie, &c., sextodecimo, et translac̄ois d̄ci d̄ni Ep̄i an̄o s̄cdo.

In the second presse next the doore:—

One pchment manuscript book in folio, in the time of Bushopp Hatfeld, touchinge the Halmott Courte and other Remembraunces, conteyninge folio 307.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Walter Skirleye Busshopp, conteyning the Acte of Halmott Courte and other Remembraunce of freeholders, conteyning folio 496.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the time of Walter Skirleye and Thomas Langley Busshoppe towching Halmott Courte, and other Remembraunce of freeholders, conteyning folio 1350.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Rob^{t} Nevile, Busshopp, touching Halmott Courte, and other Remembraunce of the freeholders, conteyninge folio 807.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Laurence Bothe et sede vacante, touching Halmott Courte and other Remembraunces of the freeholders, conteyning folio 608.

4. Durham Records.

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One other pchment booke of manuscriptę in folio, in the tyme of William Dudley Busshopp, touching Halmott Courtę and other Remembraunce of freeholders, conteyning folio 119.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of John Sherwood Busshopp, towching Halmott Courtę, and other Remembraunce of freeholders, conteyning folio 179.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Richard Fox Busshopp, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 392.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of William Busshopp, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 266.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Christofer Bainbridge and Thomas Ruthall, touching the Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 547.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, in the tyme of Thomas Wolsey Cardinale Busshopp, touching Halmott Courtę, &c. conteyning folio 171.

One other pchment booke of manuscriptę in folio, in the tyme of Cuthbert Tunstall Busshopp, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 1032.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, tempore Eliz. Regine existeñ, in the tyme of James Pilkington and Richard Barnes Busshopps, in 30 anñ Eliz. exclusive, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 1068.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, tempore Eliz. Regine, existeñ in the tyme of Mathew Hutton and Tobye Mathew Busshopps, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 372.

One other pchment manuscript booke in folio, tempore Eliz. Regine and Jacobi Regis existeñ, in the tyme of Tobye Mathew and William James Busshoppę, touching Halmott Courtę, &c., conteyning folio 350.

Five Halmott bookes in pchment manuscript, annis 10, 11, 12, Jac. Regis, in the tyme of William James Busshopp, conteyning folio .

In the lowest presse next the dooer :—

1 One Halmott paper booke anno 4 Cuthb̃ti Ep̃i.
2. One other Halmott paper booke a° 17 Eliz. usq.
3. One other Halmott paper booke ab a° xix. Cuthberti Ep̃i usq, 7 Edr̃i Sexti.
4. One other Halmott paper booke anno xxiij. Eliz.
5. One other Halmott paper booke ab a° Sept̃ Cuthberti ad Cuthberti Ep̃i exclusive.
6. One other Halmott paper booke ab a° sc̃do Cuthberti Ep̃i usque ad annū 3 ejusdem Cuthberti Ep̃i exclusive.
7. One other Halmott paper booke anno 14 Cuthberti Ep̃i.
8. One other Halmott paper booke anno 30 Cuthberti Ep̃i.
9. One other Halmott paper booke in annis 28 & 29 Cuthberti Ep̃i.
10. One other Halmott paper booke in anno 21 Cuthberti Ep̃i.
11. One other Halmott paper booke in annis 1 & 2 Eliz.
12. One other Halmott paper booke in annis 24 Eliz.
13. One other Halmott paper booke in a^{is} 11, 12, et 13 Eliz.
14. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 22 Eliz.
15. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 25 Eliz.
16. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 13 Cuthberti Ep̃i.
17. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 6 Edw̃ 6^{ti} et 25 Cuthberti.
18. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 18 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
19. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 20 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
20. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 1° Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
21. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 5 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
22. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 11 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
23. One other Halmott paper booke a 20 & 21 Eliz.
24. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 25 Eliz.
25. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 29 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
26. One other Halmott paper booke in a^{nis} 7, 8, & 9 Eliz.
27. One other Halmott paper booke in a^{is} 3, 4, 5, 6, et 7 Eliz.
28. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 13 Th̃o Ep̃i.
29. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 15 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
30. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 11 & 12 Th̃o. Ruthall.
31. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 26 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
32. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 29 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
33. One other Halmott paper booke in a^{is} 4, 5 et, 6, Th̃o Cardinalis.
34. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 16 Cuth̃ Ep̃i et 1mo Eliz.
35. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 20 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
36. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 2 Th̃o Cardinalis.
37. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 14, 15, et 16 Eliz.
38. One other Halmott paper booke a° 8 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.
39. One other Halmott paper booke in a° 26 Cuth̃ Ep̃i.

1 Bundell of Commissions and Surrenders for Copihold Lands in Presse, conteyning in number 60 Commissions.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

Twelve Bundles of Paper Warrants for Halmott Courts extra Coñ w^{ch} there are some commissions in pchment.
One Bundell of Writ of Allowance for Copiholders.
Fower Bundell of Warrants for Copihold Lands in paper.
Itē there is another Bundell for more.

MEMB. II.

In the third presse next the doore :—

Paper Inquisičons before the Escheator in several Bundells, conteyning—
In the Bundell of the letter P, 18.
In the Bundell of the letters V et W, 16.
In the Bundell of the letter N, 5.
In the Bundell of the letter S, 15.
In the Bundell of the letter B, 28.
In the Bundell of the letter C et D, 6.
In the Bundell of the letter T, 11.
In the Bundell of the letter I, 5.
In the Bundell of the letter L, 7.
In the Bundell of the letter G, 11.
In the Bundell of the letter A, 3.
In the Bundell of the letter H, 24.
In the Bundell of the letter E, 8.
In the Bundell of the letter R, 7.
In the Bundell of the letter M, 17.
In the Bundell of the letter P, 22.

Other Inquisičons in paper in another devision of this presse not noted wth anie letter :—
In one Bundell (whereof are one parchment), 27.
In another Bundell, 28.
In another Bundell, 21.
In another Bundell, 35.
In another Bundell, 14.
Itē one other Bundell afterwards found.

Ităm in third devision of this presse or cubboard wthin a canvis bagg, intituled " Brevia e Cuř apud Westm^{r} :—
One Bundell de Ter^{o} Michas anno xij^{o} Jac. Reg̃.
One other Bundell de Teř Hillař, xiii^{o} Jac. Reg̃.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Trinit̃, a^{o} xv^{o} Jac. Reg̃.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 3 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 7 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Hillař, a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{is} 36, 37, 38, 39 Eliz. et ał annis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Trinit̃, 16 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Hillař, a^{o} 15 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 9 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Pasche, a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Mich, a^{o} 13 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de tempore Jacob Ep̃i.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 5^{o} Jacob Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Hillař, a 12 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Michas, a^{o} 16 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Pasche, a^{o} 13 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 4 Jacobi Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 5 Jacobi Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 7 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 12 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Pasche, 15 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de tempore Eliz. Regine.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Trinit̃, 15 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 1^{o} Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Michis, a^{o} 15 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Michis, a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de tempore Eliz. Regine.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Trinit̃, a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de a^{o} 6 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell de Ter^{o} Trinit̃, a^{o} 12 Jac. Regis

In the same devision in another canvis bagg, intituled Brīa de Distring̃ p homagiis epis̃ Dunelm̃. Brīa de Diem clausit extremū et Mandamus, ac bundel p expens̃ obligačonū. Brīa ad compend et psequend p feloñ. Sciř fač p intrus̃ commiss̃ tempore Edři sexti ad

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inquirend̄ post mortem Rad̄i Comit̄ de Westm̄land et aliis liberis tenentibus; being in all eight bundells.

In the hiest or fowerth presse next the doore; in one devision of that presse under the shelfe:—

One Bundell of Recognizanc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assis̄, 3 Aug̃ 1618, añ 16 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizanc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assis̄, 11 Aug̃ a° 15 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizanc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad gaolā deliber, 2° Martü, 15 Jacobi Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizanc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad gaolā deliber̄, 8 Aprit̄ anno 16 Jacobi Regis.
Seaven Bundells of Papers for Mustars.

In another devision of the same presse above the shelfe:—
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, 17 Feb̄ a° 1600.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 13 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assis̄, a° 1° Jacobi.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 13 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 38 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 39 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 10 Jac. Regis.

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Another Bundell of Recognizanc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 7 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Sessions businesses, 6 Aprilis, a° 39 Eliz., wherein the first is a rate of servant̄e waiges.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 13 Jac. Reg̃.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 41 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 40 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e, a° 45 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assess̄, 1613.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assess̄, 36 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assess̄, a° 36 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assess̄, a° 12 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad compend̄, a° 1 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, a° 39 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄ ad assiss, a° 14 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 4 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, 1612.
Another Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad p̄sequend̄, 1604 et 1606.
One Bundell of Inditement̄e afferred & assessed by fynes att the Sessions.
One greate Bundell of Recognizanc̄e & other matters for the Sessions of the Peace.
One other Bundell of Orders for the Plague.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e.

In the second and middle devisions of that presse:—
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, 1° Aug̃ a° 12 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄ ad assis̄, 1616.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 10 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄ ad assis̄, a° 42 Eliz.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄ ad assis̄, 40 Eliz.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄ ad assis̄, a° 38 Eliz.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1604.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 45 Eliz.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1601.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 16 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a^is 19 et 20 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e forfeited, a^is 21, 22, et 23 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 40 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1615.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 19 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 44 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1606.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 40 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 37 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1613.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 8 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 39 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1602.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 1617.
One Bundell of Recognizaunc̄e ad cõpend̄, a° 15 Jac. Regis.

One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 1602.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 13 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 15 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 1618.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 1 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 38 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 41 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 37 Eliz.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a 3 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cepend.
One Bundell of Recognizaunce ad cõpend, a° 1614.

In the last devision of the same presse, conteyning onlie exaičons and informačons:—

One Bundell, in anno 1612.
Another, in anno 1615.
Another, in anno 1599.
Another, in anno 1618.
Another, in anno 1615.
Another, in anno 1612.
Another, in anno 1618.
Another, in anno 1612.
Another, in anno 1609.
Another, in anno 1605.
Another, in anno 1612.
Another, in annis 1616 and 1617.
Another, in anno 1598.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 1602.
Another, in anno 1598.
Another, in anno 1592.
Another, in anno 1606.
Another, in anno 1612.
Another, in anno 1599.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 1598.

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Another, in anno 1607.
Another, in anno 1607.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 25 Eliz et ał bria.
Another, in anno 1600.
Another, in anno 1617.
Another, in anno 1587.
Another, in anno 30 Eliz.
Another, in anno 1607.
Another, in anno 1606.
Another, in annis 1614 et 1615.
Another, in anno 35 Eliz.
Another, in anno 1616.
Another, in anno 38 Eliz.
Another, in anno 1602.
Another, in anno 1615.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another grete Bundell of old Informačons.
Another, in anno 1610.
Another grete Bundell, in a° 25 Eliz. et ał annis.
Another, in anno 1604.
Another, in anno 1612.
Another, in anno 1616.
Another, in anno 1602.
Another, in anno 1600.
Another, in anno 1608.
Another, in anno 1597.
Another, in anno 1607.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 1616.
Another, in anno 1595.
Another, in anno 1600.
Another, in anno 1597.
Another, in anno 1595.
Another, in anno 1604.
Another, in anno 1603.
Another, in anno 1610.
Another, in anno 1604.
Another little Bundell, towching John Huespeth death.

In the second cubbord and hiest devision next the doore:—

Plea Rolls, and Rolls of Gaile Delivie above the shelfe.
In anno 18 Cuthberti Tunstall Epi, conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 6 Edri. 6., conteyning 5 Rolls.
In anno 5 Edri 6., conteyning 6 Rolls.
In anno 2 Edri 6., conteyning 4 Rolls.
Old Plea Rolls tempe Richi Epi, in a litle Bundell on the same shelfe.
In anno primo Cuthberti Tunstall Epi, 3 Rolls.
In anno 11 Epi Tunstall, 3 Rolls.
In anno 29 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.
In anno 23 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.
In anno 38 Henrici 8., 6 Rolls.
In anno 23 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 28 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.
In anno 36 Henrici 8., 4 Rolls.
In anno 21 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.
In anno 22 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 29 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.
In anno 24 Henrici 8., 4 Rolls.
In anno 31 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 30 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.

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In anno 37 Henrici 8., 4 Rolls.
In anno 21 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 23 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 31 Henrici 8., 1 Roll.
In anno 32 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 14 Cuth' Tunstall Epi, 3 Rolls.
In anno 26 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 27 Henrici 8., 4 Rolls.
In anno 37 Henrici 8., 3 Rolls.
In anno 28 Henrici 8., 2 Rolls.

Another Bundell of Plea Rolls, tempore Phillippi et Marie, on the same shelfe :—

In annis 3 et 4, conteyning 4 Rolls.
In annis 4 et 5, conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno primo Marie, 2 Rolls.
In annis 4 et 5, conteyning 4 Rolls.
In annis 1 et 2, conteyning 7 Rolls.
In annis 5 et 6, conteyning 3 Rolls.
In annis 2 et 3, conteyning 4 Rolls.
In annis 3 et 4, conteyning 4 Rolls.

Another Bundell of Plea Rolls, tempore Henrici 8. et Thome Ruthall Epi, on the same shelfe :—

In anno 14 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 4 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 17 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 1 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.
In anno 8 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 10 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 3 Henrici 8., conteyning 2 Rolls.
In anno 20 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 6 Henrici 8., conteyning 7 Rolls.
In anno 17 Henrici 8., conteyning 6 Rolls.
In anno 10 Henrici 8., conteyning 2 Rolls.
In anno 5 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.
In anno 15 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 9 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 11 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 20 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls
In anno 25 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 5 Henrici 8., conteyning 2 Rolls.
In anno 10 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.
In anno 18 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.

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In anno 19 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 2 Henrici 8., conteyning 6 Rolls.
In anno 5 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 10 Henrici 8., conteyning 7 Rolls.
In anno 8 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 7 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 2 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.
In anno 13 Henrici 8., conteyning 4 Rolls.
In anno 10 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 13 Henrici 8., conteyning 7 Rolls.
In anno 11 Henrici 8., conteyning 3 Rolls.
In anno 19 Henrici 8., conteyning 8 Rolls.
In anno 12 Henrici 8., conteyning 5 Rolls.

Under the shelfe in that devision, Bundells of Plees :—

A Recoverie, tempore Johis Epi.
A Roll of Plees, tempore Lodovici Epi.
A Roll of Plees, a° 33 Henrici 6.
A Bundell of Plees, tempore Henrici 7., conteyning 20 Rolls.
A Bundell of Plees, tempe Robti Nevile Epi, conteyning 7 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Langley Epi, conteyning 10 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Langley Epi, conteyning 10 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Johis Epi, conteyning 19 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Henrici 7., conteyning 15 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Epi, conteyning 7 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Epi, conteyning 18 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Epi, conteyning 5 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Burye, conteyning 5 Rolls.

Another Bundell, tempore Thome Ep̃i, conteyning 18 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Walteri Ep̃i, conteyning 9 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Walteri Ep̃i, conteyning 10 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Walteri Ep̃i, conteyning 6 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Ep̃i, conteyning 10 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Burye Ep̃i, conteyning 6 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Burye Ep̃i, conteyning 2 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Burye Ep̃i, conteyning 2 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thõ Hatfield Ep̃i, conteyning 8 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Thome Ep̃i, conteyning 23 Rolls.
Another Bundell, tempore Richi Fox Ep̃i, conteyning 14 Rolls.
Extract finium tempore Walteri Ep̃i.
A Bundell of Plees and Writ filed tempore Walteri Ep̃i.
A Bundell of Plees, tempore Thõ Hatfield Ep̃i, conteyning 7 Rolls.
Another Plea, tempore Richi Burie Ep̃i.
Another Bundell, tempore Lodovici Ep̃i, conteyning 10 Rolls.

In the second division of that presse.—In a canvis bagg in the same presse :—

Brĩa cum pannellis in sepalibus filaciis, in annis 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, et 22 regni Eliz. Regine.
Brĩa cum pannellis in uno bundello, in annis 21, 20, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 6, et 5 ejusdem Regine ; all wthin a canvis bagg, viz^{t} :—Tempore Eliz. Regine 25, 31, 26, 23, 32, 30, 22, 27, 24, 29, 28, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 40, 42, 33, 41, 35, et 36 ; being in all 21 Bundells.

In another bagg there.

Brĩa coĩa plitorũ in sepalibus bundellis, in annis 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, et 16 regni Jacobi Regis, wthin another canvis bagg tempore Jacobi Regis 2, 6, 11, 4, 10, 7, 3, 9, 8, 1, 5, 13, 14, 15, et 16 ; a Bundell indorsed thus: Brĩa retorñ a^{o} Regis Jac. 12^{o} ; another Bundell a^{o} 12 Jac. Regis ; being in 16 Bundells.

In another bagg there.

Brĩa coĩa plitor̃ in sepalibus bundellis, annis 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22 regni Eliz. regine.
Brĩa com̃ in uno Bundello, in annis 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 11, 9, 8, 7, 5, 4, et 3 ejusdem Regine.
One Bundell of Writ of False Judgment.

In another bagg there.

Brĩa cum pannellis in sepalibus Bundellis, annis 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, et 12 regni Jac. Regis, et annis, 13, 14, 15, et 16.
A Bundell of blank Pannells.

Bundells of paper Plees in the same presse.

One Bundell in a^{o} Dñi 1611.
One other Bundell in a^{o} 12 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell in a^{o} Dñi 1614.
One other Bundell in a^{o} 9 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell in annis 5 et 6 Jac. Regis.
One other Bundell in a^{o} 11 Jac. Regis.
A Booke of Rules in anno 26 Eliz.
Another Book of Rules in anno 39 Eliz.
Another Bundell of paper Plees in a^{o} 12 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in annis 3 et 4 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in anno Dñi 1607.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 8 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} Dñi 1613.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 4 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 9 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 6 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} Dñi 1612.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 9 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 8 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 3 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 15 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{is} 14 et 15 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{is} 14 et 15 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{o} Dñi 1615.
Another Bundell in a^{o} 14 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell in a^{is} 15 et 16 Jac. Regis.

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In the second presse in the same cubbord, and in the devision next the doore :
Plea Rolls in pchment and matters thereto belonging.
A paper Bundell of Bills and Expenss tempore Jac. Regis.
Bayles upon Writte and Warrante of Attorney.
Another paper Bundell of Bills of Costs, tempore Jac. Regis.
A Bundell of Bills of Expenss in paper, tempore Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of paper Bills of Coste, 14 et 15 Jac. Regis.
Another Bundell of paper Bills of Coste, tempore Jac. Regis.
A Bundell of Notes of Remembraunce Cur plitor, tempore Eliz. et Jac. Regis.
A Bundell of Bills of Cost, anno 15 Jac. Regis.
A paper Booke of Rules, tempe Eliz. ab a° 35 usq, ad 39.
Another paper Booke of Rules, tempore Thõ Card, Epi.

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Another paper Booke of Rules, ab a° 43 Eliz. usq, ad annñ 3 Jac. Reg.
Another Booke of Rules, ab anno 36 Eliz. usq, ad 43 Eliz.
Another Booke of Rules, ab a° 3 Jac. Regis ad 7 Jac. Regis.
Another Booke of Rules, ab a° 8 Jac. usq, ad 10 Jac. Regis.
Another Booke of Rules, ab a 11 Jac. Regis usq, ad 13 Jac. Regis.
Another Booke of Rules, ab a° 13 usq, ad 16 Jac. Regis.

Plea Rolls in pchment and Rolls of Gaole Delivie, tempe Eliz. Reg.

In anno 10 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 7 Rolls.
In a° 18 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 5 Rolls.
In anno 20 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 13 Rolls.
In anno 21 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 9 Rolls
In anno 25 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 9 Rolls.
In anno 30 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls.
In anno 21 Eliz. 1 Roll.
In anno 27 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls.
In anno 24 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 6 Rolls.
In anno 27 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 4 Rolls.
In anno 29 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 1 Roll.
In anno 1 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls.
In anno 1 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 2 Rolls.
In anno 6 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 6 Rolls.
In anno 4 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 5 Rolls.
In anno 8 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 6 Rolls.
In anno 8 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 6 Rolls.
In anno 9 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 7 Rolls.
In anno 2 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls.
In anno 5 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 9 Rolls.
In anno 9 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 4 Rolls.
In anno 3 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 2 Rolls.
In anno 4 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 9 Rolls.
In anno 16 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 2 Rolls.
In anno 18 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 5 Rolls.
In anno 11 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 7 Rolls.
In anno 13 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 4 Rolls.
In anno 14 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 5 Rolls.
In anno 17 Eliz. 1 Bundel, 5 Rolls.
In anno 15 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 7 Rolls.
In anno 12 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls.
In anno 16 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 8 Rolls.
In anno 28 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 7 Rolls.
In anno 38 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 19 Rolls.
In anno 33 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 25 Rolls.
In anno 40 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 19 Rolls.
In anno 44 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 34 Rolls.
In anno 30 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 9 Rolls.
In anno 42 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 36 Rolls.
In annis 35 et 36 Eliz., 1 Bundell, 26 Rolls.
In anno 41 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 45 Rolls.
In anno 43 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 44 Rolls.
In anno 21 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 2 Rolls.
In anno 39 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 18 Rolls.
In anno 37 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 16 Rolls.
In anno 23 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 8 Rolls.
In anno 24 Eliz. 1 Bundell, 3 Rolls

In th'other devision of that second presse Close Rolls of Plees :—

In annis 45 Eliz. et 1 Jac. 1 Bundell, 21 Rolls.
In annis 2 et 3 Jac. Reg 1 Bundell, 25 Rolls.
In annis 12 et 13 Jac. Reg 4 Bundell, 37 Rolls.
In anno 7 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 29 Rolls.
In anno 12 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 40 Rolls.
In annis 8 et 9 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 33 Rolls,
In annis 5 et 6 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 31 Rolls.
In annis 1 et 2 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 25 Rolls.
In annis 9 et 10 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 34 Rolls.
In annis 3 et 4 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 43 Rolls.
In annis 10 et 11 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 38 Rolls.
In annis 13 et 14 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 45 Rolls.
In anno 6 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 43 Rolls.
In annis 15 et 16 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 40 Rolls.
In annis 14 et 15 Jac. R, 1 Bundell, 45 Rolls.

In the third presse of the second cubbord, Close Rolls of the Chauncerie.

	Infra Rot.	In dors. Rot.
One Roll tempore Robti Nevill Epi, p 6 primis annis. Lra B Infra Rotul 98 ; in dors Rotuli 72 - - - - - - - -	98	72
One Roll tempore Robti Nevill Epi, ab a[is] 18 et 19 ; Lra D - -	26	–
One Roll tempore Robti Nevill, ab a° 6 usq, ad 10, cum nota ✠ - -	86	–

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	Infra Rot.	In dors. Rot.
One Roll tempore Roȶti Nevill Epi, ab a° 11 usq; ad anñ 17. Lra M	131	–
One Roll Sede vacante post mortem Thome Langley Epi, Roȶti Nevill incipieñ, ab a° 1 usq; ad anñ sext. Lra A	134	–
One Roll tempore Roȶti Nevill, ab anno 12 usq; ad ann. cum tris AA	39	27
One Roll tempore Cardinalis Epi, ab a° 1° usq; ad ann 6. Lra A	111	0
One Roll tempore Carđ Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 7. Lra B	40	28
One Bundell tempore Richi Fox Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ann. sept. Lra A	131	–
One Bundell tempore Richi Fox Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 2. Lra M.	29	–
One Bundell tempore Richi Fox Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. sept.; Lra D	88	31
One Roll tempore Cuth Tunstall Epi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 29. Lra M	48	–
One Roll tempore Cuth Tunstall Epi, ab a 18 usq; ad ann. 21. Lra B	118	–
One Roll tempore Cuthȶti Tunstall Epi, a° 22. Lra E	1	–
One Roll tempore Cuthȶti Tunstall Epi, a° 19, of Corporacons in his tyme and other B^pps	3	–
One Roll tempore Cuth Epi, ab anno 8 usq; ad ann. 27. Lra F	40	–
Rotulus exemplificaconū testiñ expte đni Lumley, tempore Cuth Tunstall Epi. Lra A.		
One Roll tempore Cuth Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 25, ira G, et tempore Philippi et Marie	119	110
One Roll tempore Laurentii Boothe Epi, ab an. 1 usq; ad ann. 17 Lra M	152	3
One other Roll tempore Laurentii Epi, ab a° 18 usq; ad ann. 19. Lra G	9	3
One Roll tempore Laurentii, ab a° 11 usq; ad ann. 19. Lra A	91	–
One Roll tempore Laurencii Epi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 11. Liras MM	111	–
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, ab a 1 usq; ad ann. 15. Lra B	65	6
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, ab a° 15 usq; ad ann. 24. Lra E	88	72
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, a° 27. Lris BB	1	–
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 9. Lra A	66	26
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, ab a° 24 usq; ad ann. 32. Lra D	36	38
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, ab a° 24 usq; ad ann. 32. Lra E	70	–
One Roll tempore Tho. Langley Epi, a° 27. Lra F	1	–
One Roll tempore Tho. Ruthall Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 14. Lra A	110	
One Roll tempore Henrici 8, Sede vacante. Lra B	21	7
One Roll tempore Tho. Ruthall et Tho. Carđ Epor ab ann. 1 usq; 14. Lra C	88	91
One Roll tempore Jac. Pilkington, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 10. Lra G.	29	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 7. Lra M	24	42
One Roll tempore Richi Barnes Epi, ab ann. 1° usq; ad ann. 10. Lra F	62	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, de homagiis a° scdo. Lra E	22	–
One Roll Sede vacante post mortem Jac. Pilkington Epi, a° 18 Reg. Lra C	9	–
One Roll tempore Tho. Hatfield Epi, ab an. 1° usq; ad ann. 19. Lra A	16 Schedule.	
One Roll tempore Tho. Hatfield Epi, a° 26. Lra B	12 Schedule.	
One Roll tempore Xpoferi Bainbrig Epi, a° 1. Lra A	8	7
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, a° 1. Lra B	96	–
One Roll tempore Mathei Hutton Epi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann. 6. Lra A	65	18
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, e Cur Westm. Lra F	–	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, sursum reddicoes p Whickha Lra I	–	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, Recogn forisfacť. Lra B	–	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, Recogn p pecuniar smis, ira M, contineñ in numero 19	4 Sched.	
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, Recogn forisfacť. Lra C		
One Roll tempore Johis Sherwood Epi, ab ann. 1° ad ann. 8. Lra A	71	61
One Roll tempore Johis Sherwood Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. pđ. Lra H	6	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, ab a° 1° usq; ad ann. 8. Lra B	31	–
One Roll tempore Johis Fordham Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. vij^m. Lra M	10 Sch.	
One Roll tempore Wiłłmi Dudley Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 8. Lra A	97	–
One Roll tempore ejusdem Epi, ab ann. 1 usque ad ann. 8. Lra B	72	–
One Roll tempore Wiłłmi Severe Epi, et Sede vacante post Dudley Epi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 3. Lra A	87	–
One Roll tempore Richi Burie Epi, Recogn et alia irrotulamenta, ab anno primo usq; ad ann. Lra A	20 Sched.	
One Roll tempore Walteri Skerley Epi, ab ann. 1° usq; ad ann. 7. Lris AA	109	37
One Roll tempore Henrici Epi, Sede vacante p^t mortem Xpoferi Bainbrig, a° xx. R pđ usq; 23. Lris DD	15	–

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

	Infra Rot.	In dors. Rot.
One Roll tempore ꝑdict̃ annoq; R. ꝑd̃, et tempore W^mi Dudley Eꝑi, a° 3. Lr̃a A	35	3
One Roll tempore Henrici ꝑ vacac̃oe ꝑd̃, a° 20. Lr̃a D	12	16
One Roll tempore et vacac̃oe ꝑd̃, a° 8 R. ꝑd̃. Lr̃a G	30	17
One Roll tempore Tobie Mathew Eꝑi, ab a° 1 usq; ad ann 8. Lr̃a A	100	62
One Roll tempore ejusd̃ Eꝑi, ab a° 8 usq; ad 11. Lr̃a B	54	20
Rotulus primus tempore Will̃mi James Eꝑi, ab ann. 1 usq; ad ann. 7	193	57
Rotulus sc̃dus tempore ejusd̃ Eꝑi, ab an. 1 usq; ad ann. 8	106	22
Rotulus tertius tempore ejusd̃ Eꝑi, ab an. 4 usq; ad ann. 11	87	16
Rotulus quartus in annis 10, 11 ejusd̃ Eꝑi	68	4
Rotulus travsarū inquisc̃ionū tempore ejusd̃ Eꝑi	4	–
Rotulus recogñ forisfac̃ tempore ejusd̃ Eꝑi	27	10
A new Roll, Sede vacante post mortem Will̃mi James Eꝑi	34	4
A greate Bundell of Deed̃ and Indentures inrolled in the Queene's tyme, and before intituled in Mr. Richardsone's alphabet	120	–
And also a Deed betweene William Hilton Knight and Richard Frankland and William Watson, for Land̃ in Barmston		
Another Bundell of Deed̃ inrolled in Quene Eliz. tyme, King Phillipp, Queene Marie, and Edward the Sixth, conteyning in nūber	33	–

In the lowest roome of the said cubbord:—

A Bundell of old† Affidavit̃ and Bills of Costs in the Chancerie.
Another Bundell of olde Comissions for the Peace.
A Bundell of Scir. fac. upon Recognizaunc̃ forfeited and for alienacions.
A Bundell of Significavit̃ de excõicat̃ capiend̃.
A Bundell of old London Writt̃.
A Bundell of old Comissions of Assise.
A Bundell of old Graunt̃, Leases, and ꝑvie Seales for pdons of alienac̃ons.
A Bundell of old Bond̃ by the Sheriffe.
A Bundell of Inquisitions upon Extent̃.
A Bundell of old Comissions, Subsidies of Aliance.
Plita Cur̃ Coñ Dunelm̃.
A Bundell of Pcees of contempt and Comissions for answers in the Chancerie Exgent̃ from London.
A Bundell of old Bond̃ by the Sheriffe.
Certioraries for Indictement̃.
Comissions for Gaole Deliv̈ie.

In a box w^th 6 holes in the same cubbord:—

An Indenture for the Custodie of the Castle of Norham, in French.
A Graunt of the Custodie of the Castle of Norham, in Latin.
A Comission to inquire of French Denisines w^thin the B^ppricke of Durham.
A Note of the Gaole Deliv̈ie att Neucastle.
A Comission of Survey, by Busshopp Tobye.
Another Comission of Survey of Busshopp Tobye.
A Comission for the Gaole Deliv̈ie by the Busshopp of Durham.
A Commission of Peace, by the Busshopp of Durham.
A Writ of Restitūc̃on to Thomas Langley by King Henrie.
Another Writ of Restitūc̃on to the same Thomas Langley.
A Comission of Survey in Howdonshire & Allertonshire, by William James late Busshopp of Durham.
Another Comission for the Survey w^thin the Busshoppricke of Durham by the said te Busshopp of Durham.
A Lease of lead ure in Wardaile.
A Bull from the Pope for the Busshopp of Durham.
The Pope's dispensac̃on for Excõicac̃on.
The Counsells letters of Comission from Geneva.
Dyvers copies & graunt̃ from dyvers King̃ to the Lord Busshopp of Durham.
A special pardon for Richard Graives.
A special pardon for Eden Maxwell.
A special pardon for Anthonie Comyn.
A special pardon for Thomas Tripp and Peter Coppin.
A special pardon for John Awd.
Five graunt̃ or leases of the Burrowe of Durham.
A speciall pardon for Richard Brantingham.
Pannella ad inquirend̃ ꝑ attinctur̃ Periman Menvell.
A graunt by Busshopp Lewes for the Vicaridge of Leeke (?)

In the third presse in the hiest roome, in a canvis bag, intituled:—

Fiñ concord̃ cor̃ Nichao Powtree, Johi Hind, & Edmundo Mullinax, Will̃ Daliston, Edr̃o Sanders, Richo Harper, Xp̃o Wrey, Johi Welsh, Robto Shutt Catline. Will̃o Rastell, et Will̃o Cooke, et cor̃ comissionariis, et recupac̃ cor̃ eisd̃.

4. Durham Records.

One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ Xp̃o Wrey judice.
One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ Wiłło Rastell judice.
One Bundell of fines concord corā Shutt & Catlyn judicibꝫ.

Mr. Hardy's Report

One Bundell of Recoꝛies coꝛ Comiss et Nicho Powtrell et Richo Harper, Xp̃o Wrey, Edmund Mulinax, Wiłło Cooke, Wiłłmo Dalison, Wiłło Rastell, Johi Welsh, et Edꝛo Sanders judicibus.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

Fines concord coꝛ Johi Welsh judice.
Fines concord coꝛ Nicho Powtrell judice.
Fines concord coꝛ Johe Hind et Edꝛo Mobrey.
Bꝛia de ingressu tempore Henrici 8.
Bꝛia de convencõe tempore Phillippi & Marie.
Fines concord coꝛ Wiłło Cooke milit̃.
Bꝛia de ingressu tempore Phillippi & Marie.
One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ comiss et al̃.
One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ Edꝛi Sander judice.
One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ Wiłło Dalison judice.
One Bundell of fines concord coꝛ Richo Harper judice.
One Bundell of bꝛia de convencoñ tempore Hen. 8.
One Bundell of bꝛia de convencoñ tempore Edꝛi 6. et bꝛia de ingressu.
One Bundell Cõia bꝛia et bꝛia allocac̃onū p̱ surs reddic̃onibꝫ.
One litle Bundell of bꝛia convenc̃oñ tempore M. Regine.
One Bundell of bꝛia de ingressu tempore ejusd Rñe.

In another canvis bagg in the same cubbord, three, intituled Bꝛia de convencõibꝫ tempore Eliz. Reg.

One Bundell, 6 Aug. in a° 42 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 24 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 27 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 20 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 21 Eliz.

MEMB. IX.

Another Bundell, 4 Sept., anno 40 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 39 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 38 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 26 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 18 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 32 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 11 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 23 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 25 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 22 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in annis 1, 2, 3, et 4 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 24 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 22 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in annis 35 et 36 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in a° 5 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 28 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 10 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 6 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 7 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 9 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 14 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 13 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 34 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 17 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 18 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 37 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 44 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 16 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in annis 29 et 30 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 35 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 19 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 33 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 12 Eliz.
Another Bundell, in anno 8 Eliz.

In another canvis bagg there, intituled Bꝛia de Convenc̃oñ tempore Jacobi:— D.D. Mr. Wright.

One Bundell, 8 Aug. anno 12 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell, 15 Julij, anno 9 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell, 3 Julij, anno 8 Jac. Regis.
One Bundell, annis 13 et 14 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, an. 16 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 6 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 7 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 2 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 5 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 3 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 10 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 15 Jac. R̃.
One Bundell, anno 11 Jac. R̃.

In another canvis bagg there, intituled Bꝛia de ingressu tempore Eliz. Regine :— D.D. Mr. Wright.

One Bundell, anno 41 Eliz.
One Bundell, ab anno 10 Eliz. usq; ad 35 exclusive.
One Bundell, 40 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 44 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 7 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 38 Eliz.
One Bundell, annis 36 et 37 Eliz.
One Bundell, annis 1, 2, 3, et 4 Eliz.
One Bundell, annis 5 et 6 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 9 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 42 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 8 Eliz.
One Bundell, anno 39 Eliz.

4. Durham Records.

In another canvis bagg there, intituled Bria de ingressu & recupacõibz tempore Jacobi Regis:—

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One Bundell, anno 8 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 15 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 12 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 16 Jac. R.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

One Bundell, annis 13 et 14 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 11 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 9 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 6 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 7 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 10 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 1 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 2 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 5 Jac. R.
One Bundell, anno 3 Jac. R.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

In another canvis bagg there, intituled Bria com et alia bria nond exaiat in 11 Bundellis, viz., tempore Henrici 8., Regis, Richi, Wiłłmi, Cuthbti, Tho., Robti, Walteri, et Johis Eporū Dunelm. Bria cõia tempore Cuth Epi, Henrici 8., et Philipi et Marie, exaiat.

One Bundell of Writte, annis 6 et 7 Richi Epi.

One other Bundell, de tempore Robti Epi, ab ann. 9 usq; ad 19.

One Bundell, tempore Walteri Epi, an. diverss, et tempore Wiłłmi, an. 2 et 3.

One Bundell, anno Wiłłmi Epi et 2, cū aliquibz aliis brevibz tempore H. 8.

Memb. X.

One Bundell, annis 1 et 2 Tho. Epi.

One Bundell, tempore Cuth Epi.

One Bundell of divers Writte, inter 9 et 20 ann. Tho. Epi.

One Bundell, tempore Henrici 8., viz.—tempore Richi Epi Dunelm ann. consecr sui 6 et 7; anno Wiłłmi Epi 1, 2, et 3; an. Cuth 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, et 6, et divers annis ipius Henrici 8, et anno Tho. Epi 12, 10, 9, et 20, cū aliis.

One Bundell, tempore Robti Epi.

One Bundell, de a. 11 Jo. Epi.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

In the second roome of the third presse, and the devision of that roome next the doore:—

One greate Bundell of Fynes, ab anno 4 Regine Eliz. usq; 16 ann. ejusd Eliz. exclusive, conteyning 256. In w^ch Bundell are figured 1 to 4 more, w^ch are wanting off the file.

One other Bundell of Fines, anno 37 Eliz. usq; 42 ejusd Regine, conteyning in number 104, being agreeable with the figures.

One Bundell of Fynes de annis 34, 35, et 36 Eliz., conteyning in number 43, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū ab anno 15 Eliz. usq; 26 Eliz. ann ejusd Reg exclusive, conteyning in nūber 188, in w^ch Bundell 5 are wanting off the file by the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finium an. 1, 2, 3, et 4 Regine Eliz., conteyning in nūber 64, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū ab ann. 25 Eliz. exclusive, conteyning in nūber 119, agreeing w^th the nūber.

One Bundell of pedes finiū annis 43 et 44 Reg Eliz., conteyning in nūber 52, agreeing with the figures.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

Above the shelfe, in the midle devision of that roome:—

One Bundell of pedes finiū tempore Richi Burie Epi, conteyning in nūber 140, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finium tempore Walteri Skerley Epi, conteyning in nūber 68, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū tempore Henrici 6 R et Tho. Langley Epi, conteyning in nūber 62, agreeing w^h the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū tempore Walteri Epi, conteyning in nūber 64, lacking one of nūber by the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū tempore Tho. Ruthall Epi, conteyning in number 31, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Bundle of pedes finiū tempore Tho. Hatfield Epi et Edri 3 R, conteyning in nūber 71, agreeing with the figures.

One Bundell of pedes finiū tempore Tho. Hatfield Epi, conteyning in nūber 121, agreeing with the figures.

Another Roll of pedes finiū tempore Tho. Hatfield Epi, conteyning in nūber 102, agreeing w^th the figures.

A Roll of pedes finiū tempore Laurencii, Wlłmi, Johis, et alior epor, conteyning in nūber 39, agreeing with the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū temporibus Cuth. Epi, Henrici 8, Edri 6, et Philipi et Marie, conteyning in nūber 152, agreeing w^th the figures.

D.D. Mr. Wright.

Under the shelfe of the said midle devision:—

One Roll, tempore Richi de Kelloe Epi, of pede finiū, conteyning in nūber 90, agreeing w^th the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Lodovici Epi, conteyning in nūber 196, agreeing w^th the figures.

4. Durham Records.

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One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Roƀti Stitchell Epi, conteyning in nūber 50, lackin one menc̃oned in the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Roƀti de Insula, conteyning in nūber 26, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Roƀti Epi Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 15, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Thome Epi Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 16, the figures but 15.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Richi Pauper Epi, conteyning 24, lacking one of the figures, being 25.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Anthonii Epi, conteyning in nūber 284, and by figures 287.

One Roll of pedes fiñ tempore Nichai de Farham et Walteř Kirckham Epoř, in nūber 4, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

In the third devision of that roome :—

D.D. Mr. Wright.

One Roll of pedes finiū in annis 1, 2, 3, et 5 Jac. Regis, et nulli fines in ann. 4, quia nullus est vic̃, 84, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Roll of pedes finiū annis 6, 7, 8, et 9, R. R. Jac., in nūber 111, by figures 112.

One Roll of pedes finiū tempore Jacobi R. annis 10, 11, et 12, conteyning in nūber 115, by figures 116.

One Roll of pedes finiū de annis 13, 14, 15, et 16 Jacobi R. 128, w^th^out figures.

In the third presse :—

One Roll of Inquisic̃ons post mortē liberorū tenenť tempore Thome Ruthall Epi, conteyning in nūber 70, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortem libeř tenenť tempore Eliz. Reg̃, đnorū Math. et Tobye Epoř Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 155, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Cuthƀti Tonstall Epi Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 121, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Jacobi Regis et Wiłłmi Epi Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 82, agreeing w^th^ the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ ab ann. 5 Eliz. usq. ad 35, conteyning in nūber 264, agreeing with the figures.

Memb. XI.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Laureñ Booth Epi, conteyning in nūber 82, agreeing with the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Roƀti Nevill Epi, conteyning in nūber 115, agreeing with the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Wiłli Dudley Epi, conteyning in nūber 32, agreeing with the figures.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons post mortē libeř teneñ tempore Tho. Carđ Epi, conteyning in nūber 26, agreeing with the figures.

A pchment Booke, conteyning Inquisic̃ons tempore Tho. Ruthall Epi, conteyning in nūber 33 leaves.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Wiłłmi Synewes Epi, conteyning in nūber 16.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Hen. 7, Sede vacante post mortē Tho. Ruthall, conteyning in nūber 15.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Hen. Regis, Sede vacante post mortē Xpi Bainbrig, conteyning in nūber 9.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Jac. R. đnoř Tobye et W^mi^ Epoř Dunelm̃, conteyning in nūber 71.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Richi Fox Epi, conteyning in nūber 58.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Xpi Bainbrig Epi, conteyning in nūber 6.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons tempore Johis Sherwood Epi, conteyning in nūber 23.

One Bundell of Inquisic̃ons, Comissions, & Writ℘ tempore Tho. Hatfeild Epi, conteyning in nūber 86 peces.

Inquisic̃ons in a pchment Booke, tempore Eliz. Reg̃, conteyning in nūber 32 leaves.

Inquisic̃ons in another pchment Booke, tempore Laurenť et W^mi^ Epoř, conteyning in nūber 47 leaves.

Inquisic̃ons tempore Wiłłmi Epi Dunelm̃ Sede vacante p^t^ mortem ejusđ Epi, et tempore Richi Epi, conteyning in nūber 124.

Inquisic̃ons tempore Eliz. Reg̃, conteyning in nūber 12.

Inquisic̃ons tempore Richi Barnes Epi, conteyning in nūber 4 Shedul.

One Roll of Inquisic̃ons tempore Cuth Tonstall Epi, being 9 in nūber.

A Booke of Homages tempore Richi Epi Dunelm̃ in paper, conteyning in nūber 10 written leaves, and 8 not written.

A grete old Fitzharbert natura breviū & many old Statutes in written hand.

In the lowest presse under the same presse, Bills, Pleading℘, Depcosic̃ons & Decrees of the Chauncerie, in 37 severall Bundeles.

In the hiest presse of the fourth rowe next the north wall :—

An old paper Booke, indorsed Arrearages incipieñ a° 16 đni Lauř Epi Dunelm̃.

Another paper Booke, indorsed Repac̃ons maid of all my Lord℘ castles, manñ, milles, tenemt℘, &c.

4. Durham Records.

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Another paper Booke, indorsed P'ticular compt̃ Robti Atthie clic, &c.
Another paper Booke of the Clerke of the howse & kitchin.
Another paper Booke, Arrearages đni Jacobi Epi.
Another paper Booke, Liber Magni Recepti de a° Pontificat̃ đni Jacobi Eps̃i primo.
Another Booke Magni Recepti đni Cuth. Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti a° 10 Eliz. Reg.
Another Booke Arrearages 13 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recept̃ tempore Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti a° 27 Hen. 8.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 9 đni Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recept̃ de a° Cuth. Eps̃i 29.
Another Booke Magni Recept̃ de a° 2 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recept̃ de a° 3 Tho. Card. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti đni Cuth. Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 21 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 24 Cuth. Eps̃i. Dunelm̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 9 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 26 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 5 đni Thõ Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 5 đni Thõ Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 10 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 27 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 22 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 7 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 1 Jac. Reg̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 14 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 14 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 14 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de annis 1 et 2 Eliz. Reg̃.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 13 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 2 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 2 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 22 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 22 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 4 Tho. Card. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 4 Tho. Card. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 17 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 4 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 5 Jac. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a 23 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 4 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 4 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Arrearages tempore Tho. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a 2 Jac. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 12 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 3 Jac. Epi.

Memb. XII.

Another Booke Magni Recepti de anno 23 Eliz., Sede vacante.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de anno 8 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Receptę and Arrearages, in quinto Eliz. tyme.
Another Booke, in a° 26 Cuth. Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke of Accomptę tā p đno W^mo Seveures Eps̃o, quā p đno rege, vacacõis p^t mortē dc̃i Willmi Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Receptę and Disbursementę.
Another Booke of Arrearages.
Another Booke of Arrearages, tempore Laurencii Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Survey, intituled Durham.
Another Booke Magni Recepti de a° 17 Johis Sherwood Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Receptę, de a° 15 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke of Recepti, de a° 1 Marie et 24 Cuth. Eps̃i.
Another Booke, in a° 13 Tho. Eps̃i Dunelm̃.
Another Booke of Receptę.
Another Booke of Receptę.
Another Booke of Receptę, de a° 9 Jac. Eps̃i.

In the second presse of the same fourth cubbord next the wall :—

A Bundell ad Assis̃ in a° 36 Eliz. Reg.
Another Bundell in a° 33 Eliz.
Another Bundell in a° 32 Eliz.
Another Bundell of Goale Deliv̂ie, 36 Eliz.
Calend̃ ad assis̃ in anno 32 Eliz.
Another Calend̃ in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Calend̃ in anno 34 Eliz.
Another Calend̃ in anno 33 Eliz.
Another Calend̃ in anno 40 Eliz.

Another Calend in anno 39 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 36 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 40 Eliz.
Another in the same year.
Another Calend in anno 39 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 36 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 40 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 29 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 29 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 29 Eliz.
Another Calend in annis 29, 30, et 31 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 38 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 32 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 36 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 30 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 36 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 35 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 29 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 30 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 30 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 30 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 37 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 31 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 39 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 42 Eliz.
A Bundell indorsed Felloñ ad largū, 40 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 45 Eliz.
A Roll indorsed Rotuł gaoł deliber̃ ab a° 35 Eliz. usq. ad an. 45.

Another Calend in anno 43 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 41 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 43 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 43 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 44 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 41 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 44 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 41 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 43 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 41 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 43 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 42 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 6 Eliz.
Process tempore Philipi et Marie.
Divers indictamtę tempore Eliz. Reginæ.
A Bundell of Ignoramus.
Extract. finiū in anno 42 Eliz.
Extract. finiū in anno 44 Eliz.
Extract. finiū in anno 4 Eliz.
Extract. finiū in anno 19 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 8 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 5 Eliz.
Another Calend in a 4 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 16 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 16 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 15 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 9 Eliz.
Another Calend in a 7 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 13 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 5 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 20 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 30 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 3 Eliz.
Another Calend in a° 8 Eliz.

Memb. XIII.

Another Calend in anno 4 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 2 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 1 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 2 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 19 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 7 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 3 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 1 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 11 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 2 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 4 Eliz.
Another Calend in anno 2 Eliz.
A Bundell of ꝺtaine travᵛses.
A Bundell of Indictementę in a° 9 Eliz.
Another Bundell in a 19 Eliz.
Indictamenta divᵛs tempore Eliz. Regine, n. 8, felones inter quos alii ivat ad largū.
A Bundell of ꝑcees upon Indictementę.
A Bundell of Recusantę indited in annis 13, 1, 2, 3, 4, et 5 Eliz.
Br̃ia de annis 1, 2, 3, 4, et 6 Eliz.
A Calend tempore Eliz. Reg.
Another Calend in anno 38 Eliz.
A Bundell of ꝑcees ad Assiss. et Sess.
A Bundell of ꝑcees upon Indictemts tempore Jac. Ep̃i.
A Bundell of ꝑcees upon Indictements termīos et Sessions.
A Bundell of Indictementę tempore Eliz. Reg.
A Bundell of pannells ᵛs prisonarios, 1596.
A Bundell of travᵛsies upon Indictementę.

In the second devision of the same presse divers Bundells, indorsed ut sequitur, viz.:—
P'sentment of Recusantę.
Gaole deliberacō 26 Julii anno 11 Jac. Regis.
Indictementę tempore Eliz. et tempore Jac. ꝑ trans.
In hoc Bundello Indictament ᵛs Willm Fenwicke.
Gaole deliberan. anno 16 Jac. Regis.
Assiss. a° 6 Jac. Ꝛ.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

Rotulus gaole delibeř 1, 2, ter, 5, 6, et 8 Jac. Ry.
Indict. de transgr. 32, 33, 34, et 35 Eliz.
Gaole delibeř 16 Jac. Regis.
Assis. 15 Jac. Ry.
Gaole delibeř anno 15 Jac. Ry.
Gaole deliber. anno 14 Jac. Ry.
Gaole deliber. anno 13 Jac. Ry.
Gaole deliber. anno 16 Jac. Ry.
Gaole deliber. anno 13 Jac. Ry.
Calend 15 Julii anno 9 Jac. Ry.
Calend 15 Julij anno 7 Jac. Ry.
Ignor. anno 7 Jac. Ry.
Indict. tempore ðni Regis triat. et filat.
Calend ad assis. anno 8 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 6 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 8 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 4 Jac. Ry.
Indictemt ag^{t} Recusantę.
Calend anno 2 Jac. Ry.
Calend 20 Aug. anno 1616.
Calend anno 9 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 5 Jac. Ry.
Indict. Jac. Ry.
P'sentmtę and Indictementę ag^{t} Recusantę.
Indictementę ag^{t} Recusantę anno 4 Jacobi Ry.
Inquisičons tempore Jac. Ry.
Inquisičons corā Coronatoř, 14 Jac. Ry.
Inquisičons anno 1 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 1 Jac. Ry.
Calend anno 3 Jac. Ry.
Inquisičons for Coroners, in 5 litle bundells, tyed togeather.
Gaole deliberř anno 2 Jac. Ry.
A Bundell of Ignoř.
Calend p gaola 10 Jac. R.
Ignoramus upon Inditemtę tempore Jac. Ry.
Ignoramus of Inditementę att the assiss. a° 10 Jac. Ry, 1612.
Ignoř att the assiss., 31 July 13 Jac. Regis.
Inquisičons corā Coronatoř, 7 Jac. Ry.
Writtę de non molestand.
Inquisičons coř Coronatoř ad assiss., a° 10.
Inquisičons coř Coronatoř, 1613.
Ignoř ad assiss., 1613.
Ignoř sup Indicť, 14 Jac. Ry.
Recusantę.

MEMB. XIV.

In the devision of the same presse divers Bundells, indorsed ut sequitur, viz:—
Calend 4 et 5 annis Philipi et Marie.
Calend annis 3 et 4.
Calend annis 1 et 2.
Assiss. et gaol deliv̄ie tempore Philipi et Marie.
Calend 2 Aprilis anno 4 et 5 Philipi et Marie.
Calend annis 2 et 3 Philipi et Marie.
Calend annis 4 et 5 Philipi et Marie.
Calend anno 1 Marie.
Calend annis 5 et 6.
Calend annis 2 et 3.
Calend annis 3 et 4.
Calend annis 1 et 2.
Indicť tempore Thome Ep̄i Dunelm̄ et tempore Hen. 7 et tempore Cardinał ann. 8.
Calend anno 4 Edři 6.
Calend anno 6 Thō Card.
Calend anno 20 Hen. 8.
Calend anno 28 Hen. 8.
Calend anno 29 Hen. 8.
Plita Corone tempore Lodovici et Edři Sčdi.
Anno 30 Hen. 8.
Anno 35 Hen. 8.
Anno 6 Edři 6.
Anno 6 Edři 6.
Anno 29 Hen. 8.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

Gaole delibeř 29 Hen. 8.
Calend 3 Hen. 6.
Anno 8 Hen. 7.
Anno 2 Edři 6.
Inquisicões tempore đni Tho. Epi ab anno 1 usq; ad 11 ann.
Infortuna de postremis annis Eliz. Reg. usq; 5 ann. Jac. R.
Inquisicones capt corā Coronatoř, ab anno 30 Eliz. tempore Cuthbti Epi et Marie Regine.

In the third presse next the north wall:—

Calend de anno 27 Eliz.
Calend de anno 28 Eliz.
Calend de anno 28 Eliz., autūnales Calend.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz.
Calend de anno 24 Eliz.
Calend de anno 24 Eliz.
Calend de anno 26 Eliz.
Calend de anno 28 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz.
Calend de anno 23 Eliz.
Calend de anno 26 Eliz.
Calend de anno 26 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz.

Calend de anno 25 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz.
Calend de anno 24 Eliz.
Calend de anno 21 Eliz.
Calend de anno 22 Eliz.
Calend de anno 22 Eliz.
Calend de anno 20 Eliz.
Calend de anno 21 Eliz.
Calend de anno 21 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25 Eliz. Inr.
Calend de anno 24 Eliz.
Calend de anno 27 Eliz.
Calend de anno 24 Eliz.

Sessiones Pacis.

Calend de anno 39 Eliz.
Calend de anno 30 Eliz.
Calend de anno 39 Eliz. 1596.
Calend de anno 39 Eliz.
Calend de anno 34 Eliz. 1592.
Calend de anno 34 Eliz.
Calend de anno 35 Eliz.
Calend de anno 34 Eliz.

Calend de anno 40 Eliz.
Calend de anno 40 Eliz.
Calend de anno 25. Aprilis 1593.
Calend de anno 32 Eliz.
Calend de anno 32 Eliz.
Calend de anno 36 Eliz.
Calend de anno 40 Eliz.

Memb. XV.

Calend de anno 17 Eliz.
Calend de anno 36 Eliz. 1594.
Calend de anno 38 Eliz.
Calend de anno 38 Eliz.
Calend de anno 31 Eliz.
Calend de anno 38 Eliz.
Calend de anno 31 Eliz.
Calend de anno 38 Eliz.
Calend de anno 31 Eliz.
Calend de anno 31 Eliz.
Calend de anno 37 Eliz.
Calend de anno 33 Eliz.
Calend de anno 33 Eliz.
Calend de anno 36 Eliz.
Calend de anno 37 Eliz.

Calend de anno 36 Eliz.
Calend de anno 33 Eliz.
Calend de anno 37 Eliz.
Calend de anno 36 Eliz.
Calend de anno 38 Eliz.
Calend de anno 32 Eliz.
Calend de anno 32 Eliz.
Calend de anno 32 Eliz.
Calend de anno 40 Eliz.
Calend de anno 34 Eliz.
Calend de anno 35 Eliz.
Calend de anno 34 Eliz.
Calend de anno 35 Eliz.
Calend de anno 35 Eliz.

Rolls a gaole delivie in pchment, annis Eliz. Reg. 23, 24, 25, et 26, conteyning 17 Rolls.
Sessions ingrossed ab a° 11 usq; ad. 17 ann., conteyning 25 Rolls.
Another Bundell anno 17 usq; 23, conteyning 11 Rolls.
Another Bundell de annis 26, 27, et 28, conteyning 12 jurat de annis 27 et 28 Regine Eliz.
Bundell of sessions, 42 Eliz.
Anno 42 Eliz.
Anno 41 Eliz.
Anno 41 Eliz.
Anno 41 Eliz.
Anno 42 Eliz.
Anno 41 Eliz.
Anno 42 Eliz.
A Bundell of sessions & gaole delivie Rolls, annis Philipi et Marie 1, 2, 3, 4, et 5, conteyning 11 Rolls.
Sessions Rólls anno 6 Eliz.
Anno 7 Eliz.
Annis 36 et 37 Eliz.
Informac psentat p Georgiū Baxter.
Anno 37 Eliz.
Anno 38 Eliz.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

Rotulus informac̃ de a^{is} Eliz. 35 et 36.
Presentm^{t}ꝯ of the Churchwardens of Whickyn, 12 Aug. 1609.
Anno 41 Eliz.
Writtꝯ for taking the oathes of the Justices of Peace; Certificatꝯ of Aliens.
A Bundell of accomptꝯ for mariners, souldiers, & the gaole.

Anno 28 Eliz.	Anno 27 Eliz.
Anno 25 Eliz.	Anno 16, Januarij 1595.
Anno 35 Eliz.	Anno 26 Eliz.
Anno 28 Eliz.	Anno 26 Eliz.
Anno 28 Eliz.	Anno 27 Eliz.
Anno 25 Eliz.	Anno 27 Eliz.
Anno 11 Eliz.	Anno 26 Eliz.
Anno 24 Eliz.	Sessions, 30 Aug.
Anno 24 Eliz.	Anno 10 Eliz.
Anno 24 Eliz.	Sessions, 15 Oct. a° Dñi 1602.
Anno 28 Eliz.	Anno 27 Eliz.
Anno 30 Eliz.	Anno 30 Eliz.
Anno 30 Eliz.	Anno 11 Eliz.
Anno 44 Eliz.	Anno 24 Eliz.
Anno 18 Eliz.	Anno 25 Eliz.
Annis 26 et 29 Eliz.	Anno 28 Eliz.
Anno 18 Eliz.	Anno 26 Eliz.
Anno 18 Eliz.	Anno 26 Eliz.

Memb. XVI.

Anno 26 Eliz.
A Bundell of Indictementꝯ de tempore Hen. 8 et Cuth. Epi Dunelm̃.
A Roll of Sessiones of Plees, 8 Ja. anno 43 Eliz.
A Roll of Sessions of Plees, anno 43 Eliz.
Anno 43 Eliz.
Anno 43 Eliz.
A greate Bundell of Indictementꝯ tempore Eliz. usq; 25 a° regni Eliz.
A greate Bundell of Indictementꝯ ab anno 18 Eliz. usq; 24 Eliz.
Anno 28 Eliz.
Annis 5, 6, et 7 Eliz.
Annis 10 et 11 Eliz.
Annis 9 et 10 Eliz.
Anno 4 Eliz.
Annis 1, 2, et 3 Eliz.
Anno 8 Eliz.
A Roll of Indictemtꝯ tempore Tho. Epi Dunelm̃.
Another Roll tempore Laurencii Epi Dunelm̃.
A Bundell of Rates of Servantꝯ waiges, 5 Jac. R.
Indictemtꝯ tempore Hen. 8. usq; 2 ann. Edři. 6.
A Cessment delivꝰed by Tho. Cuthet.
Rolls of the gaole deliv̊ie anno Edři 6, 4 Schedul.
Anno 4 Regis Edři 6.
Anno 3 Edři 6, conteyning 5 Rolls.
Annis 5 et 6 Edři Regis.
Anno 7 Edři 6, 1 Roll.
Anno 6 Edři 6, conteyning 8 Schedules.
Anno 3 Edři 6, conteyning 3 Rolls.
Annis 5 et 6 Eđri Regis.
Anno 7 Edři 6. 1 Roll.
Anno 6 Edři 6, conteyning 8 Schedules.
Anno 3 Edři 6, conteyning 3 Rolls.
Anno 4 Edři 4 conteyning 6 Schedules.
Annis 6 Edři 6, 1, 5, et 6, conteyning 6 Schedules.
Anno 2 Eđri 6, conteyning 7 Schedules.
Anno 1 Edri 6.
A Bundell, conteyning 9 bookes of subsidies.
Sessions 44 Eliz.
Anno Eliz. 44.
Sessions 4 January, anno 44 Eliz.
Sessions tenť 6 Octobris 1616.
A grete Bundell of Sessions of the Peace tempore Reginæ.

In the lowest pt of the presse next the wall:—
One greate Booke of transumptꝯ in Bpp. Tunstalls tyme for 24 years.
Another greate Booke of transumptꝯ in the tymes of Busshopp Ruthall and Busshopp Bainbrig.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

A paper Booke indorsed Dimissions anno 24 R. Hen. 7, Sede vacante, et tempore Thõ Ruthall Epi.
Recognicões tempore Xpi et Thõ Ruthall Epor.
Another Booke indorsed Liber Recognicõnũ et dimissionũ tempore Laurencii Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Supvis tempore Thõ Hatfeild Epi—Supvis tempore Hug. Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Rentale terrar dni Thõ Langley Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Supvis Warde de Easington.
Another Booke indorsed Dimissiones et recognicões tempore Hen. 7. et Willmi Syveure Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Tempore dni Thõ Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Cõptus constabular liberorũ teneñ a° 8 Thõ Epi, et supvis tempore Hugõis Epi, 1183.
Another Booke indorsed Supvis a° 9 Laurencii Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Comissiones temporibus Richi Fox et Willmi Severes Epor.
Another Booke indorsed Liber Recognicõñ tempore Richi Epi.
Another Book indorsed Recog̃ tempore Richi Fox Epi, et Sede vacante, 22 Hen. 7, et tempore Xpi Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Rentall liberõr teneñ anno 8 Thõ Langley Epi, 1414.
Another Booke indorsed Comissiones tempore Jõ Sherwood Epi.
Another Booke indorsed Liber dimiss dni Cuth. Epi Dunelm, anno primo.
Mr. Sanders' survey, anno 30 Eliz. Reg., Epatus Dunelm, under the Exchequer Seale.
Another Booke indorsed Rentall de Easington, a° 15 Laurencii.
Another Booke indorsed Recog. dni Cuth. Epi Dunelm.
Another Booke indorsed Dimissiones tempore Willmi Epi, 1477.
Another Booke indorsed Liber Recog. et Dimiss. Thõ Dī Epi.
Seaven Bundells of Durlington Burrow Court.
Nyne Rolls of Bedlington Court.

In the presse:—

A Booke of Decrees indorsed Orders et decret. in Cancell ab a° 28 Hen. 8 usq^m 26 ann. Reg. Eliz.
Another indorsed Seale mony & orders in the Chancerie, annis 2 et 3 Reg. Jacobi.
Another indorsed pcess et Ordiñ in Cancell a 37 an. Eliz. usq^m 39 ejusd Reg̃.

Memb. XVII.

Another Booke, indorsed Orders and Decrees, 20 Eliz.
Another, indorsed a Booke of Minutes of Orders ab anno 1594 usq, 37 Eliz.
Another, indorsed Ab anno 43 Eliz., 1600, usq, 2 ann. Jac. R.—pcesš, cauš, ordiñ et decret.
Another, indorsed Chancerie Matters in annis 40, 44, 42, 43 Eliz.
Another, indorsed Ordines et decret in Cancell a 2 anno reg̃ Jacobi usq, 7 añi ejusd Regis.
Another, indorsed A° 9 Tho. Epi.
A Bundell of Decrees, a° 5 Jac. R.
A Bundell of old Bills and Pleadings in the Chancerie.
A Bundell, indorsed Billa expenš.
A Bundell recog̃, indorsed p pace et ad pformand ord in Cancell.
Orders of publicacon tempore Jacobi R.
A Roll of Decre s and Orders, a° 6 Jac. R, entred.
Another Roll of Orders in the Chancerie temp. Eliz. Reg̃ et Jac. R.
A Bundell, indorsed Affidavidę bills of expenš & orders, 1602.
A Bundell of Decrees and Orders, a° 5 Jac. R, all entered.
A Bundell of Notes of matters in the Chancerie, taken by Mr. Tho. Candey (?) Chancillor.
A Bundell of Minutes of Orders, by Mr. J. Barnes, 1612 et 1613.
A Bundell of Orders in the Chancerie, 1608 et 1609.
A Bundell of Orders in the Chancerie, 1605.
A Bundell, indorsed Decret Cancell, annis 44 et 45 Eliz. et 5 Jac. R, entered.
A Book, indorsed Breviat of causes indorced in the Chancerie, a° 5.
A Breviate of Orders, 1607.
A Bundell of Orders, 1607.
A Bundell of Recognizancę and Orders exāied, 1617.

Comissiõñ deposicons ctificat in the same presse in the eastermost roome, viz:—

One Bundell, conteyning 31 Rolls.
Another Bundell, conteyning 55 Rolls.
One Bundell of Deposicons, conteyning 63.
Another Bundell of Deposicons, conteyning 86.
Another Bundell of Deposicons, conteyning 53.
Another Bundell, conteyning 63.

In the litle box:—

A Cathalogue of Evidences delived to Mr. Fulthrupp, by Indenture out of this Court.
A Bundell of Recognizancę, conteyning 28.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

A Note of Leases and Evidence remayning in the custodie of the Clerke of the Chancerie w^th^in the said box.

An Indenture from M^r^ Fulthorpp, for delivie of a graunt out of his office.

An Agreement betwixt the Busshopp & the Lord Lumley.

Alice Currudder's Deed.

A Lease of Biddicke.

An Indenture of Records, Rolls, & Bookes in the Chancerie, rec̄ by M^r^ Jo. Barnes of Jo. Richardson.

Newton bond to Blackmantle.

Anthony Buckles bond to Rob^t^ Duckett.

Mr. Chanclers Warrant towching M^r^ Swynburne.

Fynes of Weremoth yere kept.

Hutchinson's bond to Widow Layng.

Comiss̄ in ꝑpet̄m rei memor̄, viz^t^ Wright v̄s̄ Wright.

Blythman v̄s̄ Chipchase.

Comissio inter Woodcroft et Wright.

Inter Blithman et Chipchase.

Inter Fetherston et Collyn.

A greate paper Booke, well bound, of Decrees, Recognizanc, and levies.

Another paper Booke, price 8^s^, for inrolling of Decrees and Orders.

In the litle presse et alibi in the office:—

Another Booke of Orders, indorced Liber Ord. in Cancell, ab an° 4 Jac. R. usq, an. 11 ejusd R.

Another paper Booke, indorced Ordines et Decret̄ in Cancell, a 7 a° Jac. usq, 10 an ejusd Regis.

A Booke, indorced Entry of Pleadinge in the Chancerie.

A Bundell of Decrees and Orders in the sitting 4th Sept. 1613—329 Orders, 28 Aprilis 1614.

In the sitting in M'ch 1617, 20 Orders.

In M'ch 1615, 11 Orders.

In Sept. sitting, 1616, 21 Orders.

In August 1614, 2 Decrees.

In M'ch 1615, 13 Decrees.

In August 1615, 19 Decrees.

One Bundell of publicac̄on Orders in the Chancerie.

A Bundell of Inquisic̄ons and ꝓcess of Contemt in the Chancerie.

In M'ch 1615, 13 Decrees.

In July 1616, 24 Decrees.

In Dec̄ber 1615, 8 Decrees.

MEMB. XVIII.

In August, 11 Jac. R., 14 Decrees.

A Bundell of Scire fac̄ upon Recog̃ forfeited ad Assiss̄ et Sesion̄ pacis.

A certificat for the greve of Wolsingham.

An Order betwixt Hutchinson & Key.

An Order betwixt Wheatley & Tempest for the rent of Wolsingham.

A Surrender for M^r^ Morgan, in Wolsingham.

Two certificate towching the greveshipp of Wolsingham.

An Order betwixt Parkinson & Blakeston, w^th^ Recognizaunces.

An Order betwixt Bellassies & Johnson.

An Order betwixt Martyn & Ewbancke.

An Order betwixt Bowes & Lyncey.

A certificate from the Busshopp for Recusante.

Ignoramus upon Indictemente.

Certioraries of Indictemente.

Indictemente removed by certiorarie.

Indictements ag^t^ dyvers psons depending.

One Bundell of exām̄ac̄ons and infor̄ } ag^t^ prisoners not yett tried.
Another Bundell of exām̄ac̄ons et inform̃ }

Fower Bundells of Inquisic̄ons taken before Coroners.

A Bundell of Indictemente of Felons & Trespass̄ against offenders extra not yet tried.

One Bundell of Recognizance ad ꝓsequend̄ } at the last past gaole delivie.
One Bundell of Recognizance ad cōpend̄ }

The Comission now in being for the gaole delivie.

The Comission now in being for the Assisses.

A Box of the Evidence towching the House of Correc̄on.

One grete Bundell of Affidavite in the wyndow.

An olde Booke of Alphabette for Fynes, Inquisic̄ons, and Copies of Courte Roll.

Another Booke of Alphabette of Inquisic̄ons, Fynes, and Copiholds.

A Rejester of Writte, original & judiciall.

One large writing deske.

Two long quishions & one short one for M^r^ Chancell^rs^ his seate.

4. Durham Records.

Mr. Hardy's Report.

One table of the Kingᵉ Armes above Mʳ Chancellʳˢ seate.
One old chest wᵗʰ many old writingᵉ ꝑused.
One table hanging on the wall for the fees.

In the inner office, being ꝑceedingᵉ onlie conc̃ning the Chancerie; in the hiest cubbord next the wyndow :—

One Bundell of Bills in Sir Cath. Peppers tyme, 157.
One Bundell of Answeres in Bpp. Huttons tyme, in nūber 138.
One Bundell of Rejoiners, 1609, 1610, 1611, et 1612, in nūber 30.
One Bundell of Bills in Mʳ Justice Huttons tyme, in nūber 29.
One Bundell of Answeares in Mʳ Justice Huttons tyme, in nūber 10.
One Bundell of Bills in Mʳ Justice Huttons tyme, in nūber 40.
One Bundell of Replicac̃ons, 1609, 1610, 1611, in nūber 82.
One Bundell of Answeares, 1610, in nūber 28.

In the second or next cubbord under that :—

Fortie Bundells of old paper Bills, Answres, Replicac̃ons, Rejoynders, Demurrers, Comiss̃, Interr̃, & Decrees, confused, putt upp together in mixt manner.

In the presse next the wyndowe:—

One greate Bundell of pchment Bills, aº 1609, 151.
One Bundell of pchment Bills, 1610, 1611, 62.
One Bundell of Bills, 1614, 9.

Seventy Bundells of pchment ꝑceedingᵉ for the Chancerie, putt up togeather, mixt as Bills, Answeres, Comissions, Interrogatories, &c.

In the hiest presse next the wyndow :—

Two greate Bundells of Answeares, 2 greate Bundells of Replicac̃ons & Rejoynders, and one Bundell of Demurrers, in seᵛall yeres.

In the hiest presse next to the doore :—

A greate Bundell of Bills in annis 1617 & 1618.
A grete Bundell of Answeares in annis 1615, 1616, 1617, & 1618.
A Bundell of Replicac̃ons in annis 1617 & 1618.
A Bundell of Rejoynders.
Another Bundell of Rejoynders, in aⁱˢ 1617 et 1618.
Another Bundell of Replicac̃ons for dyvers yeres.
A Bundell of Bills in annis 1615 et 1616.
A bundell of Answeares.
Another Bundell of Replicac̃ons.
A litle Bundell of loose Pleadingᵉ.
A paper copie of a decree for Durhā Mills, wᵗʰ Mʳ Richardᵉ booke, & *yt he kepeth* (?)

In the second presse next the doore :—

Dyvers litle Bundells of Billes, Answearᵉ, Replicac̃ons, and other Pleadings in pchment.
Dyvers Deposic̃ons retorned by the examiner of late, the part of this alphabeted.

In the presse next the doore :—

Dyvers Bundells of Bills, Answeares, Deposic̃ons, and other Pleadingᵉ in the Chancerie, in number 387.

In the hiest presse next the doore :—

Dyvers Bills, 2 Answeares, 6 Rejoynders, 1 Demurrer, 9 Bundells of Orders, and Decrees.
A long pchment Booke of Comptᵉ of the Close Rolls, conteyneing in 285 sides (?)
A Bundell of London Writtᵉ retterº Hillarii año 16 Jaco. R., conteyneing in number 46.
One Close Roll, conteyning Grantᵉ, Patentᵉ, and Inrollmtᵉ, in the Chauncery since the translac̃on of the now Bp. of Duresme, being in number in the inside fortie-eight, and in the backe five. Julij 1618.
Three Rolls of Plees, conteyneing five Plees upon Indictmtᵉ against Raphe Rootyng, Raphe Harding, Robte Hodgson, Willm Hodgson, and Charles Radcliffe, Recusantᵉ, and one Plea against Raphe Wheatley & William Westom, upon a trespasse.
Also fower Plea Rolls, conteyneing foure Pleas and part of a fift upon Reple betwixt Mʳ Hilton and Mr. Lesle, and theire tenantᵉ.

Examined and numbird by us,
JOHN RICHARDSON, Cli. Canc.
JOHN KING, Notar. Public.
CUTHB'TE SILSON, Notar Pub.
THO. HASWELL.

Recᵈ 30 Junii 1618 ꝑ me, W. SMYTH.
In th ꝑsence of me, JAMES WATSON.

Thomas Haswell delivered the . . . . . to Mʳ Archdeacon Cradocke, the daie and yeare abovesaid.

Note.—Mr. Hardy has not been enabled to re-examine these schedules with the original documents, but he believes his transcripts, &c. to be quite correct.

No. 5.—Summary of Proceedings in the Public Re

OFFICES.	ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, &c.	REMOVALS.
ROLLS HOUSE.	Exchequer of Receipt:— Receipts and Orders—Pensions, &c. (Tellers' Vouchers)—some thousands of stray Documents incorporated. Warrants, Original—3 supplementary bundles made up in continuation of those done, and mentioned in the Eighth Report, Appendix II. No. 10. I. (ii.) Treasury Records:— *Accounts,*— Household—Groom of the Stole, 1812–20; Duke of Sussex, 1799–1800, at Berlin; Princess Charlotte, to July 1814,—Arranged. Military Canal—Rye, Shorncliffe, &c. to Sandgate—Flattened and arranged. American Awards—Flattened. Carolina (Militia, and Royalist Refugees)—Purified and arranged. Cape Coast Castle—Flattened and arranged (suffered from wet). American Loyalist Claims—Flattened. East Florida Claims—Arrangement in progress. Forfeited Estates (Scotland)—Records of the Commissioners and Trustees appointed 1755; Reports, Rentals, Surveys, &c.—arranged. Registered Papers—Cleaning, flattening, classifying, indorsing, incorporating, &c. continued.	Rolls House to the New Record pository:—The Records from the House. Rolls House to Dublin:—Some Irish C missariat Records sent to Dublin, 10 A 1854, by authority of Treasury Letter. Board of Works to Rolls House:—P of the Arrangements for the Funeral o Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Ca dral, sent on 12 December 1854.
ROLLS CHAPEL.	Chancery:— Damped. Mended. Sewed. Various Membranes, &c. - 81 - 5,540 - 787	House of Lords to Rolls Chapel:—liament Rolls, 16 & 17 Vict. and 17 & 18 Enrolment Office to Rolls Chapel:—Close Rolls, 1839. Recognizance Rolls, 1839. Memorials of Annuities, 1839. Petty Bag Office to Rolls Chapel Patent Rolls, and Privy Seal, &c., bun 6 Will. IV. Office of Clerks of Records Writs to Rolls Chapel—71 Dec and Docquets.
TOWER.	Chancery:— Proceedings on Common Law Side, commonly known as County Placita—5,789 Documents prepared for workmen; 3,910 cleaned and partially mended. Parliamentary Writs and Returns, from Edw. I. to Edw. IV.—6,563 Instruments re-sorted, arranged between boards, and entitled. Miscellaneous—(Consisting of Petitions to the King in Council and to Parliament, &c.;) numbered and arranged; 5,940 mended; 14,687 sewed in boards, after stitching 11,541 pieces in parcels of 10.	Nottingham to the New Record pository:—The Records of the Peveril Court, pursuant to Warrant, d 18th July 1854.
CHAPTER HOUSE.	Common Pleas:— Fines, Notes of—The stamping, numbering, comparing with Entry Books, arranging, &c. continued; Geo. III. in progress; great deficiencies continue to be discovered; many out of their places.	Craig's Court, Charing Cross, to Chap House:—Census Papers—Part of thos 1851, called Enumerators' Books, 38 bo
CARLTON RIDE. *Mr. Hunter's Division.*	Exchequer:— *Queen's Remembrancer,*— Miscellaneous—Arrangement continued.	- - - -
Mr. Roberts' Division.	Queen's Bench:— Doggett Rolls—Flattening and mending, completed Common Pleas:— Concords of Fines—Geo. III. in progress of stamping, mending, arranging, packing in millboards, ticketing, &c.; 42,733 Suits done. Feet of Fines (early series) continued—The flattening, guarding, mending, stamping, arranging in counties, London and Middlesex done; 8,188 of other counties mended and guarded; and 2,529 arranged in years and terms. Feet of Fees (modern series) continued—168 Terms, comprising 146,585 Documents, placed in portfolios; 107,701 flattened, and where necessary mended; and 103,135 stamped. Recovery Rolls—The cleaning, flattening, dividing, &c., completed. Exchequer:— *Queen's Remembrancer,*— Bills and Answers (Miscellaneous)—Arrangement and identifying continued. Decrees and Orders (Miscellaneous)—2,305 mended and added to the supplementary series. Depositions and Commissions (Miscellaneous)—271 Documents incorporated, still in progress. *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,*— Memoranda Roll—249 membranes, in a bad state, mended. Original Repertories—Flattened and placed in vellum cases, and lists made of them. These are a valuable series of about 200 Rolls, much used. *Pipe and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,*— Miscellaneous—The classification has been proceeded with, but is discontinued at present. *Pipe.*— Pipe Rolls—25 thoroughly mended. Chancellor's Rolls—Arrangement and packing in canvass and boards proceeded with, but not bound together at the head. *Binding:*— 100 volumes belonging to various classes bound, and repaired.	Exchequer — *Queen's Remembrancer* — Carlton Ride:—6 Documents, on May 1854. Wales and Chester to the New Rec Repository:—The Records of abolished Courts of Great Sessions, & Wales, &c., removed in part (the rem der will be removed in 1855), pursua Warrants, dated 18th July 1854.
STATE PAPER OFFICE.	State Papers:— Arranging the English and Foreign Newspapers, Gazettes, &c. of Car. II. Incorporating Royal Letters and stray Correspondence in their proper classes. Domestic, Geo. III., indorsing and sorting into classes, in progress.	- - - -

for the Year ended 31st December 1854.

TORIES.	CALENDARS.	INDEXES.	FEES. Searches.	Inspections.	Copies.	Authentications.	Attendances.	Amount of Fees. £ s. d.
- -	- - - -	- - - -	10	124	62	14	2	24 18 6
- - -	- - - -	CHANCERY :— Close Rolls—1826, 1828, fair copied—1827, completed—1834, 1835, 1838, in progress. Decrees—Entered up, 71. Memorials of Annuities, 1838. Specifications—entered up, 71. Patent Rolls—Edw. VI. and Ph. and Mary, and to 5 James I., transcript completed.	637	1,495	249	124	15	333 14 0
:— ings on Com- aw Side (or Placita)— ade of 5,789 nts.	CHANCERY :— Miscellaneous — consisting of Petitions, &c.—2,331 more done, making in all 4,683.	- - - -	26	191	140	61	5	74 8 0
- - -	COURT OF REQUESTS :— (Continued)—1,066 more Suits done, making in all 2,456 Suits. Miscellaneous—in progress.	- - - -	65	127	49	23	2	21 6 6
- - -	EXCHEQUER :— *Queen's Remembrancer*,— Miscellaneous continued—1,855 more done, making in all 89,074.	EXCHEQUER :— *Queen's Remembrancer*,— Miscellaneous—Index to the Calendar of Escheators' matter, printed at pp. 1–222 of App. II. to the Tenth Report of the Deputy Keeper. Religious Houses—Index in progress.	- -	346	42	20	4	42 11 0
ER—*Augmen-* — Particulars nts—Eliz.; K ne.	CHANCERY :— Patent Rolls—continued to 31 Hen. VIII., Part v. EXCHEQUER :— *Queen's Remembrancer*,— Depositions by Commission—A new Calendar commenced—1 to 26 Eliz. done.	COMMON PLEAS :— Feet of Fines to 45 Geo. III.—done. EXCHEQUER—*Augmentation* :— Particulars for Grants—Edw. VI. and Eliz. done.						
		Q. Bench	58	58	34	14	- -	36 9 6
		C. Pleas	632	99	334	330	- -	101 17 6
		Exchequer	122	364	172	67	3	109 2 0
- - -	STATE PAPERS :— Domestic : Edw. VI. to Eliz. in the press, and completed to the end of 1571. Car. I. in progress. Irish : Henry VIII. to end of Jac. I. completed. Car. I. in progress; done to 1631. Spain and Flanders—Eliz. in progress; completed as far as 1580. French—Car. I. in progress; done to 1627.	STATE PAPERS :— Domestic—An Index to the Calendar now in the press, viz. Edw. VI. to Eliz., is completed as far as 1568.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	5 5 0
		Total -	1,550	2,804	1,082	653	33	749 12 0

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR

CONSOLIDATING THE STATUTE LAW.

Appointed the 23d Day of August 1854.

FORM

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

63

COMMISSIONS.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth Our Chancellor of Great Britain, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, and Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, Our right trusty and well-beloved John Baron Wrottesley, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Baron Campbell, Chief Justice of Our Court of Queen's Bench, Sir John Jervis, Knight, Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, Knight, Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer, Sir James Parke, Knight, one of the Barons of Our said Court of Exchequer, Our trusty and well-beloved James Moncreiff, Esquire, Our Advocate for Scotland, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Spencer Horatio Walpole and Joseph Napier, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Page Wood, Knight, a Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Knight, Our Attorney General, Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Our Solicitor General, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Abraham Brewster, Our Attorney General for Ireland, Our trusty and well-beloved William Keogh, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for Ireland, James Craufurd, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for Scotland, and Henry Bellenden Ker, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Greeting:

Whereas His late Majesty King William the Fourth did, by His Letters Patent bearing Date the Twenty-third Day of July in the Fourth Year of His Reign, appoint Thomas Starkie, Esquire, you the said Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman, Esquire (now Sir William Wightman, Knight, one of the Judges of Our Court of Queen's Bench), Andrew Amos, Esquire, and John Austin, Esquire, to be His Commissioners, as well for the Purpose of digesting into One or more Statutes all the Statutes and Common Law touching Crimes and the Trial and Punishment thereof, as also generally for inquiring and reporting how far it might be expedient to consolidate the other Branches of the existing Statute Law or any of them. **And whereas** the said Commissioners, on the Seventeenth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty five, presented a Report on the latter of the Subjects so referred to them, and they thereby made various Suggestions as to the best Plan for consolidating and arranging the Statute Law, but no Steps have yet been taken in consequence of their Report. **And whereas,** taking into consideration the Recommendations of the said Commissioners, We deem it expedient for the Improvement of the Laws of Our Realm and the Well-being of Our Subjects that a Revision and Consolidation of the Laws as herein-after mentioned should be undertaken, and also that it should be considered whether any Rules can be devised which may tend to produce Simplicity and Uniformity in the framing of Statutes.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great Trust and Confidence in your Zeal, Discretion, and Integrity, have authorized and appointed and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan

Pollock, Sir James Parke, James Moncreiff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, James Craufurd, and Henry Bellenden Ker, to be Our Commissioners for the Purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm, or such Parts thereof as you may find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated, combining with that Process, if you shall think it advisable, the Incorporation of any Parts of the Common or Unwritten Law in such Manner as shall seem to you desirable: And also for the Purpose of devising and suggesting such Rules, if any, as may in your Judgment tend to ensure Simplicity or Uniformity or any other Improvement in the Form and Style of future Statutes. And for the aforesaid Purposes, or any of them, we hereby authorize and empower you from Time to Time to employ such learned and skilful Persons as you may think proper. And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you do, at the end of every Year from the Date of this Our Commission, and at other Times if you shall see occasion, certify to us in Our Court of Chancery, under the Hands and Seals of any Five or more of you, what you shall have done in the Premises. And we further will and command that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any Five or more of you, shall and may from Time to Time proceed in the Execution thereof, and of every Matter and Thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from Time to Time by Adjournment. And for your Assistance in the due Execution of this Our Commission, We direct and authorize you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth to appoint a fit Person, being a Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you Our said Commissioners, whose Services and Assistance We require you Our said Commissioners to use from Time to Time as Occasion shall require.

In witness whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Twenty-third Day of August, in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Great Britain, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, and Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, Our right trusty and well-beloved John Baron Wrottesley, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Baron Campbell, Chief Justice of Our Court of Queen's Bench, Sir John Jervis, Knight, Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, Knight, Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer, Sir James Parke, Knight, one of the Barons of Our said Court of Exchequer, Our trusty and well-beloved James Moncreiff, Esquire, Our Advocate for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Scotland, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Spencer Horatio Walpole and Joseph Napier, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Page Wood, Knight, a Vice-Chancellor of that Part of our said United Kingdom called England, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Knight, Our Attorney General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called England, Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called England, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Abraham Brewster, Our Attorney General for that Part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, Our trusty and well-beloved William Keogh, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, James Craufurd, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Scotland, Walter Coulson, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, and Henry Bellenden Ker, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Greeting:

Whereas We did by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing Date at Westminster the Twenty-third Day of August in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, Sir James Parke, James Moncreiff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, James Craufurd, and Henry Bellenden Ker to be Our Commissioners for the Purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm, or such Parts thereof as you might find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated, combining with that Process (if you should think it advisable) the Incorporation of any Parts of the Common or Unwritten Law in such Manner as should seem to you desirable, and also for the Purpose of devising and suggesting such Rules (if any) as might in your Judgment tend to insure Simplicity or Uniformity, or any other Improvement in the Form and Style of future Statutes: **And whereas** we have deemed it expedient to increase the Number of Our said Commissioners: **Know ye therefore,** that We, reposing great Trust and Confidence in your Zeal, Discretion, and Integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry

Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, Sir James Parke, James Moncrieff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, James Craufurd, Walter Coulson, and Henry Bellenden Ker to be Our Commissioners for the Purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm, or such Parts thereof as you may find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated, combining with that Process, if you shall think it advisable, the Incorporation of any Parts of the Common or Unwritten Law in such Manner as shall seem to you desirable: And also for the Purpose of devising and suggesting such Rules (if any) as may in your Judgment tend to insure Simplicity or Uniformity or any other Improvement in the Form and Style of future Statutes; and for the aforesaid Purposes, or any of them, We hereby authorize and empower you from Time to Time to employ such learned and skilful Persons as you may think proper. And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you do, at the End of every Year from the Date of this Our Commission, and at other Times if you shall see occasion, certify to Us in Our Court of Chancery, under the Hands and Seals of any Five or more of you, what you shall have done in the Premises. And We further will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full Force and Virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any Five or more of you, shall and may from Time to Time proceed in the Execution thereof, and of every Matter and Thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from Time to Time by Adjournment. And for your Assistance in the due Execution of this Our Commission, We direct and authorize you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth to appoint a fit Person, being a Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you Our said Commissioners, whose Services and Assistance We require you Our said Commissioners to use from Time to Time as occasion shall require.

In witness whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Fifteenth Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

IN HER HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Commission and Supplemental Commission, dated respectively the 23d day of August and the 15th day of December in the eighteenth year of Your Majesty's reign, whose hands and seals are hereto set, do hereby humbly report to Your Majesty, that in obedience to Your Majesty's Commission we met for the first time on the 13th day of November 1854, and have since met from time to time, and have both deliberated respecting the best mode of effecting the objects indicated to us by Your Majesty's said Commission, and have proceeded to a certain extent in effecting the same.

The objects so indicated to us were, "the consolidating the Statute Laws of the realm, or such parts thereof as we might find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated; combining with that process, if we should think it advisable, the incorporation of any parts of the Common or Unwritten Law, in such manner as should seem to us desirable; and also the devising and suggesting such rules (if any) as might in our judgment tend to ensure simplicity or uniformity, or any other improvement, in the form and style of future statutes. And for the aforesaid purposes, or any of them, we were authorized and empowered by Your Majesty from time to time to employ such learned and skilful persons as we might think proper."

A sum of money having been placed at our disposal by Parliament, the first question which it became necessary for us to consider was, what assistance we should obtain in the preparation of the consolidated bills which we might think it expedient to undertake; with reference to which question we had to consider whether it would be more advisable to propose the appointment of permanent Sub-commissioners at a fixed salary, or to employ different persons from time to time, to be remunerated by fees as for ordinary professional drafts. On the whole, it appeared to us most convenient to adopt the latter course, at least for the present, for the following reasons:—1. Because we considered that accident and inclination often make different individuals specially apt to deal with particular subjects, and that this plan would probably enable us to obtain in each case the services of the men most familiar with the statutes to be consolidated. 2. We considered that it would probably enable us to obtain the services of persons of higher standing than those who would accept the post of Sub-commissioners. 3. We thought that it would relieve us from difficulty, and from the risk of doing injustice, with respect to the question of requiring the Sub-commissioners to relinquish their profession. And even if it should be proposed ultimately to employ permanent Sub-commissioners, we considered that this plan would enable us to become acquainted with the persons best fitted for our purpose. Sufficient uniformity of method in the work of the different persons employed might, we thought, be attained by the general supervision which we should exercise.

We have accordingly obtained the assistance, on the footing above explained, of the several gentlemen whose names will be presently mentioned.

We propose, first, to state what works we have hitherto caused to be prepared, in accordance with the directions contained in Your Majesty's Commission. They are as follows:

1. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to the National Debt, by Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey. This bill was originally prepared by Mr. Anstey as a member of the Statute Law Board employed by the Lord Chancellor in 1853–54, but has been revised and completed by him for our use, and is now under consideration.
2. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Masters and Servants or Workmen, by Mr. J. Warrington Rogers (now your Majesty's Solicitor

General for Van Diemen's Land). This bill also was originally prepared by Mr. Rogers as a member of the former Board, but has been revised and completed by him for our use, and is now under consideration.

3. A Consolidation of the Statute Criminal Law, by Mr. J. J. Lonsdale, founded on the Reports of Your Majesty's late Commissioners of Criminal Law. Of this work, the first bill, comprising the subject of treason and other offences against the state, has been submitted to us, and the residue is in course of preparation.
4. A Consolidation of the Stamp Laws, by Mr. Henry Jessel. The scheme for this bill has been settled and approved, and the bill is in course of preparation.
5. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, by Mr. J. W. Rogers. This has been delivered to us, and is now under consideration.
6. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Prisons, by Mr. Anstey. This has been delivered to us, and is now under consideration.
7. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Landlord and Tenant generally, by Mr. A. Bisset. The scheme for this has been delivered, and is now under consideration.
8. A Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Ecclesiastical and Collegiate Leases, by Mr. George Wingrove Cooke. The scheme for this has been delivered, and is now under consideration.
9. We have also superintended, at the request of the Copyhold Commissioners, a bill for consolidating and amending their various acts, prepared for them by Mr. G. Wingrove Cooke.

For the purpose of ensuring to a certain extent uniformity of style in the bills prepared under our direction, we have caused some instructions for draftsmen to be drawn up, a copy of which is subjoined to this Report in the Appendix.

We also subjoin in the Appendix the minutes of our various meetings, and a few papers relating to some subjects which have been discussed by us, or which we have caused to be prepared for our use.

While causing the above-mentioned bills to be prepared, we were not unaware of the existence of several difficult questions relating to the process of consolidation which it may be thought that we ought to have solved before any such works were commenced. It may be admitted, that in consequence of those questions not having been first solved the bills produced must be in some respects imperfect; but, taking a practical view of the matter, we felt that if the task were not to be commenced until a comprehensive plan had been matured in all its details, there was a considerable risk that it would never be commenced at all; and we considered that by producing some bills, certainly useful in themselves, and an improvement upon the existing state of the law, without making their acceptance dependent upon the acceptance in all its details of any large scheme of change, we might gradually make the subject familiar and popular, and thus prepare the way for future measures on a more comprehensive scale. We thought that these considerations justified us in producing these bills, even at the risk of finding hereafter that they must themselves be remodelled; for it is not necessarily an objection to a proposed improvement to say that when completed it will only be made the foundation of a further improvement; if the intermediate step is of itself a useful one, and the more perfect work cannot be hoped for until after a long interval, we conceive that we are complying with the terms of our Commission, by producing these bills for present use.

Having thus stated our reasons for the course which we have pursued, we proceed to mention shortly the several difficulties which have presented themselves to us in the course of our attempts to perform the task committed to us by Your Majesty;—difficulties which (as we have already admitted) ought, on an abstract view of the subject, to have been solved before any part of the work was commenced.

The first great difficulty lies in the arrangement of the materials which it is our office to remodel. An entire body of law may be made the subject of a scientific analysis and arrangement;—though even in that case there can be no absolute correctness; and objections, it is believed, have been made to most of the divisions of their subject adopted by jurists; but this question of arrangement, which is so difficult even with regard to an entire body of law, becomes

still more difficult when we have only to deal with the Statute Law; that is, with a collection of alterations of and additions to the general body of the Unwritten Law, which are not only entirely without order at present, but may possibly in some cases never admit, if taken alone, of being reduced to any order, at least not without the incorporation of some of the Unwritten Law; for a mere series of exceptions without the rules can hardly stand alone.

It is true that a general plan of the whole law may be first laid out, and the Statute Law then distributed into its proper places in that plan. But this, if strictly carried into effect, would lead, as we conceive, to a result very different from what is generally contemplated by the Consolidation of the Statute Law; for we presume that the entire dislocation, section by section, of the whole contents of the Statute Book, and their redistribution on an entirely new plan, is something more than was intended by the Commission with which we have been honoured by Your Majesty; and yet it is probable that a division of the Statute Law according to the analytical arrangements proposed by jurists would make such a process necessary: if, for instance, the first great divisions were into "Rights" and "Remedies," "Wrongs" and "Punishments," nearly every statute on the Parliament Roll would have to be taken to pieces.

It is obvious, that, besides other objections to attempting this operation, it would be necessary to pass the whole of any re-arrangement of the contents of the statutes framed on this principle simultaneously; a consideration which must alone be sufficient to deter any one from undertaking such a task at present. Again, owing to the varying proportions in which the law on any given subjects consists of Statutory and non-statutory law, it may very well happen that the most scientific classification of the whole law would not be that best suited to an arrangement which was only to include the Statute Law.

We do not, however, mean to imply that much may not be done in the way of introducing order and a more systematic arrangement where there is now an entire absence of both; but, while doing so, it appears to us that we shall be best serving the convenience of those who have to deal with the law by disregarding to a certain extent the principles of scientific classification, in favour of another consideration,—that of the convenience of keeping together in one new statute the contents of existing groups of statutes. Still, even with this limitation, great difficulties of detail present themselves in many cases, which can at best only be solved in an imperfect manner. It has been thought that considerable assistance towards the solution of difficulties of this kind would be furnished by having a complete analytical arrangement, according to subjects, of all the Statute Law now in force; and such a work is now in course of preparation for our use by Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey, under the immediate superintendence of the Attorney General.

Another important preliminary question is, What is the exact meaning of the term "consolidation"? In a simple case the meaning of the term, and the mode of executing the process, are obvious enough; but many difficulties present themselves in the course of an attempt to carry the process into effect on any important scale.

The most serious of the questions which arise with reference to this, is whether any and what amount of simplification and amendment of the law can properly be introduced by us in the bills which we prepare for presentation to Parliament, and whether we are authorized to attempt the rewriting, with the correction of admitted imperfections, of those acts which do not require consolidation, strictly so called. It is contended, on the one hand, that the business of the Commission is different from that of a responsible Minister who prepares a consolidating bill. That is always professedly a bill to consolidate and amend the law, and it is presented to Parliament for the purpose, primarily, in most instances, of removing defects which have been discovered, as well as for the purpose of making the law more accessible. The duty of the Commission, on the contrary, is, it is said, to present the law as it finds it, only in a more accessible form; and if Parliament is satisfied that it confines itself to this province, the bills which are prepared under its superintendence will (or should) be accepted and passed by Parliament without discussion on the propriety of the law itself; whereas if the bills contain alterations of the existing law, Parliament cannot, without abdicating its functions and its duties, treat them otherwise than as substantive new bills.

On the other hand, it may be urged, that, however easy it may appear to lay down as a rule that no amendments of the law are to be introduced in the consolidated acts, yet such a rule, if strictly enforced, would deprive the process of consolidation of a great part of its value. One of the great practical inconveniences of our Statute Law (arising from its having been framed by different hands at different times, without any single superintending authority,) is, that it contains a vast number of variations to which it cannot be supposed that any serious importance is or ever was attached, and which might easily and advantageously be reduced to a single rule. And thus, it is said, the denial to a draftsman of liberty to use his judgment and discretion, within moderate limits, will compel him to work under the discouraging conviction that he is required to take great pains to produce a result which, if he possesses the intelligence without which he could not properly execute his task at all, he must feel to be very unsatisfactory, and comparatively useless, and which, moreover, he must feel that he could with ease make much better. Although, it is said, the question of the extent to which the framers of consolidated statutes may safely be authorized to alter the substance of the existing statutes presents some difficulty if we attempt to treat it abstractedly, and to lay down general rules for observance, the difficulty of solving it in actual practice in the course of working out any given consolidated act will not be great to a person of discretion and judgment; and with regard to the objection, that it will be found impracticable to pass consolidated bills unless they can be accompanied with an assurance that they contain no alteration of the law, it is contended that it might be objected with more propriety to pure consolidations, that it is a waste of the time and powers of the Legislature to put the whole machinery of legislation in motion for the purpose of deliberately giving a new parliamentary sanction to laws which are admitted to be in an imperfect or unsatisfactory state, without taking the opportunity of introducing unobjectionable amendments.

The responsibility for alterations of the law introduced under such circumstances would of course rest with the Minister by whom the bill is brought into Parliament. A case of this kind has already occurred with reference to the bill for consolidating and amending the Copyhold Commissioners Acts, which (as we have already mentioned) has been prepared by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, for the Copyhold Commissioners, and by them referred to us for approval. We have approved of it, so far as it is a consolidation of the existing law, without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of the amendments introduced.

Another difficult question connected with the process of consolidation is, how far the exact words of the existing statutes are to be preserved. No one can doubt that mere useless repetitions are to be retrenched; but to effect the complete union, in concise and uniform language, of the enactments of different periods, much more than that is necessary; the whole matter must be completely recast. It has been objected to such a proceeding, that it will disturb all the existing judicial decisions on the former statutes, and that therefore the exact words of the old acts should be reproduced,—at least in those cases where they have been the subject of any judicial interpretation. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered, that as soon as there has been a judicial decision on a statute the law on the subject consists of the statute as expounded by the decision; and to reproduce the statute alone and unaltered may lead to what is not a true representation of the existing law. In this point of view it would seem that many of those enactments which have been made the subject of decisions may require to be altered in their language so as to incorporate the effect of such decisions. The difficulty felt seems to be, that if this is done all the cases in which the law has been previously settled by litigation will have to be settled again by the same process. This, however, by no means follows; for if the new enactment be properly drawn, the cases will be provided for by it without litigation. No doubt a certain amount of inconvenience and trouble must follow on every change in the Statute Law; but they must be submitted to if the benefits will more than counterbalance them. Besides, as the act will be a new one, passed under new circumstances, it would not follow, even if the exact words of the old acts were retained, that they would in all cases bear the meanings attached to them by past decisions; at any rate it would not be so certain that the obligation of examining and testing the new statute could be dispensed with.

The foregoing considerations seem to lead to the conclusion, that it is not expedient at present to deal at all with those old statutes, such as the Statute of Uses or the Statute of Frauds, which, taken in connexion with the great amount of judicial exposition of which they have become the nucleus, can hardly now be termed Statute Law at all. Statutes of this class might indeed be put in their proper places, unaltered, in an analytical arrangement of the whole contents of the Statute Book, with some explanation to the effect that they are put there only in a declaratory way, and that their effect is to remain the same as if they had been left untouched. It appears to us, however, that such a course would not be attended with any practical utility; and so far from contributing to the completeness of any arrangement of the contents of the Statute Book, it would render necessary explanations or exceptions of a nature at once awkward and elaborate, and would also prevent the possibility of introducing any uniformity of style in the modern consolidated statutes.

The chief object, as we conceive, of our labours, is, in the numerous cases where there are many acts applicable to one subject, often inconsistent, often ambiguous, or an incomplete expression of the intention of the Legislature, and generally verbose, to reduce, as far as possible, each subject to one simple statute, so that a clear statement of the Statute Law may be found in one act, which, amongst other advantages, would be a great assistance to future legislation.

With respect to the improvement of current legislation, little beyond the preparation of the few general rules for draftsmen already mentioned has been hitherto attempted; but it has been explained by the Lord Chancellor, that it was part of his plan, in recommending the issuing of the Commission, that Mr. Bellenden Ker, in addition to his duties as a member of the Board, should assist the Great Seal in the House of Lords in drawing such law bills as should be required by the Lord Chancellor, and by generally examining and reporting to him as to all the law bills introduced in either House of Parliament; this duty has been performed by Mr. Ker during the present session, and he has prepared or assisted in the preparation of several bills under the Lord Chancellor's direction, and has also reported to the Lord Chancellor on a great number of the bills which have been brought into Parliament. (Minutes of 7 February 185

Perhaps nothing satisfactory towards the improvement of future legislation can be effected until either a Board or some other persons are appointed whose duty it shall be either to prepare or revise and report upon all bills before they are brought into Parliament, and to watch them during their progress through the Two Houses, either as officers of the Lord Chancellor or some other Minister, or as officers of the two Houses of Parliament.

Cranworth, C.	(L.S.)	J. Moncreiff.	(L.S.)
Lyndhurst.	(L.S.)	S. H. Walpole.	(L.S.)
Brougham.	(L.S.)	William Page Wood.	(L.S.)
Wrottesley.	(L.S.)	William Keogh.	(L.S.)
Campbell.	(L.S.)	James Craufurd.	(L.S.)
John Jervis.	(L.S.)	Walter Coulson.	(L.S.)
Fred. Pollock.	(L.S.)	H. Bellenden Ker.	(L.S.)
J. Parke.	(L.S.)		

July 10, 1855.

APPENDIX I.

Minutes of Proceedings of the Board.

Monday, November 13, 1854, *at Four o'Clock.*

Present:

The Lord Chief Justice.	Mr. Walpole.
Lord Wrottesley.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	The Attorney General.
Mr. Baron Parke.	Mr. B. Ker.

Mr. Ker read the following note from the Lord Chancellor:—

"Brook Street, Monday Morning,
13th November.

"My dear Sir,

"I cannot tell you how much I am annoyed at being unable to attend the Statute "Law Commission on occasion of its first meeting to-day. But there will be a meeting "of the Cabinet to-day at three o'clock, of which I had no notice till late last night, and "I do not feel that I can, with propriety, be absent. In this state of things, I can only "request you to signify my willingness to attend on any future day which may be con- "venient to the other members (not Saturday, as the Cabinet may be likely to prevent "my presence then, but) either to-morrow, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, say at four "o'clock.

"In the meantime I will tell you what I meant to have suggested for consideration as "the best practical course for commencing our labours. We have nine Bills consolidating "the most important heads of the criminal law. I think if any two or three members of "the Commission (say Lord Campbell, C. J. Jervis, and the Attorney-General; I throw "out these names at random) would undertake to look through these Bills, it would not "be difficult for them, with the assistance of Mr. Greaves and Mr. Lonsdale, to put them "into a shape which would enable them to be introduced into Parliament early next year. "I would propose, in conjunction with some other Commissioner (say Baron Parke), to "go through in like manner the Bill prepared by Mr. Rogers, on Master and Servant, "and a very useful consolidating statute on that subject might thus be ripe for legislation "at the meeting of Parliament.

"Any other members of the Commission might then select any other subject or subjects "taken from those referred to in page 5 of the paper you have circulated,* and super- "intend the preparation of a consolidated Bill or Bills, with the assistance of practical "draftsmen.

"This seems to me the obvious mode by which some real practical good is likely to be "attained.

"But I repeat I shall be quite ready (if the Commissioners think it better) to let the "whole question stand over till we can meet again.

"Very truly yours,
(signed) "Cranworth."

After some general discussion as to the proper method of preparing consolidated statutes, with regard to the incorporation of the common law, the preservation of the exact terms of the existing statutes, and the extent to which amendments of the law might properly be introduced, it was agreed that the detailed consideration of the subjects mentioned in the printed circular and in the Lord Chancellor's note should be postponed until his Lordship could be present, and at five o'clock the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, November 15th, at four o'clock.

Wednesday, November 15, 1854.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

Present:

The Lord Chancellor.	Baron Parke.
Lord Wrottesley.	Mr. Walpole.
The Lord Chief Justice.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	The Attorney General.
The Chief Baron.	Mr. B. Ker.

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* See Appendix II., No. 1.

The members present agreed to divide into sub-committees, each of which should undertake to superintend the consolidation of a particular branch of the Statute Law.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Baron Parke agreed to take the Criminal Law; Messrs. Greaves and Lonsdale to be employed to remodel the Criminal Law Bills of last session, as proposed in the printed circular (No. 2).*

Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Ker agreed to take Real Property.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Chief Baron agreed to take the superintendence of Mr. Rogers's Consolidated Bill on the Law of Masters and Workmen, now in course of preparation, as mentioned in the printed circular.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Wrottesley took the subject of Charities.

The Attorney General undertook the subject of Insurance.

Each sub-committee to select one or more draftsmen, to draw such Bills as they may think expedient, subject to the approbation of the Board.

Mr. Ker to be a member of all the sub-committees, for the purpose of superintending the communications with draftsmen, &c.

It was resolved by the Board, that no permanent sub-commissioners should be appointed at present, but that the assistance of draftsmen should be obtained by means of fees.

The Secretary to communicate this resolution to Mr. T. C. Anstey and Mr. Warrington Rogers.

A Bill for consolidating the Acts relating to the National Debt, with an explanatory paper by Mr. Anstey, was laid before the Board by the Secretary, and was referred to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Ker.

The Board confirmed the provisional employment of Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers by the Lord Chancellor, as mentioned in the printed circular. The Secretary to communicate this to Messrs Anstey and Rogers.

Mr. Walpole having suggested that some general rules should be agreed on, as to the form and style of the Bills to be drawn under the sanction of the Board, in order to ensure uniformity,

Mr. Ker stated that a paper on that subject had been already prepared by the Secretary; and undertook to revise it, in conjunction with the Secretary, and to submit it for the consideration of the Board at the next meeting.

Adjourned to Wednesday, November 29, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, November 29, 1854.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
Lord Wrottesley.	The Solicitor General.
Mr. Walpole.	Mr. B. Ker.

Applications for employment by or on behalf of the following gentlemen were laid before the Board:—Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. G. Wingrove Cooke, Mr. James Stephen, Mr. W. D. Ferguson (of Dublin), Mr. A. Bisset, Mr. Arthur John Wood (recommended by Mr. Walter Coulson), and Mr. Henry Jessel (recommended to the Lord Chancellor by the late Mr. Brodie).

Mr. Ker laid before the Board the following letter from the Copyhold Commissioners:—

"Copyhold Commission, St. James's Square,
"Sir, 27th November, 1854.

"The Copyhold Commissioners being of opinion that it would be extremely advisable "to repeal the existing Statutes relating to the enfranchisement of copyholds and to "prepare a consolidated measure embracing such amendments as they have found neces- "sary in dealing with cases under these Acts, lately applied to the Home Secretary upon "the subject, and have received his Lordship's authority to prepare a Bill embodying "their views.

"As the Bill will be principally a Consolidation Bill, the Commissioners are very "desirous of availing themselves of the assistance of the Statute Law Commission in the "preparation of the Bill, and they will therefore feel obliged by your communicating "their wishes to your colleagues.

"Should your Board determine upon entertaining this proposition, the Commissioners "will shortly submit to you a scheme of the proposed Bill.

"I am, &c.
"(Signed) Henry Pyne,
"By order of the Board."

It was resolved that this Board would undertake to superintend the drawing of the Bill, it being understood that the necessary funds would be provided by the Copyhold Com-

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* See Appendix II., No. 1.

missioners; the Secretary to write to the Copyhold Commissioners to this effect, and to request that they would send in a plan of the mode in which it is proposed that the consolidation should be effected.

Mr. Ker stated that the Copyhold Commissioners proposed to employ Mr. Wingrove Cooke to prepare their Bill.

The following communication, addressed to the Secretary by Mr. Napier, with reference to the Statute Law of Ireland, was laid before the Board:—

* * * "I think the Irish Statutes ought to be overhauled, with the view of consolidating "them as much as possible with the corresponding English Acts. We have about 2,263 "Irish Acts before the Union; then, under Poyning's Act (10 Hen. 7. c. 22), we have to "import English Acts; and by the 8 Edw. 4. cap. 1, and 21 & 22 Geo. 3. c. 48, &c. &c., "English Acts are extended to Ireland. Since the Union there have been passed about "1,300 Statutes exclusively relating to Ireland, so that, in addition to the early and the "post-Union laws which extend to both countries, there are upwards of 3,560 Statutes "peculiar to Ireland.

"I believe it to be practicable to have one set of Statutes for both countries, which "would regulate most matters proper for legislation, though there are important excep- "tional subjects which, on principles of sound policy, ought still to be dealt with by special "and separate legislation.

"But I own that I have the strongest desire to bring Ireland as much as possible under "the same laws, administered in the same spirit as in England. Without this the Union "is an Imperial evil, and Ireland but a *province.*

"The very able work of Mr. Gabbett shows how the work of consolidation might be "accomplished by diligence and labour, and I think that in blending the parallel Statutes "advantage should be taken of the comparison of the enactments, and the judicial "comments in both countries, so as to produce an improved Imperial edition for future "use.

"I might easily refer to recent instances in which the system of separate legislation has "signally failed, and I cannot too strongly urge its condemnation. The occasional jobs "and frequent blunders to be found in the Acts for Ireland are the spawn of this vicious "system.

"I have found it impracticable even with a diligent attention in the House of Commons "to detect and defeat these flaws in measures for Ireland, which could not escape if "proposed in an Imperial Bill. As to the past, therefore, I would earnestly recommend "a revision with a view to such consolidation as I have suggested; and as to the future, "that some arrangement be proposed by which the legislation for Ireland may be sub- "jected to the same careful supervision as that for England, with which it should be as "much as possible identified.

"There are some subjects which might very usefully engage an early attention; for "instance, the Stamp Laws, the Law of Judgments, &c. &c.

"I think it is a very prudent course to take up such groups of Statutes as overlay the "law on these every-day matters, and construct a new and complete code, *repealing at the "same time all the old Statutes.*

"This may best be accomplished by employing gentlemen of acknowledged ability, "conversant with the particular subject, and afterwards submitting the drafts to the "consideration and criticism of practical as well as professional men.

"I may perhaps observe that for some time I have been of opinion that we ought to "have a department of Justice, and an official staff, to carry forward and keep up a system "of sound Law Reform.

"It has been delayed so long that the public have become impatient of the vexatious, "dilatory, and expensive procedure under which complicated laws have been administered, "and reforms have been rudely demanded and carelessly flung to meet the occasion, so "as in my opinion to endanger our judicial system altogether.

"From the small experience which I have had, I would say that our Statute Law "might be reduced into a satisfactory state by gradual consolidation, and that the most "prudent course would be to divide the labour, by employing such men as could deal "most promptly and efficiently with particular heads of the law to which they had "specially given their attention.

"And as to future legislation, I candidly own, that unless it can be brought into "harmony with the standard for amending the past, the labours of the Commission must "be frustrated.

"Every Bill should, in my opinion, be submitted to the careful supervision of a respon- "sible department of administration, and a proper staff for effectuating the objects of "such department should be provided.

"To this department suggestions for amendments could be sent when the law would "be found to be defective, a record of judicial constructions could be preserved, and a "scientific plan and accurate phraseology of Bills secured before they should become law

"I have thus, *currente calamo,* given you some thoughts on a subject which has often "presented itself to my mind, but at present I am not able to give the matter a more "detailed attention.

"There are some valuable observations on it in the introduction to Mr. Hudson's very "learned and accurate treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant, and in the preface "to Mr. Gabbett's Digest of the Irish Statute Law."

Mr. J. M. Ludlow was proposed by Sir W. P. Wood, and approved as a draftsman for the Real Property Statutes, and Mr. Ker engaged to communicate with him.

The expediency of a general consolidation of the Stamp Laws was taken into consideration, and Mr. Ker engaged to ascertain whether this would be considered expedient by the department of Stamps; and if so, to communicate with Mr. Henry Jessel, and ascertain whether he would undertake the work.

The Solicitor General agreed to join with the Attorney General as a sub-committee on the subject of Insurance.

It was resolved that at the next meeting the paper of suggestions as to the form and style of Consolidated Statutes (already circulated among the members) should be taken specially into consideration, in order that the sub-committees might be able to give uniform instructions to the draftsmen employed by them; and the Secretary was directed to request all members of the Board to bring or send in writing any corrections or additions to that paper which they might wish to contribute.

It was agreed that Mr. Anstey should be employed to prepare for publication a chronological list of all Statutes and parts of Statutes now repealed. Mr. Ker undertook to communicate with Mr. Anstey on the subject, and to instruct him as to the details of the work, and also to consider whether some second draftsman should not be associated with Mr. Anstey for this work; Mr. Warrington Rogers (who had prepared the existing list of repealed Statutes jointly with Mr. Anstey, as mentioned in the printed circular, No. 2.) having accepted the post of Solicitor General for Van Diemen's Land.

The Secretary was desired to inquire of Mr. Anstey as to what he considers should be his remuneration for his revision of his Bill for consolidating the National Debt Acts.

Adjourned to Wednesday, December 13, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, December 13, 1854.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

Lord Wrottesley.	The Solicitor General for Ireland.
The Lord Chief Justice.	Mr. Coulson.
Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*	Mr. B. Ker.
The Attorney General for Ireland.	

The Secretary laid before the Board,—

1. Mr. Rogers's Bill for consolidating the Laws of Masters and Workmen, already referred to the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron at the Board meeting of November 15.
2. Letters from Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers, in respect of their claims to remuneration.—It was resolved by the Board, that the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Ker should be authorized to settle these claims.
3. Mr. Wingrove Cooke's scheme for the consolidation of the Copyhold Commissioners Act.—The consideration of this was referred to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Ker.
4. An application for employment under the Board from Mr. A. Pulling, chiefly with reference to the Local Acts.

Mr. Ker reported that he had ascertained from the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, that a consolidation of the Stamp Laws would be favourably received and assisted by that Department; and he was authorized by the Board to instruct Mr. Henry Jessel to undertake the work.

Mr. Ker also laid on the table, for the consideration of the Board, a printed memorandum as to the proposal for a Chronological List of Repealed Acts referred to him at the last meeting of the Board.

The consideration of the rules which should be laid down as to the form and style of Statutes prepared under the direction of the Board was postponed, in consequence of the absence of the Lord Chancellor and the small number of members present.

Mr. Coulson presented the following note on the first article of the suggestions already circulated.*

"*Observations on the proposed Rule* 1.

"The rule (or rather licence) here proposed appears to me inconvenient, having refer-
"ence to the duties and circumstances of the Commission. The Commission are
"authorized to consolidate; they have no such general authority to amend, as it is here
"proposed to communicate to their draftsman. It would be safer, therefore, for the
"Commissioners to keep within the terms of their authority.

"The business of the Commission is different from that of a responsible minister of
"state who prepares a consolidating Bill. This is always professedly a Bill to consolidate
"and amend, and it is presented to Parliament for the purpose primarily, in most

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* The article here referred to, not having been approved of by the Board, does not appear in the "Instructions to Draftsmen" as finally settled. See Appendix II., No. 4.

" instances, of removing defects which have been discovered, as well as for the purpose of " making the law more accessible.

" But if we might assume the liberty, or obtain an authority to exceed the present " terms of the Commission, it would be unadvisable so to do. Amendments introduced in " the way proposed will not, unless there be infallible draftsmen and sub-committees, be " always judicious. The least dangerous result would be that Bills prepared on this plan " would be postponed from time to time until Parliament could find leisure to examine " them. For, if passed without examination, the discovery of oversights or alterations of " the law insufficiently considered would be likely to bring the whole work of consolidation " into discredit.

" The primary office of the draftsman, as of the Commission, it is submitted, is to " present faithfully the substance of the scattered Statute Law in the most convenient " connected form; and the performance of this duty is not inconsistent with the liberty " which the draftsman may be authorized or encouraged to take of suggesting improve- " ments. He may be instructed to propose all improvements which may occur to him " in the form of amendments separate from the Bill, and framed in the manner in which " amendments proposed to be introduced in a Committee of either House of Parliament " would be framed.

" This course of proceeding will secure a more careful examination of the existing law " on the part of the draftsman than if he were permitted at once to discard the statutes in " force for the purpose of making one which he may conceive simpler and better.

" There will be greater security against mistake on his part and on the part of the " Commission, and greater confidence on the part of Parliament, and the passing of the " Consolidating Acts need not be contingent on the adoption of the amendments.

" The alteration of language to some extent is necessary in embodying in one statute " the substance of original and amending statutes. But, as the change in the language of " the law is in itself an inconvenience, the draft which presents a clear and satisfactory " Bill, with the least deviation from the language of the Acts in force, is the best. Where " the language has been the subject of judicial interpretation, any alteration proposed in it " should be considered as an alteration in substance, and proposed in the manner suggested " as to other amendments.

" *Proposed Substitute for the Rule.*

" The Draft Bill to present, as correctly as possible, the effect of the statutes in force " without the incorporation of amendments, except those necessary to remedy clerical " errors and omissions which appear from internal evidence to be unintentional. Amend- " ments introduced to be indicated by notes.

" Other amendments which may suggest themselves to the draftsman to be prepared as " a separate draft in the form in which he would recommend them to be enacted."

Wednesday, January 10, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Mr. Walpole.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	Mr. Coulson.
	Mr. B. Ker.

Mr. Ker laid before the Board a scheme for a consolidation of the Law of Costs, communicated by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, but afterwards withdrew it, in consequence of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas having stated that the subject was then under the consideration of the Common Law Commission.

The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Ker reported that they had awarded to Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers the sum of 250*l.* each, in pursuance of the resolution of the last Board.

The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Ker also reported that they had considered Mr. Wingrove Cooke's scheme for a consolidation of the Copyhold Acts, (which was referred to them by the last Board,) and had signified their approval thereof to Mr. Cooke.

Baron Parke (through Mr. Ker) reported that, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he had instructed Mr. Lonsdale to proceed with a consolidation of the Statute Criminal Law.

Mr. Ker reported that he had instructed Mr. Henry Jessel to prepare a scheme for the consolidation of the Stamp Laws, as authorized by the last Board.

The Board then took into consideration the proposals for the publication of a Chronological List of Repealed Statutes, (Circular No. 6.,)* and it was resolved that the plan must be abandoned for the present. The Secretary to communicate this resolution to Mr. Anstey.

The question of the most proper mode of fixing the fees to be paid to the draftsmen employed by the Board was discussed, particularly with reference to the case of Mr. Lonsdale, who had stated to the Secretary that he wished the amount of his remuneration to

* See Appendix II., No. 2.

be fixed before he commenced his work; but it was agreed that the Board could not properly fix any sum before the work was completed, and that as a general rule, the sub-committee having charge of each subject should recommend the sum to be paid, after receiving the Bill from the draftsman.

The Board then proceeded to consider the proposed instructions for draftsmen (Circular No. 9.)* These were gone through, and several alterations agreed on; and the Secretary was desired to have a corrected copy, as settled by this Board, printed and laid before the next Board for final approval.

Adjourned to Wednesday, January 24, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

Lord Lyndhurst.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
Lord Wrottesley.	Mr. Coulson.
The Lord Chief Justice.	Mr. B. Ker.

THE Instructions for draftsmen, corrected according to the directions given at the last Board (Circular No. 12.), were laid before the Board and finally approved of, subject to the insertion of a few alterations proposed by Lord Wrottesley.*

The Secretary read the following extract from a letter which he had written to Mr. Wingrove Cooke, in answer to an inquiry by that gentleman whether the Board was prepared to provide the draftsmen recommended to them with constant employment.

"The Board determined for the present to employ draftsmen for separate tasks by "means of fees, rather than to have a regular staff of sub-commissioners at fixed salaries, "notwithstanding some advantages which would have attended the latter course, partly in "order that they might have it in their power to select the individuals best fitted for any "particular work from the widest available field, and partly in order to avoid the risk of "wasting the public money by having a staff for which they might, at times, have no "suitable employment. I conceive therefore that the Board would be depriving themselves "of the chief benefit of their own arrangement if they were to be supposed to pledge them-"selves to provide constant, or indeed any, employment for the gentlemen recommended to "them; and that they cannot be supposed to do more than to give them the benefit of "being on their list of applicants, so as to have the priority of employment on subjects "falling within their respective provinces, supposing the Board to determine on having "Bills on such subjects undertaken."

And it was resolved, that this was a correct statement of the views of the Board, except the latter part, as the Board ought not to promise even to give priority; and the Secretary was authorized to state the effect of this resolution in answer to any inquiries.

Mr. Ker having suggested that draftsmen would probably make applications to have their Bills printed before submitting them to the Board:—resolved, that as a general rule draftsmen should be required to present their Bills to the Board in a complete state, entirely at their own expense; and that the Board would afterwards have them printed for their own use if thought expedient.

Mr. Ker having mentioned that a more economical arrangement with respect to the office might be made, he was authorized to make any changes in this respect that he might think advisable.

A letter from Mr. Anstey was laid before the Board, containing the following suggestions of proper subjects for consolidation.

"In addition to the subjects of "Insurance," "Excises," "Land tax," "Assessed and "other Taxes," &c. &c. &c. noticed in my printed "Minutes," or in my correspondence "with the present Board, I beg to suggest the following as proper matter for consolida-"tion:—

1. "Justices of the Peace."
2. "Constitution and Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts" in general.
3. "Gaols, Prisons, and Places of Penal Discipline or Ward."
4. "Actions popular, and Penalties recoverable therein."

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5. "Form and Construction of Acts of Parliament."
6. "Parliament and the Proceedings and Privileges thereof."
7. "Parliamentary Elections and Qualifications."
8. "Offences against the Law or Privileges of Parliament."
9. "Ways, Bridges, and Ferries." [Under the term "Ways," Highways and Turnpike Roads will be included.]
10. "Inland Navigation and Fisheries."

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11. "Bills of Exchange and Notes."
12. "Copyright."

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* These instructions, as finally settled by the Board, will be found in Appendix II., No. 4.

13. " Husband and Wife."
14. " Trading and other Companies."
15. " Professions and Trades."

16. " Municipalities."

It was agreed that Mr. Anstey should be requested to furnish a scheme for a consolidation of the Statute Law relating to " Gaols, Prisons, and Places of Penal Discipline or Ward;" and that when furnished it should be referred to a sub-committee consisting of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and Mr. Ker.

A proposal was laid before the Board from Mr. Warrington Rogers, for a Bill " upon " the principle of Sir J. Jervis's Act, but extending to *all* cases of summary conviction " and to *all* necessary proceedings before Justices," and introducing certain amendments and simplifications of the law. Agreed that the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Baron Parke be requested to take this proposal into their consideration.

Mr. Ker stated that he had been in communication with Mr. Arthur Wood, who had suggested two or three subjects for consolidation, but had not completed any scheme to lay before the Board. Mr. Coulson and Mr. Ker were authorized to give Mr. Wood instructions to proceed with any Bill of which they should approve.

Adjourned to Wednesday, February 7, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, February 7, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Mr. Walpole.
Lord Lyndhurst.	Sir. W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
Lord Wrottesley.	Mr. B. Ker.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	

THE Lord Chancellor reported that a Bill prepared by the Registrar General, purporting to be a consolidation of the Marriage Acts, had been referred to him by the Secretary for the Home Office for consideration, and that he had stated in reply that he proposed to lay it before this Board. The Lord Chancellor then stated that this Bill had been examined by himself and by Mr. Ker; that it was not a consolidation of all the Acts generally termed the Marriage Acts, but only of those passed for the purpose of relieving Dissenters from the necessity of being married by banns (the 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 85. and subsequent amending Acts); and that the several sections of these Acts had been merely combined into a single Act, without improved arrangement or condensation.

The Lord Chancellor did not, therefore, think it necessary to lay this Bill before the Board as a consolidation of the Law; but he stated that he should report to the Home Secretary that, regarded as a specimen of consolidation, he did not consider it advisable that the Bill should be brought in; and that if the alterations of the law which it contained were required, it would be better to introduce them by themselves in a short amending Bill. His Lordship, however, suggested to the Board that the whole body of the Marriage Acts presented a good subject for consolidation.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas reported that he and Mr. Baron Parke had considered Mr. Rogers's proposal (referred to them at the last Board) to extend and amend the Acts called " Jervis's Acts," and that their Lordships approved of the plan; but that they considered, as the original Acts had been drawn by Mr. Archbold, it was proper that the preparation of the new Bill should first be offered to that gentleman. The Secretary to apply to Mr. Archbold on the subject.

The Lord Chancellor reported that, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. Locke King on the 25th of January, a return had been ordered of (amongst other documents) the minutes and proceedings of this Board. It was agreed, that as it is unusual and inconvenient to require such a return while a Commission is still sitting, an attempt should be made to have the vote of the House rescinded in this respect.

A report from Mr. Anstey on the Prisons Acts was received, and referred to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Ker.

The Lord Chancellor explained, that in proposing the formation of this Board, he intended that Mr. Ker, in addition to his duties as the paid Commissioner, should assist the Great Seal in the House of Lords in drawing such Law Bills as should be required by the Lord Chancellor, and by generally examining and reporting to him as to all the Law Bills introduced in either House of Parliament; and his Lordship added, that he thought it would be very advantageous if he were authorized by the Board to lay before them for their consideration any particular Bills which should appear from such reports either to be consolidations of the Law, or to admit of the application of any rules which

the Board may devise (in the terms of the Commission) "to ensure simplicity, or uniformity, or any other improvement in the form and style of future statutes;" which was agreed to, it being, however, understood that the Board is not to be considered responsible for any Bills except those prepared under their own direction.

Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V. C.*
Lord Lyndhurst.	The Attorney General.
Lord Brougham.	The Solicitor General.
Lord Wrottesley.	Mr. Coulson.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. B. Ker.
Mr. Walpole.	

The following papers were laid before the Board:—

1. The draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Copyhold Commissioners Acts, with a separate repealing Bill, prepared by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, under the direction of the Copyhold Commissioners, and at their request submitted to this Board. (See Minutes of November 29, and January 10.)
2. A preliminary Report on the Consolidation of the Stamp Laws, by Mr. Henry Jessel.
3. A preliminary Report on the Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, by Mr. J. Warrington Rogers.
4. A note from Mr. Warrington Rogers respecting the comments made by Mr. Archbold on his proposal to revise and extend Jervis's Acts.*

A letter from Mr. Anstey, dated 9th Febrnary 1855, was laid before the Board, but was not taken into consideration, the Attorney General having undertaken to read it, and consider whether he would not privately advise Mr. Anstey to withdraw it.

The Attorney General brought forward some objections to the mode of proceeding adopted by the Board. He contended that the plan of taking at random isolated groups of Statutes and consolidating them into single Acts was not likely to produce valuable results, or to satisfy the expectations which the public had formed from the appointment of the Commission.

Before the process of consolidation is commenced, the whole body of the law ought to be reviewed and arranged analytically; the parts of it which consist of Statutes should next be placed under their proper heads; and the process of consolidation should then be applied to those parts of the Statute Law which fall together under this arrangement. The whole operation would thus be performed with regularity and system, and should be laid before Parliament, not in detached portions, but as a complete work. He thought that if it was shown that it was a mere consolidation, and that it was carefully executed on fixed principles, the bulk of the work would not be an obstacle to passing the whole through Parliament at once.

The Solicitor General was also in favour of commencing with an analytical arrangement of the law; but he further contended that the process to be applied to the Statute Law ought not to be a rewriting of the old Statutes in a condensed form, but a Digest of the existing statutory provisions, without alteration of language, but with explanatory additions where they have been judicially interpreted. A digest of this kind would admit of the incorporation of the Common Law wherever advisable, which could not be effected by merely producing aggregations of old Statutes in new language. He contended that this was the process directed by the Royal Commission, taken in connexion with the Report of the Commissioners of 1835, whose suggestions were made binding on the present Board by the reference to them contained in the recitals prefixed to the Commission.

Sir W. P. Wood also thought that it would be useful to have a general analytical arrangement of the subject to be dealt with, as otherwise difficulties would arise in deciding the exact parts of the existing Statute Law that ought to be taken into any isolated consolidation.

The Lord Chancellor explained that by the mention of the Common Law in the Commission he conceived nothing more was intended than that draftsmen should not be debarred by any rigid rule from introducing such portions of Common Law as should

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* See Minutes of January 24 and Feb. 7.—Mr. Rogers's proposal was submitted to Mr. Archbold, in accordance with the suggestion of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Archbold made a Report on it which led the Chief Justice to recommend that Mr. Rogers's proposal should not be adopted.

make a consolidated Act a complete and intelligible enactment instead of a collection of fragments; and with regard to the proposal of the Attorney General, he observed that after the proposed analysis of the Statute Law was made, it would still be necessary to begin the actual work of consolidation with some isolated group; and he thought there would be great practical difficulty in passing an entire consolidation of the Statute Law through Parliament at once. He admitted that some imperfections might result from attempting to consolidate in partial groups, which might be avoided by a preliminary classification of the whole subject; but difficulties of detail would occur under any system, and the most scientific arrangement was not always found the most practically convenient. On the whole, his Lordship thought it advisable to commence by attempting what we knew to be practicable; well-drawn consolidated Acts were admitted to be useful, and were generally regarded with favour;—and if the Board could produce some good Bills of the same nature as "Peel's Acts" and other existing specimens of consolidation, he thought it would gain the confidence of the public, and perhaps be empowered hereafter to attempt something on a larger and more scientific scale.

After considerable discussion, in which Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham and others took part, it was finally arranged that an analytical arrangement of the contents of the Statute Book, as a guide to the Board in the choice of subjects for consolidation, should be prepared; but that meanwhile the consolidation of separate groups of Statutes should be continued according to the plan already adopted by the Board.

The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Coulson, and Mr. Ker, were named the Sub-Committee to superintend the preparation of an analysis of the Statute Laws, and it was agreed that Mr. Anstey should be employed in the work under their direction.

The Lord Advocate made some observations on the operation of the Commission with reference to the Statute Law of Scotland. He observed that there was no great necessity for consolidation of the Scotch Statutes; but what was principally required was a revision of the English Statutes from which Scotland was excepted, with a view to the assimilation of the law of the two countries wherever practicable. This was a process which must be performed sooner or later, and the only question therefore was, whether it should precede the consolidation of the English law, so that the new consolidated Acts might be made applicable to all Great Britain, or be postponed till afterwards.

Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

Lord Wrottesley.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V. C.*
Baron Parke.	Mr. B. Ker.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Lord Chancellor:—

"9th May 1855.

"I am unexpectedly prevented from attending the Statute Law Board to-day, in "consequence of a meeting of the Cabinet at 3 o'clock.

"I much regret this, as I wrote to the Attorney General requesting him to be at the "Board, in order that we might learn from him what had been done or was intended to "be done relative to his proposed scheme for our future proceedings. I was the more "anxious on this head, as I think it very important we should speedily be preparing a "general Report, stating what we have done and what we are proposing to do.

"I have unfortunately been so often obliged to break engagements I have made for "being present at the Board, that I am almost ashamed of naming a day for another "meeting; but I think that in all probability I could attend a meeting at 4 o'clock on "the 23d, 28th, or 29th.

"I should be obliged to you if you would let me know whether any and which of those "days would suit the other members of the Board to attend."

The Secretary reported that Mr. Anstey had desired to withdraw his letter of the 9th of February. (See Minutes of March 14.)

The following papers were laid before the Board:—

1. Applications for employment from Mr. E. P. Wolstenholme and Mr. F. S. Reilly.
2. A Report from Mr. Wingrove Cooke on the Consolidation of the Acts regulating Leases by Ecclesiastical Corporations.—Mr. Cooke having prepared this without an express authority from the Board, his employment on the subject was now approved and confirmed.
3. A Bill, by Mr. Warrington Rogers, for consolidating the law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, as proposed by him in his Preliminary Report, presented at the Board of March 14.—Mr. Rogers having been appointed Solicitor General for Van Diemen's Land, had sent in the Bill before leaving England, in anticipation of the approval of his Report.

Mr. Ker reported that Mr. Walpole and himself had considered Mr. Jessel's Preliminary Report on the Consolidation of the Stamp Laws, and had approved thereof, with certain modifications, and that they proposed to authorize Mr. Jessel to prepare a Bill on the subject; also that he had revised Mr. Cooke's Consolidation of the Copyhold Commissioners Acts, and had approved thereof, so far as it was a consolidation of the former Acts, but that he did not think it necessary for this Board to give any opinion as to the alterations of the law which were introduced in it, as those were questions for the consideration of the Copyhold Commissioners, and of the Lord Chancellor, who, it was understood, was to bring the Bill into Parliament.

A fee of Twenty-five Guineas was awarded to Mr. Warrington Rogers for his Report on the revision of "Jervis's Act," and a fee of Fifteen Guineas to Mr. J. F. Archbold for his comments on that Report.

Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Baron Parke.
Lord Brougham.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V. C.*
Lord Wrottesley.	The Attorney General.
The Lord Chief Justice,	The Solicitor General.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	Mr. Coulson.
	Mr. B. Ker.

The proceedings of the last Board were approved and confirmed.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke's scheme for a Consolidation of the Statutes relating to Ecclesiastical Leases was referred to the Committee on the Laws of Real Property.

The Lord Chancellor laid before the Board an application for employment from Mr. J. F. Archbold, which had been transmitted to his Lordship from Sir George Grey.

The Attorney General produced the first part of an Analytical Arrangement of the whole Statute Law, prepared by Mr. Anstey under his direction. (This will be printed in a separate paper.)

After the Attorney General had explained the division of the subject proposed by Mr. Anstey, a general discussion arose as to the course of proceeding to be adopted by the Board, in which several members repeated the views which they had brought forward at the meeting of March 14.

The Attorney General urged the importance of laying down a complete and logical plan of the whole field to be operated upon before the work of Consolidation was commenced. He contended that it was necessary for the satisfactory consolidation of any branch of the Statute Law that it should be executed with immediate reference to a methodical distribution of the whole contents of the Statute Book, and that if any isolated consolidations of particular subjects were commenced without any general plan, they must all be imperfect and unsatisfactory. He therefore proposed that the analytical arrangement of the Statutes should be first completed, and then a large body of draftsmen should be employed to recompose at once the body of law thus distributed into a complete and methodical digest. He thought that Parliament would be more ready to pass a work of this kind in its entirety than to take up Bills which should only profess to consolidate particular subjects.

The Solicitor General remarked on the importance of making every division of the digest proposed by the Attorney General complete in itself, so as to present a statement of the entire law on the subject comprised in it.

The Lord Chancellor observed that that would be to codify the whole law, a work which was not within the scope of the present Commission. With respect to the remarks of the Attorney General, his Lordship observed that no arrangement of the contents of the Statute Book, however logical, would present any complete body of law, as the Statute Law itself was only a collection of alterations of, or additions to, the unwritten law; and he therefore suggested that the Attorney General's proposal, however just it might be if a codification of the whole law of the land were the object in view, was misapplied with reference to the Statute Law alone. But his Lordship agreed that it would be advantageous to have some preliminary arrangement of the whole contents of the Statute Book, in order to settle what groups should be taken together for the purpose of consolidation, according to some uniform principle of classification, so far as any principle could be applied; though, owing to the fragmentary nature of the subject, there must be many cases in which the distribution could be little better than arbitrary.

With regard to the disposition of Parliament, his Lordship thought that it would be easier to begin by passing a few consolidated Acts on subjects which are generally admitted to require consolidation, and on which there are no differences of opinion which would raise discussion, than to attempt to pass an entire digest at once, as proposed by the Attorney General; the confidence of Parliament would thus be obtained, and measures of a more extensive character, if hereafter determined on, would be better received and more easily passed.

Mr. Coulson pointed out a further advantage which would arise from having an exhaustive examination of the whole Statute Book in the first instance, namely, that it would ensure the detection of many scattered enactments which would otherwise be overlooked.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Anstey's Analysis should be printed for the use of the Board, and the Attorney General was requested to empower Mr. Anstey to complete the work; but he was also requested to explain to Mr. Anstey, that as the funds already voted by Parliament for the use of the Board were nearly exhausted, and there was a probability of a further grant being refused, the Board could not promise him any remuneration, except contingently on their obtaining a further vote.

Sir W. P. Wood reported that the Committee on Real Property, consisting of himself, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Ker, had met and deliberated on the best arrangement of the subject for the purposes of consolidation, and the best mode of conducting the process; that he had drawn up and submitted to his colleagues a sketch of the heads into which the subject should be divided; and that he had received from Mr. Ker a paper of observations by himself and Mr. Brickdale on that sketch, suggesting some difficulties and pointing out some preliminary questions which would require to be settled before the commencement of the work, and that he had prepared some notes in answer to those observations, which were now in the hands of Mr. Walpole, and which he believed would meet the points referred to by Mr. Ker.

Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The Board met at 4 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Lord Chancellor.	Baron Parke.
Lord Brougham.	Mr. Walpole.
Lord Wrottesley.	Sir W. P. Wood, *V.C.*
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	Mr. B. Ker.

The Secretary laid before the Board:—

1. A Preliminary Report on the Law of Landlord and Tenant, by Mr. A. Bisset.
2. A Bill for consolidating the Statute Law relating to Treason and other Offences against the State, by Mr. J. J. Lonsdale, being the first of a series of Bills for consolidating the whole Statute Criminal Law. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Baron Parke, to whom these Bills stand referred (Minutes of November 14, 1854), directed the Secretary to request Mr. Lonsdale to proceed with the work, but to incorporate the whole subject in a single Bill.
3. A Bill for consolidating the Law of Prisons, by Mr. T. C. Anstey, together with a Letter from Mr. Anstey, dated the 14th of June, requesting payment of a Fee of 700 guineas for it, and also payment of a Fee for the Preliminary Report on which it was founded, and of a Fee for his Communication of the 8th of December last with respect to the Proposal for a Publication of a Chronological List of Repealed Statutes (Printed Paper No. 6.)* The Secretary to say in reply, that the Board could not award a Fee until the work had been examined and considered, but a sum of 200 guineas to be advanced to Mr. Anstey on account (inclusive of 100*l.* which had been advanced to him on the 18th of June by the direction of the Lord Chancellor); and a sum of 10 guineas to be paid for the Paper of the 8th December. The Fee for the Preliminary Report to be included in that ultimately fixed for the whole work.

The Secretary was also authorized to repay to Mr. Anstey and to the other Draftsmen employed by the Board, any Sums (within reasonable Limits) which they might actually expend for Law Stationers Work.

Mr. Anstey's Bill to be laid before Mr. J. F. Archbold, with a request that he would examine and test it, and point out any defects that he might detect, and any amendments that he could suggest, either in the way of condensation, improved arrangement, or otherwise; a fee of 100 guineas to be mentioned to Mr. Archbold as probably a proper remuneration for this work.

It was proposed that Mr. Walton (the Senior Master in the Court of Exchequer) should be consulted as to the proper Fee to be paid to Mr. Anstey.

The Lord Chancellor, after stating that he considered it desirable that a General Report, setting forth what has been done by the Board, and the course which it proposes to adopt in future, should be made to the Crown as soon as possible, proceeded to read the draft of a Report, which, with a few amendments, was agreed to.

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* See Appendix II., No. 2.

APPENDIX II.

Papers prepared for the use of the Commission.

1. Circular sent to the several Members of the Commission before their first meeting.

The following note of some of the points which it will be necessary to bring before the Board at its first meeting has been prepared under the direction of the Lord Chancellor.

Account of the proceedings of the former Board.

As the present Commission is to a certain extent a renewal or continuation of the temporary Board appointed by the Lord Chancellor last year, it seems advisable to submit a short statement of what has been effected by that Board.

It consisted of a chief and four sub-commissioners, Mr. Bellenden Ker, Mr. George Coode, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. Matthew Brickdale, and Mr. John Warrington Rogers. The nature of their appointment may be gathered from the following letter, which was sent to each of the sub-commissioners:—

"Sir, House of Lords, 24th March 1853.

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to state that it is the intention of Her "Majesty's Government to proceed without delay in the work of the consolidation of the "Statute Law, according to his Lordship's announcement in the House of Lords. For "this purpose his Lordship has obtained the assistance of Mr. Bellenden Ker, under "whose direction the work will proceed.

"He proposes to obtain the services of four gentlemen under Mr. Ker, who will be "prepared for one year to devote their whole time to the work.

"As the scheme is necessarily to some extent experimental, his Lordship has thought it "best to confine his plan for the present to so much only as can be done in one year. "The course of proceeding will be regulated by Mr. Ker under the Lord Chancellor's "own immediate superintendence.

"The Lord Chancellor is authorized by the Lords of the Treasury to offer to each of "the four gentlemen a sum of 600*l.* for his services during the year. The work must be "commenced at the very beginning of next month; a room will be provided with two or "three copies of the statutes, with stationery, &c.; but probably it will be found that the "chief part of the work can be most conveniently done by each gentleman at his own "chambers.

"If you should feel inclined to be one of the four gentlemen selected for this work, the "Lord Chancellor directs me to say he will be happy to name you for the purpose; but "his Lordship wishes you to understand that if from change of plan, or any other reason "he should choose to dispense with your services at the close of the year, you must not "consider it a reflection or in any way a hardship upon you.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) W. C. Spring Rice."

Three Reports were made by this Board, in the Second and Third of which Mr. Bellenden Ker stated what he considered would be the most profitable employment of a Board of a more permanent nature and framed on a more important and extensive scale. A summary of the conclusions to which he has been led will be found at the beginning of the last report; and the grounds on which his proposals are founded and the arguments which seem to justify them, as well as answers to some objections which may be raised, will also be found at length in the second and third reports.

Proposal as to the employment of draftsmen.

Assuming that the present Board will proceed at once in directing the consolidation of various branches of the Statute Law, it is important to consider the best mode of carrying this object into execution.

No persons are appointed for this purpose in the Commission, which merely empowers the Commissioners "to employ from time to time such learned and skilful persons as they may think proper."

There seem to be two methods practicable, either to appoint permanent sub-commissioners at a fixed salary, or to employ different persons from time to time, to be remunerated by fees as for ordinary professional drafts. The latter course has the following advantages:—1. It is notorious that accident and inclination make different individuals specially apt to deal with particular subjects, and this plan will probably enable the Board to obtain in every case the services of the men most familiar with the statutes to be consolidated. 2. It will probably enable the Board to obtain the services of persons of higher

standing than those who would accept the post of sub-commissioners. 3. It will relieve the Board from difficulty and from the risk of doing injustice with respect to the question of requiring the sub-commissioners to relinquish their profession, &c. And even if it should be proposed ultimately to employ permanent sub-commissioners, this plan would enable the Board to become acquainted with the persons best fitted for their purpose. Sufficient uniformity of method in the work of the different persons employed may, it is conceived, be attained by the general supervision exercised by the Board.

Provisional employment of Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers.

Amongst the papers prepared by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers are a consolidation of the Acts relating to the National Debt by Mr. Anstey, and a consolidation of the Acts relating to masters and servants or workmen by Mr. Rogers, both of which are printed in the Third Report of the late Commission. These gentlemen having applied to the Lord Chancellor for employment under the present Commission, they have been provisionally authorized to revise their bills above mentioned, for the approval of the Board, in the manner which will appear from the following extract from a letter from Mr. Ker to Mr. Anstey, dated the 31st of August 1854, a copy of which was also sent to Mr. Rogers:—

"In consequence of a conversation I had with the Lord Chancellor, he desired that I "should state to you and to Mr. Rogers that, till the Commission on the Statute Law "meets, he has no power to appoint you to undertake any work for the Commission; "however, he is willing that you and Mr. Rogers should proceed provisionally as from "the date of the Commission until the Commissioners can meet; this, however, being "subject to the ratification of the Commissioners. I should mention to you that the "Chancellor has not yet made up his mind whether to recommend to the Commissioners "the permanent employment of gentlemen to draw the bills, or to leave this open for "further consideration. I mention this lest you should consider that the Lord Chan-"cellor is bound to recommend yourself and Mr. Rogers on the meeting of the Com-"mission for permanent employment. If you decide to proceed on the authority and the "terms which I have stated, I propose that you should go on with the subject you have "already commenced, and that Mr. Rogers should revise his bill already drawn, with "reference to shortening and generalizing the expressions, &c., and also with reference to "any suggestions for alterations in the existing law."

Scotch and Irish statutes.

The extent to which the present Board can be made available for the improvement of the separate Statute Law of Scotland and Ireland is a question of much difficulty and importance, and Mr. Ker has already addressed letters to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General for Ireland and Mr. Napier, requesting them to give their special consideration to the subject; but for the present it is proposed that the Board should confine its attention to Acts relating to England, or to the United Kingdom generally.

The Lord Chancellor intends to propose that the superintendence of the carrying out of the resolutions of the Board should be intrusted to Mr. Bellenden Ker. Mr. Brickdale has been appointed the secretary to the Board by the Lord Chancellor, in pursuance of the power contained in the Commission; and it is intended that, in addition to the duties which may be required of him as secretary, he should employ himself either in the consolidation of statutes, or in the revision of such as may have been consolidated by others.

As to publication of the list of repealed statutes.

It will be observed, on reference to the First Report of the former Board, that lists of the expired and repealed statutes have been prepared by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers. It is conceived that these lists, if completed, and extended to *sections* of statutes, as well as to entire chapters, would form a valuable document, and be very serviceable for reference until the whole statute law shall be completely revised.

Points for consideration.

The principal points which it will be necessary to consider at the first meeting of the Board, it is conceived, will be:

1st. To ascertain the course to be pursued in carrying out the Commission.

2dly. To ascertain the course which the Board will adopt as to the employment of draftsmen specially, and not (for the present at least) as permanent sub-commissioners.

3dly. To select subjects on which bills are to be prepared, under the direction of the Board, and to select also the draftsmen who are to be requested to undertake them.

4thly. To determine whether the appointment of Messrs. Anstey and Rogers to complete the drafts already prepared shall be confirmed, and whether they shall be authorized to complete, as suggested, the lists of repealed and expired statutes and parts of statutes.

It is conceived that the attention of the Board would be most usefully directed, in the first instance, to the preparation of bills containing general clauses establishing the law once for all on various subjects which are now commonly provided for over and over again in individual bills, or on which the existing law is defective and inconvenient; not perhaps exactly in the form of the Consolidated Clauses Acts (to which there appear to be some objections,—see a paper at p. 225 of the Third Report of the former Commission), but for effecting a similar object, perhaps more in the form of those useful Acts, the 42d and 43d chapters of the 11 & 12 Vict. It is believed that, by means of such general Acts, both a considerable simplification and amendment of the law and a consi-

derable diminution in the length of future Acts may be obtained; and it is obvious that if general clauses of the kind referred to are to be enacted at all, they should precede all other bills which are to have the advantage of their existence.

Mr. Ker, in the Second Report of the late Commission, referred to a useful list of suggestions on these points by Mr. Arthur Symonds, in his "Papers relative to the drawing of Acts of Parliament" (1838). Among the subjects on which sets of general clauses would be mentioned—

Penalties, and their Recovery.	Tolls.
Forgery.	Rating.
Oaths.	Arbitrations.

Subjects for consolidation.

An important subject for consolidation is suggested by the report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed in the last Session to report on the nine Criminal Law Bills, prepared by Messrs. Greaves and Lonsdale (from the reports of the Criminal Law Commissioners). That report (No. 339) is in the following terms:—

"The Committee have met and considered the several bills and other matters referred "to them, and have not thought it necessary to enter into the discussion of the advantages "and disadvantages of attempting to reduce the whole Criminal Law into one written "code, nor to enter into a detailed examination of the particular merits of the bills now "before them; because, after mature consideration, they are of opinion that it is inexpedient at present to press forward any digest except that of Statute Law, as on every "account the step first to be made.

"The Committee, however, are of opinion that great advantage may be derived from "the very important and elaborate reports of the Criminal Law Commissioners, and from "the bills already prepared, and from the introduction of others relating to as many of "the remaining branches of the Criminal Law as are not affected by the present bills, in "which the Criminal Law, as defined by statutory enactments, should be consolidated; "and in such bills the Committee recommend that advantage should be taken of the "valuable recommendations of the Criminal Law Commissioners for the improvement "and simplification of the existing law, and that such further improvements as may "appear necessary should also be added.

"And the Committee therefore recommend that the present bills should be revised and "others prepared for the purpose of carrying into effect the above objects, whereby the "whole Statute Law relating to crime shall be completely consolidated, together with "such amendments and additions as may be considered expedient, and from which the "Committee are satisfied great advantages may be expected.

"And the Committee further think that it will be advisable, after such Bills may have "been passed, to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners on Procedure, "and so to revise and amend the same that the whole course of Criminal Procedure may "be embodied in one or more Statutes."

In accordance with the recommendations contained in this Report, the Lord Chancellor proposes to recommend that Messrs. Greaves and Lonsdale should be employed, under the present Board, in revising the Bills referred to, so as to reduce them to a consolidation of the Statute Law relating to crime only, with the amendments and additions which may be considered expedient.

At the end of the Second Report of the late Commission will be found an analysis, by Mr. Rogers, of the Statutes now in force, from which numerous groups may be selected as evidently well adapted for and greatly requiring consolidation. Among them may be mentioned:—

	No of Acts.		No. of Acts.
Army Prizes, Pensions, &c.	48	Municipal Corporations	60
Fortifications and Ordnance	26	Metropolitan Police	10
Militia	16	Rural Police	30
Navy Prizes, Pensions, &c.	50	Poor	120
Volunteers and Yeomanry	6	Public Health	23
Crown Lands, Forests, &c.	40	Savings Banks	8
Members of Parliament—Qualifications, Elections, &c.	185	Sewers, &c.	25
Excise	120	Commons Inclosure, &c.	20
Stamps	130	Copyholds	13
Assessed Taxes	40	Dower	14
Land Tax	39	Leases (general)	14
Income Tax	10	Rent	40
Currency	36	Copyright	19
Charities	33	Patents	5
Friendly and Building Societies	8	Insolvents	12
Highways, Bridges, and Turnpikes	71	Sheriffs and their Officers	55
Houses of Entertainment	14	Clergy—Glebe and Houses of Residence	20
Joint Stock Companies	13	Clergy—Leases	13
Lunatics	20	Churches (including Church Building Acts)	26

These numbers are only a rough estimate, and do not include the Acts of the last session.

Looking to the number of members of the present Board, and the improbability of being able to obtain frequent meetings of the whole Board, it will be desirable to consider whether it may not be expedient to name a permanent committee of such members of the Board whose attendance it is probable can be obtained, to whom should be intrusted the carrying out in detail the resolutions come to by the general Board. As to a permanent committee of the Board.

The fund available for the present year is 3,650*l.*, besides a provision for messenger, housekeeper, and contingent expenses. As this vote was taken with reference to the late Board (the present Commission not having then issued) the above-mentioned amount of 3,650*l.* was intended to be applicable as follows:— Funds.

	£
One Commissioner	1,000
Four Sub-Commissioners, at 600*l.* each	2,400
Clerk	250
	£3,650

But as this distribution is not (particularly as regards the sub-commissioners) applicable to the present constitution of the Board, it may be necessary to apply to the Treasury to sanction such alterations in the distribution as may be considered proper.

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2. Paper respecting a proposed Publication of a Chronological List of the Repealed Statutes.

At the meeting of the Board on the 29th of November last, it was resolved "That "Mr. Anstey should be employed to prepare for publication a chronological list of all "Statutes and parts of Statutes now repealed;" and I undertook to communicate with Mr. Anstey on the subject.

The questions of what should be the principle on which such a publication should be framed, and what rules should be observed in carrying it out, are raised in the following memorandum, which the Secretary has prepared, at my suggestion, for the use of the Board.

"A chronological list of all the Public General Acts not now in force was prepared by "Mr. Anstey and Mr. Rogers in 1853, for the use of the former Commission. This list "(a specimen of which is printed in the First Report of the late Board, p. 121—144,) "includes only those Acts of which *the whole* is now no longer in force, and distinguishes "them as 'repealed,' 'virtually repealed,' 'obsolete,' 'expired,' or 'virtually expired.'

"In the paper of Agenda, circulated before the first meeting of the Board, it was sug- "gested that 'these lists, if completed and extended to *sections* of statutes, as well as to "entire chapters,* would form a valuable document, and be very serviceable for reference.'

"Assuming that this suggestion is adopted by the Board, or that they will direct some "such list to be prepared, printed, and published under their sanction, for the use of the "public, it is necessary to consider what general instructions should be given to the "persons employed, and how far the principles observed in framing the existing list "should be varied.

"In considering these points, the first question is, by whom and for what purposes is "the proposed work likely to be used? It is conceived that it would never be used for "independent study, and that it would be useful only as a Companion to the Statute "Book, to be referred to by persons who wish to ascertain whether this or that particular "enactment has been repealed or not, or at what exact period it was repealed. The list "may therefore be framed on the supposition that the person consulting it has the Statute "Book before him; and, bearing this in mind, the principles observed in the existing lists "should (it would seem) be altered in the following particulars:—

"(1.) The column in the present list, stating the subjects of the Acts, may be omitted.

"(2.) The 'obsolete' and 'expired' Acts need not be noticed at all, because Acts of "these classes bear on their face that they are obsolete or expired, and therefore their "insertion in the list would convey no additional information; and there is here no "question of authoritative declaration.

"(3.) Of course, however, obsolete Acts which have been actually repealed should be "noticed *as repealed;* and temporary Acts which have been repealed before their natural "expiration, should also be so noticed.

"(4.) Where a temporary Act has been made perpetual and then repealed, it will be "sufficient to mention the *latter* Act in the list.

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* It should be observed that it was in accordance with their instructions that Messrs. Anstey and Rogers confined the existing list to whole Acts, it having been thought advisable that a list of these should be completed first, before a more minute examination of the Statute Book was attempted; and it should also be observed that this list was prepared in the very short space of three months, and was intended to be submitted to a careful revision before it could be presented as complete.

" (5.) Although (as above observed) it is apparent on the face of a temporary Act " whether it has expired or not, yet the uncertainty remains whether it has not been " revived, continued, or made perpetual; and this is a point on which a student of the " Statute Book often needs information.

" The best way of meeting this seems to be, to have a *separate* list of all the temporary " Acts which have been so treated, stating the Acts by which the revival, &c. has been " effected; and Acts should be inserted in this separate list without reference to the " question whether they are now expired or repealed or not, so as to be of use " *historically.*

" (6.) The present list is defective, inasmuch as it only notices those cases where *the whole* " *chapter* is now not in force. The work will be of comparatively little value, unless it " takes the Acts *section by section*, and it will require to be augmented to this extent. " Probably it will not be of much practical use, generally, to notice smaller subdivisions " than sections, though it may be done in special cases.

" (7.) The edition referred to should be the common quarto one, and the statements " therein respecting the Acts which are not printed at length may be accepted as correct, " and no Acts need be noticed except those there printed at length as *general* Acts. The " list would thus be sufficiently accurate for common use, and more convenient than if it " aimed at greater precision.

" (8.) Omitting obsolete and expired Acts, every enactment not now in force must be " either *repealed* in terms, or *superseded* by some later enactment inconsistent with it, or " evidently intended to be substituted for it. It will, therefore, be sufficient to place every " enactment in the list under one of these two heads, ' Repealed ' or ' Superseded;' the " former including those which have been repealed *in terms*, the latter all the rest; adding, " in every case, the Act and section by which the repeal or supersession has been effected; " so as to enable the person using the list to verify the statement for himself. It may be " thought that in a list framed on this principle, even the distinction between repealed and " superseded is superfluous; but it will be practically convenient, for a statement that an " Act has been repealed in terms may safely be accepted without further examination, " while in the other case the reader might wish to test the correctness of the statement. " Where the supersession is a matter of constructive inference, the grounds for the " statement should be mentioned in short notes.

" (9.) Where an enactment has been repealed several times over, care should be taken " to mention the *earliest* of the Acts by which it has been affected; this will increase the " *historical* value of the list.

" (10.) Where a *repealed* Act has been *revived*, either expressly or by implication, it will " be necessary to mention the fact under the head of the original Act, and also to make " an original entry of the reviving Act, if that also has been subsequently dealt with.

" (11.) Probably it will be found that many of the Acts which have been alternately " repealed, and then revived by the repeal of the repealing Act, can be conveniently " classified in a separate table, particularly as regards those Acts which have been so " dealt with in batches by the Acts of Elizabeth and James I.

" (12.) The Board should stipulate that the manuscript list when completed is to " become their absolute property; and it will probably be convenient also to have it " understood that the price to be paid for the work is to include all outlay, clerical " assistance, &c.; and also the labour of passing the work through the press.

" A publication of the kind proposed has this great advantage over all lists and indexes " which attempt to give a statement of the Statute Law *now in force*, (namely,) that all " these latter become not only imperfect, but incorrect, within one session after their " completion; whereas a list of the law not in force, although it will become imperfect, " will never become incorrect; *additions only* will be required, not omissions or alterations. " The body of the work will always be correct, as far as it goes; and all that will be " wanted will be *one* supplement, renewed after each session.

" The existing list referred to is now the property of the Commission. Mr. Rogers, " one of the framers of it, has accepted (it is understood) the office of Solicitor General " for Van Diemen's Land, and his services, therefore, cannot be obtained for preparing " the publication now proposed; but Mr. Anstey has made an application, stating his " desire to act under the Board.

" It remains for the Board to consider whether they will commit the proposed work to " Mr. Anstey, either alone or in conjunction with any other gentleman; and whether, " in the latter case, it would be better that the whole work should be completed by one " and revised by the other, or that the work should be undertaken jointly."

I have now to report to the Board that on Friday last I had an interview with Mr. Anstey. I found him quite willing to undertake the task of preparing a list on the principle set forth in the above memorandum, if the Board should finally decide on having such a work; but I found also that in his opinion, it would be a much more useful work to complete the existing expurgatory list on a different plan, and for a different purpose. At my request, he has furnished me with the following statement of his views and remarks on the memorandum above printed, of which I had furnished him with a copy.

" 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple,
" Sir, December 8, 1854.

" With reference to what passed at our interview to day, at your chambers, and the " 'Proposed Publication of a Chronological List of the Statute Law not now in force,' " with the perusal of which you have favoured me, and which I now return, I have the " honour to submit, in compliance with your request, the following observations.

" I think it right to premise that I am quite ready to undertake the preparation of the " proposed list in any form which the Board may think most fit, and I shall feel it to " be my duty to use every endeavour to carry into effect their views.

" I hope, therefore, that I shall not be misunderstood, if I express a doubt whether the " time and labour which the plan of the 'Proposed Publication, etc. etc.' will require " might not be better employed in converting into a schedule to a General Repealing Act " the 'joint list,' already prepared by myself and my late colleague, Mr. Rogers, more " especially if the addition of non-effective sections and other parts of Acts be considered " to be necessary or requisite to the completeness of such a work.

" In my two minutes of the 21st July 1853 (Mr. Bellenden Ker's First Report, " pp. 95–7–100,) and 23d February 1854 (Third Report, pp. 23–25), in the joint minute of " Mr. Rogers and myself of the 25th July 1853 (First Report, p. 109), and in that gen- " tleman's separate minute of the same date (First Report, p. 101), the reasons are set " forth on which I continue, and, as I believe, Mr. Rogers continues, to ground an opinion " that the chief value of any complete chronological list of non-effective statutes is in the " direct ratio of its authoritativeness; that it ought to be set forth by the authority of " Parliament, and that it should assume the shape of an enacting and declaratory repealing " Act. In this way it would be found an useful and a sure guide by those about to begin " upon the work of consolidation, and desirous of ascertaining, before they do begin it, the " amount of the material before them. I shall not attempt here to restate those reasons, " but content myself with referring to the passages I have cited from the Reports of the " late Board where they are to be found.

" Another essential condition of utility is, that the list shall contain a complete chrono- " logical enumeration of all the non-effective statutes, without regard to the manner of their " inefficiency, whether by express repeal, by virtual repeal, by expiry, or by desuetude. " It is not enough for the draughtsman to be even authoritatively informed what is the " number of the repealed Acts, and by what Acts they have been repealed; he ought also " to know, and on the same authority,—for I cannot quite agree that the evidence patent " on the face of every temporary or effete Act is to be relied on,—how many and which of " the remaining Acts have expired, and how many and which are obsolete.

" The danger of allowing expired or obsolete Acts to remain on the Statute Book " appears to me no slight one, whilst, in proceeding to a cautious and well considered " repeal of such, there can be no danger at all. It has been solemnly decided that a " defunct statute ought to be 'holden as none,' and yet it has been as solemnly decided " too that every such nullity ought to be taken into account in the interpretation of living " and effective statutes *in pari materiâ*. Mere desuetude again is, in England, no bar to " the efficiency of dormant or obsolete Acts of Parliament. On the other hand, every " danger incident to an unqualified repeal of such enactments is equally incident to a like " repeal of enactments in general; but a prudent reservation of rights vested, liabilities " incurred, things done or suffered, etc. etc., will effectually avert the mischief.

" If the intention be to enact once and for all this expurgation of the Statute Book " by way of a General Repealing Act, embracing all non-effective statutes, and thus " far simplifying and facilitating the work of consolidation, it is most important that " the Bill for that purpose should be completed with as little delay as possible; and in " that case, I do not like to recommend the proposed completion of the list of entire Acts, " by the insertion of all non-effective or all repealed enactments not constituting entire " Acts. If the intention be merely to afford information to the public unauthoritatively, " and so as not to absolve the student from the necessity of reference to the enactments " themselves, which is what I gather from the 'Proposed Publication' to be the in- " tention, I am bound to advise you, from an experience acquired in the preparation of " the 'joint list' for the late Commission, that the labour of so completing it will be " disproportionately arduous and engrossing, and such as cannot, in my opinion, be " adequately performed by the person employed upon it, not to speak of the time that " must also be devoted by others to the revision of his work, within less than two years. " It was one thing to proceed as my laborious and learned colleague and myself pro- " ceeded, and it will be quite another thing to proceed as the 'Proposed Publication' " contemplates. Mr. Rogers and I had to satisfy ourselves, that in a given Act of Par- " liament there was some one line or half line which was still in force and effective, in " order to determine that it was one which our 'joint list' ought not to embrace. To " determine that there was not a section or subdivision of a section in that Act of Parlia- " ment which was not in force, or at least not repealed expressly or virtually by some other " Act of Parliament, would demand a longer examination, a more retentive recollection, " and in general a more thorough knowledge of the confused and undigested Statute Law " of England. I doubt, indeed, whether that can ever be completely done but in the " course of consolidating the enactments that are in force, and *pari passu* with the consoli- " dation, for the whole of the Statute Book will have to be sifted, and analysed, and

" transposed, and arranged again, mentally at least, in its due form and order, insomuch " that it would be really a saving of the public money, and no great increase, compa- " ratively speaking, of labour to the compiler of that list, if he were also as he went " on to reduce and consolidate under their proper heads the whole of the effective " enactments.

" Whether these views are or are not approved by the Board, I still hope that they will " understand me to be perfectly ready to face the labour of the compilation, and to exert " myself honestly and zealously to carry out their instructions from the moment that I " receive them. You have been good enough to say that I should commit no impro- " priety in thus stating to them beforehand what I conceive to be the truth of the case, " and warranted by my previous experience.

" One minor point only remains to be noticed. I should suggert that instead of omit- " ting 'the column in the present list, stating the subjects of the Acts,' it should be made " more intelligible, and therefore more useful for general reference, by inserting, in every " case, the entire title of the Act. There would be this collateral advantage, that if it " should be hereafter decided to prepare any Bill for the repeal either of the whole or of " a portion of the Acts contained in such List, the 'Schedule of Acts' would be already " done to hand, and the labour of the draughtsman proportionably lightened.

" I have no further observations to offer; but I must renew my assurances of a readi- " ness to undertake the compilation, in whatever form the Board may decide to direct " me, and a belief that I shall be able to complete it to their satisfaction.

" I have, &c.

" H. Bellenden Ker, Esq. (Signed) T. Chisholm Anstey."

" &c. &c."

I should repeat, in justice to Mr. Anstey, that these remarks have been made by him at my request, and that I am satisfied that he is quite ready, whether his views are adopted or not, to undertake the work on the plan which the Board may decide to be the most eligible.

With respect to the scheme of a General Repealing Act, advocated by Mr. Anstey, I have stated at length my reasons for thinking such a proposal inadmissible in the Second Report of the late Board, pages 7 and 8, and I need only now say that Mr. Anstey's letter has not altered my opinions on the subject, and that I cannot recommend anything beyond the publication of a list of the kind described in the secretary's memorandum, for the use of the public. In my opinion, such a work would be useful and acceptable to lawyers, and to all who have occasion to consult the statute book; on the other hand it must be observed that Mr. Anstey estimates that the work would occupy two years at least; and it remains for the Board to decide whether, on the whole, the utility of the proposed publication may be expected to compensate for the expense and time devoted to its preparation.

December 13, 1854. H. B. Ker.

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3. Proposals for a new Classification of the Statutes.

The present arrangement of Acts in three series, styled " Public General," " Local and Personal (Public)," and " Private" appears both inconvenient and inaccurate.

It is submitted that all the Acts of the session ought to be numbered in a single series, in the order in which they receive the Royal assent. The following are the considerations which seem to justify this proposal.

(1.) The classification now existing is, as regards the subject matter of the Acts, almost entirely arbitrary. Many Acts are included in the " Public General" series which are extremely limited and local in their application; while many Acts of far more public interest are included in the " Local and Personal" series. In fact, the division is not founded on the nature or subject of the Acts at all, but on the parties by whom the Bill is applied for, and the forms and rules of the House respecting their introduction. Taking the Acts of 1853, we find an Act to enable the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to sell the site of the Excise Office in Broad Street called " General," while an Act respecting the Great Bedford Level is " Local;" an Act about the rights of common over Battersea Park " General," and an Act relating to the improvement of the City of Westminster " Local;" an Act to empower the sheriff of Berwickshire to hold county courts at Dunse, " General," and an Act regulating the Civil Court of Record of Liverpool, " Local;" an Act about Westminster Bridge " General," and Acts about bridges at Worcester and Rochester, " Local"—and so on. The rules which govern the classification of Bills with respect to fees, proof of preamble before select committees, &c., are well known; but it is submitted that although there can be no objection to retain this classification as to Bills so long as they continue Bills, if it is found just and convenient, it need not be, and should not be, carried on into the arrangement of the complete statutes.

(2.) The present classification creates and fosters an entirely unfounded notion that there is some difference as to authority and obligation between the different classes of Acts. Now the present classification is founded on no statutory authority, and though it

must be admitted that it has been incidentally recognised in several recent statutes, it is, strictly speaking, unknown to the law. There is, or was, a known distinction both as to construction and as to "judicial recognition" between public and private Acts; but this distinction, if not entirely abrogated, has no reference to the classification now in question, but only to the consideration whether the Acts are really public or private in respect of their subject matter. There is an intelligible distinction between laws which may be supposed to have been originated by the legislature itself, and with reference to public considerations alone, and laws granted on the petition of private parties for their individual advantage (*privilegia*); in the latter case it is reasonable to construe the terms of enactment used by the legislature, however absolutely expressed, not as the expression of its supreme will, but as the grant of the petition of the applicant, and contingent therefore on the truth and propriety of the applicant's representations, and thus admitting modifications not applicable to Public Acts; but, as has been shown, the modern threefold division of Acts cannot be reconciled with this distinction between public and private, many of the "Public General" being decidedly private in their nature, while some of the "Local and Personal" are public.

(3.) Another inconvenient result to the public of the present classification is, that in editions of the Statutes they get many "Public General" Statutes at full length which they do not want, while many of the "Local and Personal" which they are more likely to want are omitted. It is true that this is a question of intelligent editorship; still editors think themselves to a great extent bound by the classification adopted by the legislature. It is believed that far more useful editions of the statutes would be published if the editors had to exercise their unfettered discretion as to printing at length or not in one single series.

There would be no difference in principle, and perhaps not much in bulk, between editions under the present and under the proposed system; the principle now is, and still would be, to print Public Statutes at length, and of Local and Personal ones only the titles; but there would be this difference, that, under the proposed arrangement, the really Public Acts would be printed, and the really Local and Personal ones omitted, which is not now the case.

The same observations apply to the rules as to the number of copies of Acts to be printed and circulated by the Queen's Printers. With respect to these, it may be asked what rule is to be adopted if the present one is superseded? But the difficulty will be only that which must exist in every case where a selection is to be made; and it cannot be doubted that a selection made by any person of ordinary intelligence would be more really useful than an arrangement which, with reference to the present question, is little better than arbitrary. To have such a selection made by a competent officer would only be to effect the object for which the present rules were recommended by the Committees of 1796 and 1801; namely, to ensure that the publicity given to Acts should bear a due proportion to their importance.

(4.) The rules as to "judicial recognition," &c., under which the present division was instituted, no longer exist. The clauses which used to be added to Local and Personal Acts, declaring that they should be considered to be Public Acts, or that copies of them printed by the Queen's Printers should be evidence, have become superfluous since the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 113. sec. 3., which enacts that "all copies of Private and Local and Personal Acts of Parliament, not Public Acts, if purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printers, shall be admitted as Evidence thereof by all Courts, &c. without any proof being given that such copies were so printed;" and the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. sec. 7., which enacts that henceforth every Act "shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, unless the contrary be expressly provided and declared by such Act."*

The Queen's Printers edition of the Statutes (which has been very negligently superintended of late) continues to describe the "Local and Personal (Public)" series as "Acts declared Public and to be judicially noticed," and the "Private" series as Acts "of which copies may be given in evidence;" but this is entirely inaccurate and inapplicable to the present state of things. The "Local and Personal (Public)" Acts do not now require, and seldom, if ever, contain any declaration that they are public and shall be judicially noticed, and they even occasionally contain a declaration that they shall *not* be public—for instance the 14 & 15 Vict. c. cxxviii., relating to the estates of Trinity College, Dublin. And though the "Private" Acts do generally contain a declaration

* These clauses seem to set the question as to judicial recognition on a reasonable and proper ground, for no one can seriously doubt that the judges have the means of ascertaining satisfactorily what Acts have been passed; but there is still some uncertainty as to the effect of the latter enactment on the rules as to difference of construction between Public and Private Acts; for though the terms of the enactment seem ample enough, yet Vice Chancellor Wigram, in *Dawson* v. *Paver* (5 Hare), said that the distinctions in *construction* between public and private Acts depended "on the nature and substance of the case," and were not affected by any technical considerations, "*such as having the clause that the Act shall be deemed a Public Act.*" See also *Guthrie* v. *Fish*, 3 B. & C.; and *The Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks* v. *The Birkenhead Dock Company*, before the Lords Justices, November 1853. A doubt also occurs whether the rules as to *pleading* Private Acts (if any) are affected.

that a Queen's Printers copy shall be evidence, that declaration is now quite superfluous, and should not be made the foundation of any classification.

(5.) The present classification is also likely to create error and confusion in references to Acts, there being now in every session three different Acts bearing the same number; and this objection becomes more serious now that the custom of referring to Acts by the number of the chapter only is becoming more common. The distinction attempted of marking one series with Arabic and another with Roman numerals is almost useless; it is almost sure to be lost in copying drafts of Bills, and even in the printed copies of Acts is so little attended to, that, in the quarto edition printed by the Queen's Printer the Public General Statutes are numbered in Arabic numerals in the running title, and in Roman numerals at the commencement of the chapters. Numerous instances have already occurred of Acts of the "Local and Personal" series being referred to in other Acts as if they belonged to the "Public General" series—three instances will be found in the schedule to a single Act, the 14 and 15 Vict. c. 42 (see p. 203 of the Third Report of the late Commission). It is unnecessary to point out what serious consequences might result from the repeal of an Act of the Public General series when one of the Local series was intended. Numbers are particularly liable to errors in copying and in the press; and even if the single series now proposed is adopted, it will be advisable (as already suggested) to refer to the title of an Act, as well as to the year and chapter, in all important cases.

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4. Instructions to Draftsmen.

The Board consider it very desirable that all the Bills prepared under their superintendence should be framed on uniform principles, and in a uniform style; they have therefore caused the following general rules and suggestions to be drawn up, which they request that draftsmen will observe, as far as possible, in drawing Consolidated Bills; without however considering them as absolutely inflexible where special reasons can be assigned for departing from them.

Amendments of the law not to be introduced, but may be suggested.

1. As the immediate object of the Commission is only to consolidate, not to amend, the law, the draftsman should consider it his duty, in the absence of special instructions, to present as correctly as possible the effect of the statutes in force, without introducing amendments beyond the correction of clerical errors and omissions which appear from internal evidence to be unintentional; such amendments of the law as it may appear to him advisable to suggest he should, where practicable, present in a separate form; and in cases where they are necessarily mixed up with other matter he should be careful to note what is new.

As to the preservation of the exact words of existing statutes.

2. It is advisable to repeat exactly the material words of existing statutes wherever such a course is compatible with concise and effectual consolidation.

Incorporation of the Common Law.

3. The Royal Commission expressly authorizes the incorporation of the common or unwritten law, when found desirable, in the course of consolidating the statute law; some latitude therefore on this point is allowed to the draftsman; but he should bear in mind that the codification of the common law is no part of the objects of the present Commission, and that he is not to incorporate any part of it, except where he finds that he cannot produce a satisfactory consolidation of the statute law without it.

General rules as to style.

4. On the general subject of the proper style and phraseology of Acts of Parliament, the following extract from a paper in the Third Report of the late Board contains, perhaps, all that can be usefully laid down for the guidance of draftsmen. It is there observed that "brevity and perspicuity in Acts of Parliament are to be attained only as they are "to be attained in all other compositions—by observing the rules of grammar and logic.

"All the faults of the statutes as to form and style which require remedy are purely "literary faults, and may be remedied, and can only be remedied, by a purely literary "reform, without any legislative assistance or interference. All that is wanted is, that "the persons who draw Acts of Parliament should be firmly resolved to use a plain and "concise style, to choose with care the proper words to express their meaning, and never "to use a word that is not wanted; and, above all to assume that they are writing for "persons of ordinary candour and intelligence, and not, as is now the practice, to think "it necessary to provide in terms against every foolish and unworthy quibble that unfair "or unreasonable persons may possibly suggest. So long as Acts of Parliament are "drawn on the assumption that judges or others will not understand, or will pretend "not to understand, what is meant by 'the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 1.,' until the legislature enacts "that they may and shall understand it, it is vain to hope that any improvement as to "brevity and perspicuity is attainable."

It is conceived that, as a general rule, brevity is only desirable within the limits above suggested; that Acts of Parliament should be specimens of pure English; and that what has been termed a "Parliamentary short hand" is not required. Remarks on this subject will be found in the paper above cited, Third Report, p. 232.

In some modern Acts of Parliament it seems to have been assumed that no new phraseology, new modes of reference, or other formal improvements may be introduced

without giving an express legislative sanction to the innovation. Many interpretation clauses, the enactments authorizing the use of short titles, and other similar provisions, appear to have been inserted under this impression. Such provisions, however, cannot be necessary, and generally have an awkward appearance. If intelligible language is used, a declaration that it shall be understood cannot be needed; and for the legislature to give itself permission to express its will in what form it pleases must be at least superfluous.

As a general rule, it is convenient to arrange the matter in shorter paragraphs than are now commonly met with.

Interpretation clauses and definitions.

5. "Interpretation clauses" or definitions have in recent legislation been introduced in a very inconsiderate manner, and a great number of those in modern Acts are objectionable, or at least superfluous; but *symbols*, if properly used, are certainly often useful.

By a *symbol* is meant a short way of expressing an assemblage of many particulars for which ordinary language provides no general term; and where such assemblages of particulars have to be several times repeated in the course of an Act, it is proper and convenient to use a symbol in their place, and to give a definition of what it is intended to mean; but care should be taken, 1st, not to use such symbols except where language does not provide an adequate generic term; and, 2dly, so to select and employ the symbols as to make it always apparent that they *are* symbols, and not used in their primary sense.

An instance of disregard of the first of these cautions is the common provision that "lands" shall mean "messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments," where, as "hereditaments" includes all the rest, that word might have been used without any interpretation clause at all; and as an instance of uncertainty whether a word is used in its symbolic or its primary sense, the late case of Bartlett v. Kirwood (2 Ellis and Bl. 771.) may be referred to, where a doubt arose whether the word "year" was used in its ordinary sense, or in that which had previously been given to it by the interpretation clause. It seems scarcely necessary to add, as a further caution, that words need never be interpreted, unless there is some reason to suppose that they will not be rightly understood unless interpreted; or that *two* symbols should never be provided for one set of particulars; yet both these rules are often disregarded.

Some attempts have been made by the legislature to enact some general interpretations or definitions of a different nature from the symbols above adverted to; that is, to fix arbitrarily and prospectively the meaning of words which are in their nature ambiguous. This is an erroneous practice, and likely to lead to confusion. If a word is ambiguous, that is, if there is only one word to signify two different things, it is a defect in the language, which should, and easily can, be guarded against by the use of a proper context; but to enact generally that henceforth the word shall only mean one of the two things that it really means is not within the proper functions of legislation. However, it is necessary that the draftsman should bear in mind that there are some enactments of this kind, in order that he may frame his language accordingly; there are the 20 Geo. 2. c. 42. s. 3., the 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28. s. 14., and the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21., and possibly some others.*

Schedules of Forms, &c.

6. There are some cases in which it is convenient to give model forms of the documents to be used in carrying out the provisions of an Act; as, where the Act is to be worked by a large number of persons in inferior official situations, without any central directing authority, as magistrates' clerks, constables, &c.; but, except in cases of this kind, it is better not to prescribe any forms in the Act itself, but to empower some competent person or court to prepare them. The same remark applies to the insertion of detailed rules, directing the mode in which the principle of an enactment is to be carried out. When no considerations of practical convenience interfere, it is better to leave these also to be settled by the authority intrusted with the working of the Act. This course both greatly shortens Acts of Parliament, and makes it easier to alter the rules from time to time after they have been tested by experience. There are also numerous cases in which it seems to have been considered in modern Acts of Parliament that forms must be laid down by authority, in which no assistance of the kind can be required by any persons of ordinary intelligence. For instance, the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 27. informs the Registrar of Friendly Societies that he may certify that the rules of a society are in conformity to law in this form:—

"I hereby certify, That these rules [or alterations of rules] are in conformity to law, *and* to the provisions of the statutes in force relating to friendly societies."

And the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29. informs occupiers of land that they may give authority to other persons to kill hares on their lands in this form:—

"I, A. B., do authorize C. D. to kill hares on my lands within the ——— of———."

Forms such as these can never be necessary.

Matters are often put into schedules which would come more properly in the body of the Act. A schedule is properly something supplementary, and it is not a simple or natural style to relegate that which is the principal subject of an Act to a schedule, unless from its form or length it cannot conveniently be introduced in the structure of a sentence. As an instance of the fault referred to, the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 80. may be cited, where we find an enactment that "the provisional order of the General Board of Health "*referred to in the schedule* applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the borough of "Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk," shall be confirmed; and on turning to

* See the next Paper.

the schedule we find that it contains only these words: "Provisional order of the General Board of Health submitted for the confirmation of Parliament. Great Yarmouth." The schedule in an enactment of this kind ought to be incorporated in the clause which refers to it, as indeed in this instance it is, so that it is superfluous as well as misplaced.

Incorporation by reference.

7. The practice of making a new law by incorporating by reference the provisions of existing Acts on another subject, so as to make it necessary to read them *mutatis mutandis*, should be used with great caution, as the result often is that brevity is attained at the cost of error and confusion.

Mode of describing Acts.

8. It is unsafe to refer to Acts by the number of the year and chapter only. Numbers are particularly liable to be miscopied and misprinted; and, with respect to Acts of the "Local and Personal (Public)" and the "Private" series, there is a further risk that they will not be distinguished from Acts of the "Public General" series bearing the same number. The titles of Acts should always be referred to, not necessarily at length, but enough to identify them; the year and chapter should also be mentioned for convenience of reference.

Several instances have already occurred of erroneous reference to numbers; some will be found enumerated in the First Report of the former Commission, pp. 24–27; and in the Third Report, p. 203.

Parliamentary "short titles" are not convenient, from not giving the number of the chapter, which makes it necessary to turn to the index before they can be found in the statute book.

Dates.

9. Such expressions as January *last*, January *next*, &c., should be avoided. Four Acts of Parliament at least have been made necessary within the present century to correct the consequences of using such referential expressions instead of absolute ones—43 Geo. 3. c. 104., 11 Geo. 4. & 1 W. 4. c. 71., 13 & 14 Vict. c. 19., 13 and 14 Vict. c. 27.

Repeals.

10. Every enactment which is superseded or rendered unnecessary by a new Act ought to be expressly and in terms repealed. Enactments that "all Acts inconsistent with this Act," or "so much of such and such an Act as is inconsistent with this Act," shall be repealed, or "any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding," should never be inserted. They have in reality no effect (for the inconsistency itself is a repeal), and they convey no available information to any one. Where accidental circumstances make it impossible to specify what former Acts are repealed, it is of no use to say anything about repeals at all.

With respect to the form of repeals, they may sometimes be conveniently effected by *separate* Acts (as recommended by Mr. Coode in the First Report of the late Board, p. 82), so that "the repealing Act and the repealed Act would sleep together;" and the plan has been adopted in the case of the Merchant Shipping Act of last session (c. 120.), and in some earlier instances; in other cases this course would not be practically so convenient as to have the new enactments and the repeals in a single Act; on this subject therefore no general rule can be laid down, and the draftsman must be guided by the nature of the subject. The tabular form is the clearest way of enumerating Acts for repeal.

Compulsory and permissive words.

11. Considerable confusion both of language and thought is produced by the indiscriminate use of "shall" and "may" or other compulsory and permissive terms, and also by the uncertain way in which enactments are made with reference to *time*. Accuracy in this respect is important.

Short titles.

12. The modern plan of giving an Act a long title, and then inserting a clause that a certain combination of words may be used as the title instead, appears to be awkward and unnecessary. A brief title should simply be prefixed to every Act; and it is conceived that any words which refer to an Act in such a manner as plainly to identify it are a sufficient reference, without the assistance of any declaratory enactment. The uncouth form of most of these "Short Titles" is also objectionable. Such combinations of words (for instance) as "The Metropolitan Improvements Repayment out of Consolidated Fund Act, 1853," or "The Great Southern and Western Railway Ireland Extension Portarlington to Tullamore Act, 1847," are certainly very unlike pure English. Some further observations on the subject of short titles will be found at p. 26 of the First Report and at p. 229 of the Third Report of the former Commission.

Preambles.

13. The only case in which a preamble ought to be prefixed to an Act is where a statement is necessary in order to make the meaning of the enactment intelligible; but it has become very common to insert preambles which contain, not a statement to render the enactment intelligible, but a statement of the reasons which make it necessary or expedient to pass the Bill. It is evident that these reasons, however desirable it may be to present them to the legislature during its deliberations, are only an incumbrance to the Act, as such. Such preambles should therefore be avoided by the draftsman, together with such superfluous recitals as that "it is expedient to alter the law," &c.

Commencement of Acts.

14. Except in the few cases where Acts are passed to meet a sudden emergency, no Act ought to come in force till a fair time has elapsed after its passing, to allow the public to become acquainted with it. It would be convenient if there were two or four fixed days in the year on one of which all Acts should come in force.

5. List of Terms to which, when used in future Acts, a special Meaning is attached by Statute.

I. In all Acts.

Affidavit. See *Oath.*

Continuing Acts. "Where any Bill may have been or shall be introduced into this "present or any future Session of Parliament for the continuance of any Act which would "expire in such sessions, and such Act shall have expired before the Bill for continuing "the same shall have received the Royal Assent, such continuing Act shall be deemed "and taken to have effect from the date of the expiration of the Act intended to be "continued as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such continuing Act "had actually passed before the expiration of such Act, except it shall be otherwise "especially provided in such continuing Act: Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein "contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any person or persons with "any punishment, penalty, or forfeiture whatsoever, by reason of anything done or "omitted to be done by any such person or persons contrary to the provisions of the Act "so continued between the expiration of the same and the date at which the Act "continuing the same may have received or shall receive the Royal Assent." (48 Geo. 3. c. 106.)

County "shall be held to mean also county of a town or of a city; unless such extended meaning is expressly excluded by words." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 4.)

England. "In all cases where the kingdom of England, or that part of Great Britain "called England, hath been or shall be mentioned in any Act of Parliament, the same "has been and shall from henceforth be deemed and taken to comprehend and include "the dominion of Wales and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed." (20 Geo. 2, c. 42. s. 3.)

Expiration of Acts. See *Continuing Acts. Repeals.*

Gender and Number. "Words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and "taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the "singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 4.)

Land "shall include messuages, tenements and hereditaments, houses and buildings, of "any tenure, unless where there are words to exclude houses and buildings, or to restrict "the meaning to tenements of some particular tenure." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 4.)

Month. "shall be deemed and taken to mean calendar month, unless words be added showing lunar month to be intended." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 4.)

Number. See *Gender.*

Oath, Swear, and *Affidavit,* "shall include affirmation, declaration, affirming and declaring, in the case of persons by law allowed to declare or affirm instead of swearing." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 4.)

[*Note.*—The Acts permitting affirmations and declarations in lieu of oaths are also themselves prospective. 3 & 4 Will. 4. cc. 49. 82., 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.]

Public Act. "Every Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall be "judicially taken notice of as such, unless the contrary be expressly provided and declared "by such Act." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 7.)

[*Note.*—This refers to judicial recognition only, and does not affect the principles of construction of Private Acts. Dawson v. Paver, 5 Hare; Trustees of Birkenhead Docks v. Birkenhead Dock Company, Lords Justices, 1853.]

Repeals. "Where any Act repealing any former Act is itself repealed, such last repeal "shall not revive the provisions before repealed, unless words be added reviving such "Act or provisions." (13 & 14 Vict. c. 21. s. 5.)

"Wherever any Act is made repealing any former Act, and substituting some provisions "instead of the provisions repealed, such provisions so repealed shall remain in force until "the substituted provisions shall come into operation by force of the last-made Act." (13 & 14 Vict. c 21. s. 6.)

Swear. See *Oath.*

Treasury (*Lords of.*) "Where any warrant, appointment, authority, approval, instrument, or Act whatsoever is by any Act of Parliament or otherwise required to be issued, "made, signified, or done by or under the hands of the said Commissioners, or by or "under the hands of any three or more of them, every such warrant, appointment, authority, "approval, instrument, or Act may be issued, made, signified, or done by or under the "hands of any two or more of the said Commissioners, and when so issued, made, signified "or done as aforesaid shall be binding, and have the same effect to all intents and purposes "as if issued, made, signified, or done by or under the hands of the said Commissioners, "or by or under the hands of any three or more of them, as the case may require." (12 & 13 Vict. c. 89.)

[*Note.*—It may be doubted whether the terms of this enactment are prospective, but they are considered and acted on as such by the Lords of the Treasury.]

*** None of the Statutes above cited contain any general declaration that the meanings thereby affixed may be modified by the context.

II. In Criminal Acts.

Gender, Number, Person. By the 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28. s. 14. it is enacted, that "Wherever this or any other Statute relating to any offence, whether punishable upon "indictment or summary conviction, in describing or referring to the offence or the subject "matter on or with respect to which it shall be committed, or the offender or the party "affected or intended to be affected by the offence, hath used or shall use words importing "the singular number or the masculine gender only, yet the Statute shall be understood "to include several matters as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one "person, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, unless "it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context "repugnant to such construction; and wherever any forfeiture or penalty is payable to a "party aggrieved it shall be paid to a body corporate in every case where such body shall "be the party aggrieved."

III. In Customs Acts.

The 21st section of the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 122. is as follows:—"Where any of the terms "mentioned in the 357th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, are used in this "or any other Act relating to the Customs, the terms so used shall have the same inter-"pretation and meaning as are given to them in the said section." This enactment is apparently prospective.

The interpretations in the 357th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 107.), are as follows:—

Assistant Barrister "shall, with respect to matters or proceedings in the County of "Dublin, be construed as meaning the Chairman of Kilmainham, and with respect to "matters or proceedings in the City of Dublin, be construed as meaning the Recorder of "the City of Dublin."

Attorney General "shall include Solicitor General, or other chief law officer of the Crown in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad where there is no Attorney General."

British Possession "shall include colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement, belonging to Her Majesty."

Channel Islands "shall mean the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark."

Collector and Comptroller. "Generally, wherever any act, matter, or thing shall or may "be required by this or any other Act of Parliament to be done by or with the Collector "and Comptroller of any port or place, the same may be done by or with the Collector "or Comptroller or other principal acting officer of Customs at such port or place, and be "as valid and effectual as if done by or with any Collector and Comptroller."

Commissioners of the Treasury "shall mean the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

Commissioners of Customs "shall mean the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs."

County "shall mean and include any city, county of a city, county of a town, borough, "or other magisterial jurisdiction, or any place or district enumerated in section 274. "of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such "construction."

[*Note.*—This seems to be a mistake for section 277., which is in these terms:—
"Where any offence against this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall "be committed in any city, borough, liberty, division, franchise, or town corporate, "any justice or justices having jurisdiction therein, and any justice or justices "of any county within which the same is or are situated, shall have jurisdiction to "hear and determine the same; and all powers vested in any justice or justices "of the peace by virtue of this Act shall be and the same are hereby vested in "and may be exercised in the Isle or Man or the Channel Islands by any "governor, deemster, or other magistrate of the said isle or islands; and for the "purposes of this Act the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the borough of "Gravesend in the county of Kent shall be deemed to extend on the River "Thames from Yantlet Creek to Broadness Point, in the Northfleet Hope, and "shall include every part of the said river between those limits respectively."]

Drawback "shall include bounty."

Her Majesty "shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors."

Justice "shall mean justice of the peace, and include deemster or any other magistrate."

Landing Waiter "shall include any officer duly authorized to superintend the landing and examination of goods on their importation."

Limits of East India Company's Charter "shall mean the Cape of Good Hope, and all places and seas eastward thereof to the Straits of Magellan."

Master "shall mean the person having or taking the charge or command of any ship."

Queen's Warehouse "shall mean any place provided by the Crown for lodging goods therein for security of the Customs."

Seaman "shall include mate, mariner, sailor, or landsman, being one of the crew of any ship."

Ship "shall mean ship or vessel of any description, unless used to distinguish a ship from a sloop or some other description of vessel."

Warehouse "shall mean any place in which goods entered to be warehoused may be lodged, kept, and secured."

*** Neither of the Customs Acts above mentioned contains any general declaration that the meanings thereby affixed may be modified by the context.

IV. In Friendly Societies Acts.

By the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 56. s. 1. it is enacted that Friendly Societies established under the 10 Geo. 4. c. 56. and the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 40., which grant policies of insurance exceeding 1,000*l.*, "shall cease to be Friendly Societies, and shall not be affected by the "provisions of any Act passed in the present or any future session of Parliament relating "to Friendly Societies, unless therein expressly named."

V. In Poor Law Acts.

"Except where it is otherwise expressly provided, all provisions in any Act now passed "or hereafter to be passed relating to the officers of Boards of Guardians constituted "under the provisions of the said first-recited Act (the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76.), or to the "workhouses under the management of such guardians, shall apply to all officers "appointed by any district board, and to all workhouses under the management of any "district board." (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. s. 74.)

VI. In Post Office Acts.

The interpretation clause of the 7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47. is expressed to be "for the interpretation of the post office laws;" and by the same clause it is declared, that "the terms 'post office acts' and 'post office laws' shall mean all Acts relating to "the management of the post, or to the establishment of the post office, or to postage "duties from time to time in force."

In addition to this enactment, the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71. contains the following enactment: "The following terms and expressions, wherever used in this or any other "Post Office Act, shall have the several interpretations herein-after respectively set "forth:" and after attaching particular interpretations to several words, it proceeds as follows: "The several other terms and expressions used in this Act shall be construed "according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in the "7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36., so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the "subject or inconsistent with the context of such terms and expressions."

The following are all the interpretations contained in the two Acts. It would appear that some of those in the former Act are superseded by the latter:—

Between. "Whenever the term 'between' is used in reference to the transmission of "letters, newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, or other things between one place and "another, it shall apply equally to the transmission from either place to the other." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

British Letter "shall mean a letter transmitted within the United Kingdom." (Ib.)

British Newspapers "shall mean newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom liable to the stamp duty and duly stamped." (Ib.)

——————— "shall mean newspapers printed and published in the United "Kingdom liable to the stamp duties and duly stamped, and also newspapers printed in "the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, although not liable to stamp "duties." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

British Postage "shall mean the duty chargeable on letters transmitted by post from "place to place within the United Kingdom, or, if transmitted to or from the United "Kingdom, chargeable for the distance which they shall be transmitted within the United "Kingdom, and including also the packet postage, if any." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Colonial Letter "shall mean a letter transmitted between any of Her Majesty's colonies and the United Kingdom." (Ib.)

Colonial Newspapers "shall mean newspapers printed and published in any of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom." (Ib.)

Colonies (*Her Majesty's*) "shall include every port and place within the territorial "acquisitions now vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, the "Cape of Good Hope, the islands of St. Helena, Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man "(unless any such places be expressly excepted), as well as Her Majesty's other colonies "and possessions beyond seas." (Ib.)

Colonies (*Her Majesty's*) "shall include every port and place within the territorial "acquisitions now vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, the Cape "of Good Hope, the island of St. Helena, the Ionian Islands, and Honduras, as well as "Her Majesty's other colonies and possessions beyond the seas (the islands of Man, "Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark only excepted)." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Convention Posts "shall mean posts established by the Postmaster General under agreements with the inhabitants of any places." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Delivery to a letter carrier or other person authorized to receive letters for the post "shall be a delivery to the post office; and a delivery at the house or office of the person

" to whom the letter is addressed, or to him or to his servant or agent or other person " considered to be authorized to receive the letter according to the usual manner of " delivering that person's letters, shall be delivery to the person addressed." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Double Letter " shall mean a letter having one enclosure." (Ib.)

Double Postage " shall mean twice the amount of single postage." (Ib.)

East Indies " shall mean every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now " vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, and every other port or " place within the limits of the charter of the said company (China excepted), and shall " also include the Cape of Good Hope." (Ib.)

Express " shall mean every kind of conveyance employed to carry letters on behalf of the Post Office other than the usual mail." (Ib.)

Foreign Country " shall mean any country, state, or kingdom not included in the dominions of Her Majesty." (Ib.)

Foreign Letter " shall mean a letter transmitted to or from a foreign country." (Ib.)

Foreign Newspapers " shall mean newspapers printed and published in a foreign country in the language of that country." (Ib.)

Foreign Postage " shall mean the duty charged for the conveyance of letters within such foreign country." (Ib.)

Franking Officer " shall mean the person appointed to frank the official correspondence of offices to which the privilege of franking is granted." (Ib.)

Gender. See *Person.*

Inland Postage " shall mean the duty charged for the transmission of post letters within the limits of the United Kingdom, or within the limits of every colony." (Ib.)

Inward Bound " shall be held to include vessels bound as well to any port in the " United Kingdom as to any port in any of Her Majesty's colonies." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Letter " shall include packet." (7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland " shall mean the chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being." (Ib.)

Mail " shall include every conveyance by which post letters are carried, whether it be a " coach, or cart, or horse, or any other conveyance, and also a person employed in con- " veying or delivering, post letters, and also every vessel which is included in the term " ' packet boat.' " (Ib.)

Mail Bag " shall mean a mail of letters, or a box, or a parcel, or any other envelope in which post letters are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain post letters." (Ib.)

Majesty (Her) " shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors." (Ib.)

Master of a Vessel " shall include any person in charge of a vessel, whether commander, mate, or other person, and whether the vessel be a ship of war or other vessel." (Ib.)

Number. See *Person.*

Officer. " Every officer mentioned shall mean the person for the time being executing the functions of that officer." (Ib.)

Officer of the Post Office " shall include the Postmaster General, and every deputy post- " master, agent, officer, clerk, letter carrier, guard, post boy, rider, or any other person " employed in any business of the Post Office, whether employed by the Postmaster " General, or by any person under him, or on behalf of the Post Office." (Ib.)

Outward Bound " shall be held to include vessels bound as well from any port in the United Kingdom as from any port in Her Majesty's colonies." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Packet " shall include letter." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Packet Boats and Post Office Packets " shall include vessels employed by or under the " Post Office or the Admiralty for the transmission of post letters, and also ships or " vessels (though not regularly employed as packet boats) for the conveyance of post " letters under contract, and also a ship of war or other vessels in the service of Her " Majesty, in respect of letters conveyed by it." (Ib.)

Packet Postage " shall mean the postage chargeable for the transmission of letters by " packet boats between Great Britain and Ireland, or between the United Kingdom and " any of Her Majesty's colonies, or between the United Kingdom and foreign countries." (Ib.)

Packet Letter " shall mean a letter transmitted by a packet boat." (Ib.)

Penalty " shall include every pecuniary penalty or forfeiture." (Ib.)

Person. " Whenever in this Act or the Schedules hereto, with reference to any person " or matter or thing, or to any persons, matters, or things, the singular or plural number " or the masculine gender only is expressed, such expression shall be understood to " include several persons or matters or things, as well as one person or matter or thing, " and one person or matter or thing as well as several persons or matters or things, " females as well as males, bodies politic or corporate as well as individuals." (Ib.)

[*Note.*—Although this interpretation originally applied only to the Act in which it is contained, it is conceived that by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71. it is extended to future Post Office Acts.]

Persons employed by or under the Post Office "shall include every person employed in any "business of the Post Office according to the interpretation given to officer of the Post "Office." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Post (by the) "shall extend to and include the transmission of post letters, as well by any general or twopenny or penny or convention post as by packet boat." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Postage "shall mean the duty chargeable for the transmission of post letters." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Postmaster General "shall mean any person or body of persons executing the office of "Postmaster General for the time being, having been duly appointed to the office by Her "Majesty." (Ib.)

Post Letter "shall mean any letter or packet transmitted by the post under the authority of the Postmaster General, and a letter shall be deemed a post letter from the time "of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the person to "whom it is addressed." (Ib.)

Post Letter Bag "shall include a mail bag or box or packet or parcel or other envelope "or covering in which post letters are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain post "letters." (Ib.)

Post Office "shall mean any house, building, room, or place where post letters are received or delivered, or in which they are sorted, made up, or despatched." (Ib.)

Post Office Acts and *Post Office Laws* "shall mean all Acts relating to the management "of the post, or to the establishment of the Post Office, or to postage duties from time to "time in force." (Ib.)

Post Office Packets. See *Packet Boats.*

Post Town "shall mean a town where a post office is established (not being a penny or twopenny or convention post office)." (Ib.)

———— "shall include every city, town, and place where a post office is or shall be established." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Sea Postage "shall mean the duty chargeable for the conveyance of letters by sea by vessels not packet boats." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Single Letter "shall mean a letter consisting of one sheet or piece of paper, and under the weight of an ounce." (Ib.)

Single Postage "shall mean the postage chargeable for a single letter." (Ib.)

Ship Letter "shall mean a letter transmitted inwards or outwards over seas by a vessel not being a packet boat." (Ib.)

Ships "shall include vessels other than packet boats." (Ib.)

Treasury (Lords of) "shall mean the Lord High Treasurer of the United Kingdom of "Great Britain and Ireland, or the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury "of Great Britain and Ireland, or any three or more of them." (Ib.)

Treble Letter "shall mean a letter consisting of more than two sheets or pieces of paper, whatever the number, under the weight of an ounce." (Ib.)

Treble Postage "shall mean three times the amount of single postage." (Ib.)

Treble the Duty of Postage "shall mean three times the amount of the postage to which "the letter to be charged would otherwise have been liable, according to the rate of "postage chargeable on letters." (Ib.)

United Kingdom "shall mean the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." (Ib.)

———— "shall mean the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Islands of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney." (3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. s. 71.)

Valuable Security "shall include the whole or any part of any tally, order, or other "security whatsoever, entitling or evidencing the title of any person or body corporate "to any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of this kingdom or of "Great Britain or of Ireland, or of any foreign state, or in any fund of any body "corporate, company, or society, or to any deposit in any savings bank, or the whole or "any part of any debenture, deed, bond, bill, note, warrant, or order, or other security "whatsoever for money or for payment of money, whether of this kingdom or of any "foreign state, or of any warrant or order for the delivery of [or] transfer of any goods "or valuable thing."—(7 Will 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. s. 47.)

Vessel "shall include any ship or other vessel not a Post Office packet." (Ib.)

*** The interpretation clause in the 7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36. has these introductory words:—"The following terms and expressions shall have the several interpretations "herein-after respectively set forth, unless such interpretations are repugnant to the "subject, or inconsistent with the context of the provisions in which they may be found."

And the interpretation clause in the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. has these introductory words:—"The following terms and expressions, whenever used in this or any other Post Office "Act, shall have the several interpretations herein-after respectively set forth, unless such "interpretations are repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context of the "provisions in which they may be found."

VII. In Scotch Acts.

County.
Sheriff.
Sheriff Clerk.
Sheriffdom.
Shire.

"In all cases in which the words 'sheriff,' 'sheriff clerk,' 'shire,' "'sheriffdom,' and 'county,' occur in any existing Act of Parliament, or "shall occur in any future Act, relating to Scotland; the word 'sheriff" shall "be deemed and taken to comprehend and apply to any steward; the words "'sheriff clerk,' to comprehend steward clerk; and the words 'shire,' 'sheriffdom,' and "'county,' to comprehend and apply to any stewartry in Scotland, excepting where other- "wise specially provided, and excepting cases in which there is anything in the subject "or context repugnant to such meaning and application." (7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 39.)

VIII. In Stamp Acts.

By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97. s. 20. it is provided, that wherever in that Act or any other Act relating to Stamp Duties, "with reference to any person, offence, matter, or thing, "any word or words is or are, or have been, or shall be used, importing the singular "number or the masculine gender only, yet such words shall be understood to include "several persons as well as one person, females as well as males, bodies politic or corporate "as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing, "unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context "repugnant to such construction; and that wherever the several words, terms, or expres- "sions following are or shall be used in this Act, or in any other such Act as aforesaid, "with reference to any deed or instrument, they shall be construed respectively in the "manner herein-after directed; (that is to say,) the word 'write,' or the word 'written' "shall be respectively deemed to mean and include the several words 'print,' or 'printed,' "or 'partly write and partly print,' or 'partly written and partly printed,' as well as "'write' or 'written.'"

IX. In Turnpike Acts.

The 3 Geo. 4. c. 126. s. 4. enacts, that "All the enactments, provisions, matters, and "things in this Act contained shall extend and be deemed, construed, and taken to extend "to all Acts of Parliament now in force, and to all Acts which shall hereafter be passed, "for making, widening, turning, amending, repairing, or maintaining any turnpike road "or roads in that part of Great Britain called England, save and except where any other "commencement is particularly directed by this Act, and as to such enactments, provi- "sions, matters, and things as shall be expressly referred to, and varied, altered, or "repealed by any such Act or Acts as shall be hereafter passed."

The 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 24., which recites the 3 Geo. 4. c. 126. and the 4 Geo. 4. c. 95., enacts (s. 20.) that "All the powers, authorities, clauses, provisions, penalties, forfeitures, "matters, and things contained in the said Acts of the third and fourth years of the "reign of His present Majesty, shall, so far as the same are not altered or varied by this "present Act, extend and be construed to extend to this Act, and shall be applied and "put in execution as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in the body of this Act, and made part thereof."

The same Act contains (s. 19.) the following interpretations, which, by virtue of the 20th section above cited, appear to be applicable to all future Turnpike Acts:—

County, "in the said recited Acts, or any of them, or in this Act, shall be deemed and construed to extend to and to include riding or division."

Parish, "in the said recited Acts, or any of them, or in this Act, shall be deemed and construed to extend to and to include ward, district, hamlet, township, or place."

Person, "in the said recited Acts, or any of them, or in this Act, shall be deemed and construed to extend to and to include any one or more person or persons, and of "either sex."

Trustees, "in the said recited Acts, or any of them, or in this Act, shall be deemed and "construed to extend to all or any of the trustees or commissioners appointed for the "execution of any Act or Acts for making, amending, repairing, maintaining, or keeping "in repair any turnpike road."

*** This interpretation clause contains no general declaration that the meanings thereby affixed may be modified by the context.

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6. Observations on the "Expurgatory List of Statutes," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 29th January 1855. (No. 36.)

Although the present Statute Law Commission is not in any way responsible for the preparation or the publication of the list above mentioned, and in fact never had anything to do with it, yet it appears desirable, for several reasons which will appear in the course of the following observations, that the Board should have some account of the circumstances under which it was prepared, and of its present condition.

The list in question, as now printed, is a return to an address moved in the House of Commons, on the 14th of December 1854, by Mr. Locke King, for "An expurgatory List "of Statutes prepared by Messrs. Anstey and Rogers, late Commissioners of Statute "Law;" and Mr. Locke King has now given notice that, on the 19th of June, he will move a further resolution to the effect that "the preparation of a Declaratory Repealing "Bill, of which the list now printed should form the groundwork, ought to be no longer "delayed, and that such a Bill ought to be forthwith directed to be prepared by the "Statute Law Commissioners, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament."

No one acquainted with the history of the late Statute Law Board of 1853-4, and with the circumstances under which these and other motions have been brought before Parliament, can doubt that the intention of these motions is to express dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the late Board, and want of confidence in the present Commission; and with respect to the list now in question, in particular, it is to be presumed that the act of causing it to be printed was intended to imply that it was a useful work, the publication of which had been improperly suppressed, and of which the public ought to have the benefit.

The most convenient and effectual mode of justifying the non-publication of this Expurgatory List, in its present state, will be to institute a short examination of it on the same principles as would be applied to the examination of any other publication; and it is believed that the result of such an examination will be to prove that the work which has been thus put forth to the public at a considerable expense, with the implied sanction of the House of Commons, is to a great extent useless for any practical purpose, and in such a state of imperfection as would make its publication discreditable to any ordinary editor.

It should, however, be distinctly stated at the outset of these observations, that they refer mainly to the impropriety of *printing and publishing* the work, and are not intended to impute any blame to those who framed it. The justice and necessity of making this distinction will be shown further on; but it is proposed, in the first instance, to examine the work independently of the peculiar circumstances under which it was compiled, with which the public, to whom it is presented without explanation, and consequently with the implied assurance that it is a complete and useful work, have nothing to do.

In examining a publication of this kind the first question to be asked is, what is its professed object, and what information is it intended to convey? The answer, it is presumed, would be, that it is intended as a book of reference to accompany the Statutes at Large, and that its use is to enable a student who is desirous of knowing whether any particular enactment is in force or not, to ascertain the fact.

But, on turning to the list, it is immediately apparent on the one hand that it contains a large proportion of matter which is of no use whatever for that or any other purpose, and, on the other hand, that for the uses above indicated it is extremely imperfect, and to a certain extent misleading.

First, as to the useless matter. We find in the list a considerable number of Acts to which is merely added a statement that they are "Local," or a query whether they are "Public General Acts." This is no more than a statement of their subject matter, and conveys no information to any one. The whole of these entries are therefore absolutely useless. They are 2,468* in number, and fill about 50 folio pages of print, being one fifth of the whole work.

There is also a considerable number of Acts inserted in the list to which is only added a statement that they are obsolete, or a query whether they are not obsolete. This also conveys no new information respecting those Acts. Any one with an Act before him can judge for himself whether from its subject matter it is not likely to be enforced in the present day; and that, it should be remembered, is the only sense in which any Act can be said to be obsolete. If there is any doubt on the point, the omission or insertion of the Act in this list will not solve it. These Acts entered as obsolete or perhaps obsolete are 436 in number, filling about nine folio pages.

Again, there is a large number of Acts inserted in the list to which is only added a statement that they are expired, or a query whether they are not expired. But it is no information to any one to tell him that an Act of which the subject matter is temporary, or which is passed for a fixed time only, is expired. That is apparent on the face of the Act; or (as was observed with respect to obsolete Acts) if there is any doubt on the point, the statement that there is a doubt will not help to solve it. What a student wants to know with respect to Acts originally temporary is not whether they have expired, but whether they have since been continued or made perpetual. The Acts entered as expired or perhaps expired amount to 4,287, and occupy about 85 folio pages, being more than one third of the whole bulk of the work.

It appears, then, in the first place, that out of the 12,515† entries and 248 pages of which this work consists, 7,191 entries and 144 pages, or about *three fifths of the whole work*, are mere waste of paper and print.

* This and the following statements of numbers are taken from the joint minute by Messrs. Anstey and Rogers, giving an account of the contents of their Expurgatory List, which is printed in the First Report of the late Statute Law Board, p. 109.

† In the joint minute by Messrs. Anstey and Rogers, already referred to, it is stated (p. 109), that the number of Acts in the Expurgatory List is 10,047; but as the list now printed evidently much exceeds that number, it is presumed that the 2,468 Acts "of a merely local or personal application" were not included in the number of 10,047, though they appear in the list.

The residue, though by no means without utility, is defective to a most serious extent; and though it may be said that if a work is useful it is not just to object that it might have been made more useful with a larger expenditure of money, time, and labour, yet it will be admitted that the public is entitled to expect in every published work, as implied by the act of publication, a certain amount of completeness and fulfilment of its apparent promise, and that if these be wanting, some discredit must fall upon those who are responsible for causing it to be published.

The parts of this Expurgatory List which now come under consideration are the entries of those Acts which have been repealed or superseded by subsequent legislation, with references to the Acts by which they are repealed. A chronological list of this kind is undoubtedly useful as a work of reference; but it is hardly necessary to add that its utility must depend in a great measure on the confidence with which it can be used by the public, and that it is not likely that such confidence will be accorded to a work of an evidently incomplete nature.

The imperfections of this list of repealed Statutes are,—

1. That it includes only those Statutes which affect *England.*

2. That it includes only the Acts styled "General," though the distinction between those and others is little more than arbitrary in many cases.

3. That it includes only those Acts of which the *whole* is now repealed, though it is just as important to know whether any given section of an Act is repealed or not.

4. That where an Act has been repealed by the operation of several Acts, there is in many cases no indication of which parts of the repealed Act are affected by the several repealing Acts mentioned; for instance, a student desirous of knowing whether a particular section of the 23 Geo. 2. c. 26. is in force or not, will find on turning to this list that the whole Act, in the judgment of the authors, is either expired, or obsolete, or repealed; and if repealed, repealed either by the 14 Geo. 3. c. 91. or by the 6 Geo. 4. c. 125. or by the 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 27. or by the 1 & 2 Vict. (local) c. 8. or by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73.; but which of these statements refers to the section about which he desires information he is left to find out for himself as well as he can.

5. That in the cases (which frequently occur) of an Act being repealed in terms, or superseded, by several Acts of different epochs, it appears to have been thought sufficient to name *any* Act by force of which the Act under examination may be said to be repealed, though it is evident that it is often important to know when an Act was *first* repealed.

6. That in many instances the references to the repealing Acts are so vague as to convey scarcely any information. Thus, in the first page of the list we find it stated that one Act is obsolete—"since Wills Act, &c.;" that four others are virtually repealed by "6 Geo. 4. c. 50., 3 & 4 Wm. 4. cc. 27. 105., 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76., &c.;" and that another is virtually repealed by "15 & 16 Vict. c. 76., and other Law Amendment Acts;" and in the last page we find that three Acts are repealed by "Mr. Wilson's Bill," and that another is expired since some Act of 16 & 17 Vict., without naming the chapter.

6. That a "Query" is prefixed to a considerable number of the entries, indicating both that no reliance is to be placed on the particular statement, and that the whole work is in an unfinished condition, and intended to undergo a revision which it has not received.

With respect to the *accuracy* of the entries in this list, no opinion can properly be ventured on without a much more complete examination of it than has hitherto been attempted; but that it does contain some inaccuracies is certain. The following have been observed in the course of some occasional references to the list:

1. The 4 Edward 4. c. 8. is stated to be revived in part by 7 Jac. 1. c. 1. This should be 7 Jac. 1. c. 14.

2. The Act 7 Jac. 1. c. 14. is entered as obsolete, and it is added in a note that it "escaped the repeal intended for it by 6 Geo. 4. c. 105.," by being there erroneously described as of James the *Second.* But in the repealing Act of Geo. 4., though it is true that it is referred to as an Act of the 7th year of James the Second, yet it comes in its proper chronological place between an Act of Elizabeth and an Act of Charles the Second, and it is unequivocally identified by a reference to its subject matter, the repeal being of "so much of an Act passed in the 7th "year of the reign of King James the Second as enacts that no person or "persons whatsoever shall send English horns unwrought over the sea;" and it therefore conceived that the terms of the Act 6 Geo. 4. c. 105. are fully sufficient to effect the repeal of the Act 7 Jac. 1. c. 14., and that the principle of construction suggested in the list is erroneous.

3. The Toleration Act of 1 Will. & Mary, stat. 1. c. 18. is stated to be either obsolete or virtually repealed by the 52 Geo. 3. c. 155. The propriety of this entry is, however, very questionable. The Act in question is generally considered to be still in force for some purposes. The Act of 52 Geo. 3. c. 155., though no doubt superseding many of its provisions, refers to in a way which is rather a confirmation than a repeal, and it is referred to as an Act still in force by the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 36. Its 18th section contains a general enactment which does not appear to be altogether superseded by the 12th section of the 52 Geo. 3. c. 155.; and moreover, as the last-mentioned Act expressly excepts Quakers, it would appear that the whole of the Act of William and Mary continues in force with respect to them.

The Act of 4 Will. & Mary c. 2. is entered as either expired, obsolete, or repealed, with a reference to 7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 26. ss. 1. 83., and with a "Query" prefixed to the whole. This Act is neither expired, obsolete, or repealed. It is a partial repeal of the custom of York as to personalty, with the exception of the cities of York and Chester, and is now in full force, except that the exception as to the city of York has been repealed by the 2 & 3 Anne, c. 5. The Act of 7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 26. (the Wills Act) does not in any way affect this Act, and moreover contains only 36 sections, so that the reference to s. 83. is an error.

5. The Act 2 & 3 Anne, c. 5. just mentioned as being a repeal of the exception in the Act of 4 Will. & Mary, c. 2., so far as relates to the city of York, is stated to be an Act about "Supply and Customs Duties," and to be expired or obsolete.

6. The Act 8 Anne, c. 11. (c. 6. of the quarto edition) is said to be expired or virtually repealed by the 6 Geo. 4. c. 105. It is not, however, a temporary Act, nor does it appear to be repealed by the Act referred to.

7 Of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 43. it is stated that an unsuccessful attempt was made to repeal it by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 92. s. 26. The reason why that attempt was said to be unsuccessful is that it is misdescribed as an Act "of the 5th year of the reign of King George the *Third*." This is not accurate; it is referred to as an Act of the 5th year of the reign of King George the *Fourth*, and as the number of the chapter is correctly given, and also the title at full length, it is conceived that the terms of the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 92. are a clear repeal. (See the observations already made as to the 7 Jac. 1. c. 14.)

8. The 1 Geo. 3. c. 21. is said to be virtually repealed by the 58 Geo. 3. c. 75., and a note is added that "the repeal of it was intended by the 15 Geo. 3. c. 54., but the error of a date—3 Geo. 3. for 1 Geo. 3.—defeated the intention." As this Act relates exclusively to Scotland, it ought not to have been inserted in the list at all; but passing over this objection, which is not of much consequence, it is to be observed, first, that the reference in the note to the 15 Geo. 3. c. 54. is an error; it should be 13 Geo. 3.; secondly, that the principle of construction assumed in the note is erroneous, as in the two other cases already mentioned, the title of the Act being given at full length; and, thirdly, that the Act of 58 Geo. 3. 75., which inflicts penalties on *buying* game only, cannot be said to be a repeal of an Act which inflicts penalties on *killing or selling* game, which the 1 Geo. 3. c. 21. does. Moreover, the terms used in the 58 Geo. 3. c. 75. raise a doubt whether it extends to Scotland at all.

It must, however, be admitted, that as no systematic examination of the list has been attempted, and as the instances in which any of the entries have been tested have been but few, sufficient materials have not been collected to justify any inference as to the average accuracy of the whole work.

At the commencement of this paper it was observed that it was the act of printing and publishing the list in question that was open to so much objection, and that there was no intention of imputing blame to those who compiled it. The following short account of the circumstances under which the list was prepared will show the necessity and justice of making this distinction.

Soon after the Statute Law Board of 1853 first met, Messrs. Anstey and Rogers proposed that among other works for the improvement of the Statute Law there should be passed through Parliament a general repealing Act of all the Statutes which have ceased to be in force, for the purpose of clearing the Statute book of unnecessary matter. At a later period I thought it my duty as Chief Commissioner to advise the Lord Chancellor to abandon the project of passing such an Act (Second Report of the late Board, 1854); but when it was first proposed, seeing that Messrs. Anstey and Rogers were anxious to prepare such a work, and thinking that it would be a useful one for reference at any rate, whether made the foundation of a general Act or not, I authorized them to proceed with it; and accordingly those gentlemen commenced their examination of the Statutes, and in the short space of three months completed the list which has now been printed by the direction of the House of Commons.

For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, it was deemed advisable that this list should include only the "Public General Acts" relating to England, and only those Acts of which the *whole* was no longer in force; and Messrs. Anstey and Rogers were instructed to prepare their list on that footing.

It was subject to these instructions, and with reference to, and for the purposes of, their proposal to have a general declaratory Act to "clear the Statute Book," repealing all Acts which are not now wanted, whether already repealed or not (or, if not that, at least to have a new edition of the Statutes, omitting all Acts not now wanted), that Messrs. Anstey and Rogers entered on their task; and if these facts are borne in mind, it will be perceived that most of the reasons which have been adduced to show that the work as now published is to a great extent useless, and at best very defective, imply no reproach to those gentlemen.

In the first place, the list, in its present form, is merely a first draft, requiring, and intended to receive, a complete revision before being put forth as fit for use. This they distinctly announced in their joint minute of 25th July 1853 (printed in the First Report of

the late Statute Law Board). "It is obvious" (they said) "that so extensive a list, prepared in less than three months, will require a careful revision by a fresh hand." This fact at once relieves them from any blame in respect of many of the objections urged against the list. Their instructions being to confine themselves to "Public General" Acts, it was natural and proper that when dealing with the period before the modern division of General and Local and Personal Acts into distinct series, they should notice, for the purpose of obtaining further directions, all those Acts which would now probably be termed Local or Personal Acts; though to print these queries in a list professing to be a work of reference for general use was evidently useless. The same consideration is a sufficient excuse for the numerous entries to which a "query" or other expression of uncertainty is attached; and also makes it unjust to find fault even with such positive inaccuracies as may be detected in a work executed in so short a time, and which certainly shows, generally speaking, a remarkably extensive acquaintance with the contents of the Statute Book.

These considerations also justify the insertion of the expired and obsolete Statutes, which (as has been shown) it was useless to insert in a work of reference. The framers of the list conceived that they were preparing for a particular purpose, quite different from that to which it has now been applied, a list of all the Acts which for any reason are defunct, including those which, if not hitherto distinctly repealed, ought to be repealed.

So with regard to the objection that the list does not always indicate, in the case of repealed Acts, the period when they were *first* repealed, the above-mentioned circumstances exonerate the framers of the list. For their purpose it was only necessary to make it apparent that the Act in question had ceased to be in force somehow, so as to justify its insertion in the list.

The foregoing comments will, I hope, have shown that the non-publication of this list in its present form by the late Board, or by the present Commission, was no unfair suppression, but the exercise of a proper discretion; and that if either of those Boards had caused it to be published, they would have been deservedly exposed to the charge of having wasted a considerable amount of public money in producing a work so crude and so imperfect as to justify the public in refusing to place any confidence in their future labours. What indeed could be said in defence of the publication of a work of which the authors themselves (in their joint minute already quoted) said "it is obvious "that so extensive a list, prepared in less than three months, will require a careful "revision by a fresh hand;" and in a subsequent passage, "we have already remarked "that the Expurgatory List is still under revision"? If it be objected that such revision and completion ought to have been effected, I need only remind the Board that a proposal for doing so was submitted to them by me on the 13th of December last (printed Circular, No. 6),* and that although they determined to abandon the attempt for the present, that determination was not arrived at without sufficient reasons, and was indeed partly founded on considerations suggested to them with candour by Mr. Anstey himself, in the letter printed in the same paper as my proposals.

With respect to the scheme for a general declaratory Repealing Act, originally contemplated by Messrs. Anstey and Rogers, and now revived by the resolutions of which Mr. Locke King has given notice, the following are the reasons which in the Second Report of the late Board (1854) were adduced by me against its adoption:

"There is another view connected with the revision of the Statutes, which I think it "right to notice, as it has been, and believe still is, entertained by two of my colleagues, "and probably is entertained by many other persons, namely, that it is the duty of Par- "liament, if not itself to republish all those Acts which are to remain in force, at least to "give assistance to any editor who now wishes to make a new edition of the living law, "by passing a comprehensive Statute, enumerating every one of the laws already "repealed, expired, or otherwise not in force, and once more declaring or enacting them "to be repealed. With every respect for those who hold this opinion, I must say that I "think an Act of this description is quite out of the question, and that for many reasons, "some of principle and others practical; they are briefly these:—1. That to ask the "Legislature to repeal what is not the law at all, is futile, and asking it to do what is no "part of its office. 2. That if passed, such an Act would not, after all, be of much "practical use, and the points in which it would be most useful would be better provided "for in the course of consolidation, as I shall endeavour to show further on. 3. That the "benefit (which has been much insisted on) of having a chronological list of all the "Statutes not in force would only endure for a single Session, for the repeals of the next "Session would not appear in their chronological places. 4. A very great number of the "defunct Acts of Parliament are of such a nature that it is not proper to declare either "that they are repealed or expired; the only proper course is to let them alone. Such "are all Acts which are the foundations of rights or titles, to which it has long ceased to "be necessary to appeal, but which nevertheless, cannot be declared repealed, which "would be equivalent (in many cases) to enacting the *contrary*. The proposed Act "would therefore, in a great degree, fail in its object, for it would necessarily leave "untouched a vast mass of Statutes which no editor would think it necessary to reprint, "but which nevertheless are not so absolutely annulled that the Legislature itself may "declare them to be for all purposes extinct, as if they had never been. It may be

* No. 2. in this Appendix.

" observed that it is not reasonable or natural to *repeal* any Act of a temporary nature, " unless it is intended to shorten the original term fixed for its duration; or to repeal any " of those Acts which, though not expressly limited as to duration, were passed to effect " an end which has been effected, unless it is intended to reverse what has been done " under them. There is an essential difference between the repeal or the expiration of an " Act. A repeal implies a change; the expiration of a temporary enactment is no change, " but belongs to its original condition. It is therefore absolutely incorrect in principle " to repeal an expired Act; it is also nugatory, for the repeal can only mean that the " Act is not to be in force if the conditions of its existence have terminated,—which is a " truism, and no assistance to any one; or else that it is not to be in force whether the " conditions of its existence have terminated or not,—which is not what is intended. It " will be said that the proposed general clearing Statute is not a repeal, but only a " declaration by the Legislature that the Acts have expired; but what can that mean? " The Statute must have some legislative force or none; if none, what is the use of it? " If any, it must be a repeal. If, however, there be a doubt as to whether the Statute " has expired or not, then on revision it is fitting that this doubt should be solved.

" These objections are not merely verbal distinctions; they are founded on the nature " of things. The difference between a permanent and a temporary or transitory Act is " fundamental, and it would be singular if the application to the one of a treatment only " proper to the other had not a practically mischievous effect. In fact, to repeal an Act " which is defunct only because it has effected its object, would produce an effect exactly " the contrary of what is intended. Suppose an Act authorizing trustees to purchase an " estate; they purchase the estate accordingly, and the Act is defunct; there is nothing " more for it to do. But if we now *repeal* that Act, we repeal the authority given to the " trustees, and their purchase becomes a breach of trust. The case of all transitory Acts " is, in fact, the same—the effect of a repeal, when strictly considered, is not to get rid " of them, but to invalidate everything that has been done under them. Tithe commu- " tations, enclosures, enfranchisements of copyholds, sales and exchanges of estates, " divorces, and many other whole classes which will readily suggest themselves, fall within " the scope of the foregoing observations: an Act declaring that the Acts under which " they were effected are repealed would be equivalent to a declaration that they were " illegally made and void—the tithes would be restored, the inclosures would become " common land, the enfranchised property would become copyhold again, and so on. No " doubt the repealing Act could be so worded as not to produce such effects as those last " mentioned; but it could only be by confining it to a declaration that the Acts are not " in force, except so far as they are wanted, which would make it nugatory; for to declare " that the repeal only applies to the future would not be sufficient; the Acts now in " question being the foundation of continuing rights.

" Permanent Acts are repealed because it is intended that they shall no longer be the " law of the land as to present and future transactions; and if there are any permanent " Acts about which there may be a doubt whether they have been repealed already, there " can be no harm in repealing them over again, for still that is only a declaration that " they shall not henceforth be the law, whether they were so before or not. It will " readily be seen that the case of expired and defunct Acts is entirely different, and that " these considerations do not touch them at all.

" It appears, therefore, that so far from its being any part of the duty of a Legislature " to pass a declaratory Statute as to expired and defunct Acts, such a measure would at " best be nugatory, and perhaps mischievous.

" Finally, from the manuscript list of the defunct Statutes which has been already " prepared by Messrs. Anstey and Rogers, which would form the basis of any such " declaratory Act as is proposed, it would appear that, even taking the Public Acts only, " and those relating to (or including) England only, and those which are wholly repealed " and expired only (though such limitations would deprive the measure of much of its " value), the declaratory Statute would contain upwards of ten thousand entries; and if " extended (as it ought to be if made at all) to all repealed or unexpired enactments " whatsoever, and not merely to whole statutes, would probably contain not far from " twenty thousand entries; those who best know the difficulty of passing an ordinary Bill " through Parliament will be best able to judge of the possibility of ever passing such a " Statute without an infinitely stronger case for its necessity than would be felt or could " be urged."

To these reasons I need only add that this proposal, like several others which have been made, appears to me to be founded on an entirely mistaken view of the nature of the Statute Law of England; the " Statute Book" is not, and does not profess to be, a code of the actual law now in force, but is an historical collection of the alterations which have been made in the law during the last six centuries, and there is no such thing possible as " clearing the Statute Book of unnecessary matter."

The same address, in which the Expurgatory List was moved for, included a motion for another return, " A Copy of a Digest of the Poor Laws, prepared by Mr. Coode, late Commissioner of Statute Law," which, in the notice of his intended motion given by Mr. Locke King on the 12th December 1854, was further described as a digest " of which " an imperfect copy was stated by Mr. Commissioner Ker to have been laid by the Lord " Chancellor on the table of the House of Lords, and which he certified to be a very

" valuable specimen of a digest of the existing statutes;" and I take this opportunity of giving a short explanation of the nature of that work, and of the reasons which prevented its being printed (as was originally proposed) in the Reports of the late Board.

The Digest of the Poor Laws in question was not originally prepared by Mr. Coode as one of the Commissioners of Statute Law. It was a work on which he had been engaged for many years previously, and which he had offered to the Poor Law Board, with a statement that it was then " quite ready for the press," on the 2d of April 1852 (see the correspondence on the subject, which has been printed in the House of Commons Papers, 1852, No. 244); and Mr. Coode brought a printed (but unrevised) copy of it to the Lord Chancellor on the first meeting of the late Board at the end of March 1853. I understood that he had caused it to be set up in type at the Queen's Printers, at his own risk, in the hope of getting it ultimately adopted by the Poor Law Board or the Treasury.

The work being thus already in existence, and requiring, as I then understood from Mr. Coode, only what is commonly implied by " revision of the press," I considered that it would be useful to print it with the First Report of the Board, as a *specimen* of an elaborate mode of digesting the law on a somewhat peculiar principle; and for that purpose Mr. Coode distinctly undertook to revise and complete it in time for the First Report, which, as Mr. Coode was well aware, the Lord Chancellor was very desirous to have published before the end of the Session of 1853.

It was not, however, completed in time; and the Lord Chancellor was compelled to lay the Report on the table of the House of Lords in an imperfect state, in August 1853. The actual printing and circulation of the Report was delayed until, I think, the month of January 1854, in the hope that Mr. Coode would complete his work, and on the faith of repeated promises from him that he would do so; but at length the Lord Chancellor's patience being exhausted, the rest of the Report was printed off and circulated, with a note by Mr. Coode that " the Digest of the Acts for the Relief of the Poor was contained in separate volumes, and would be circulated as soon as the letterpress was corrected."

Notwithstanding that the motives for which the printing of this digest had been originally authorized (namely, as a specimen of a peculiar mode of digesting the Statute Law,) had by this time almost ceased to exist, yet, further time was still extended to Mr. Coode, even till considerably after the Commission (which was only appointed for a year) had expired. But finally learning from the Queen's Printers, about the end of May 1854, that the work was still in an imperfect state, and that Mr. Coode was continuing to send partial additions or alterations, which would probably involve much additional expense, without any definite prospect of the work being completed, I thought it my duty to advise the Lord Chancellor to direct the printers not to proceed any further with it.

On the above-mentioned motion being made, I obtained from the printers and caused to be returned to the House of Commons, the sheets of the work in the state in which it was when suspended. The House has not thought fit to order it to be printed, I believe.

My object in laying the foregoing observations before the Board has not been merely to defend myself against any personal charges, expressed or implied; but it has appeared to me, that the other members of the Commission were entitled to be put in possession of the circumstances respecting the Expurgatory List, both because they may on the one hand be considered responsible for having neglected to publish it, and on the other for having published it, especially as the words " Statute Law Commission " have been printed on the cover, though, in fact, neither the late nor the present Board are in any way responsible for it.

H. Bellenden Ker.

June 13, 1855.

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7. [*The following paper is one of the Reports which have been prepared by me for the use of the Lord Chancellor, in discharge of the duty which I have undertaken (as was explained by his Lordship to the Board on the 7th of February) of examining and reporting on all the Law Bills introduced in either House of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor has desired that it should be printed for the use of the Board, because many of the practical points which have recently been discussed by the Board come under consideration in the course of it.*— H. Bellenden Ker.]

Note on the Personal Estates of Intestates Bill (1855.)

[*H. L. No.* 126. *Brought from Commons.*]

It will be convenient to consider this Bill under two different aspects,—

1. As a specimen of consolidation or re-writing of the Statute Law.
2. With reference to the alterations of the law which it is intended to effect.

1. Viewing the Bill as a specimen of consolidation, and setting aside for the present all consideration of the alterations of the law introduced in it, it is to be observed, in the first place, that the whole Statute Law by which the distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates in England amongst the next of kin is regulated, is comprised in one Act, the

22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 10., with one alteration made by the 1 Jac. 2. c. 17. s. 7., and one probably unnecessary declaration in the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. 2. c. 3. s. 25.), that the first-mentioned Act should not affect the right of husbands to administer to their wives' estates.* This being the case, the necessity for any *consolidation* at all of that law is not very apparent.

One advantage, however, might be derived from repealing and re-enacting the Statute Law in a case like the present, namely, the improvement of the language in precision and conciseness, and the incorporation of those decisions by which the meaning of the terms in the old Acts has been ascertained and fixed.

The Acts of 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 10. and 1 Jac. 2. c. 17. are extremely ill drawn and verbose, and by no means provide in distinct terms for all the varieties of cases which have arisen and may arise in the course of administering the Estates of Intestates. Upwards of thirty pages of Williams on Executors (Part 3, Book 4), are filled with the decisions by which, in the course of two centuries, deficiencies have been supplied and doubts solved, until at length the law has been worked out in a tolerably complete and distinct manner. It might therefore be thought useful and proper to combine all the law thus elaborated in one well drawn, clear, and complete Statute. It appears, however, on examining the present Bill, that its framers did not even attempt to produce either a well drawn or a complete enactment, but contented themselves with merely repealing the old Statutes and then enacting them over again in the old words without effecting any improvement, without omitting one word of the quantity of verbiage, or incorporating one of the great number of explanatory or supplementary decisions of which the old Acts have been the subject.

It is conceived that such a Bill is in fact not only useless, but very dangerous, and that it would be contrary to all principle to pass it. For, under the circumstances above stated, it is clear that this Bill does not represent the existing state of the law at all: the law at present consists of the old Acts, with the addition of all the judicial legislation (as it may be termed) of the last two centuries; and if the old Acts are repealed, the decisions on them must fall with them, and the new Act will have to be construed anew; or if it be said that the old decisions are to be still applicable to the new Act, that will be in reality equivalent to saying that this new Act shall be to all intents and purposes the same thing as the old Acts,—and if so, it will not be easy to ascertain the use or the effect of this repeal and re-enactment. Even if there had not been a single judicial decision on the subject, there could be no justification for deliberately re-enacting what is admitted on all hands to be very ill drawn and very imperfect; unless it is to be improved and the deficiencies supplied, it should at least be left untouched; but in a case like the present, the impropriety is much greater. What would be thought of a proposal to repeal the Statute of Frauds, and then to make a new law in the old words, without any reference to all that has been contributed to the law on the subject by the decided cases?

It has been stated on behalf of the Bill that, "if passed, it will save much trouble to "every one who has occasion to refer to the Acts relating to the personal estate of intes- "tates, for he will see at a glance in one short Bill the whole law, without having to refer "to several Acts scattered over many volumes." It will be evident however from the preceding remarks that this Bill will *not* show at a glance the whole law, and will only mislead any one who is induced to suppose that it does; and it will in fact afford no assistance either to the general public or to the professed lawyer.

II. The foregoing observations have been made on the Bill, regarding it as a specimen of consolidation or new exposition of the existing law; but it is also intended to effect some changes in the law, and these it next becomes necessary to consider.

It is stated that the object of the Bill is (1.) to abolish the customs of London and York and other places; (2.) to deal with the personal estate of an intestate mother who advances a child in the same way as the Statute now does with that of an intestate father who advances a child; and (3.) to treat as an advancement the inheritance which under the custom of Borough English descends to the youngest son.†

Setting aside for the present any inquiry as to the expediency of these alterations, it is proposed to consider the mode in which this Bill attempts to effect them.

1. As to the abolition of the customs, no mention at all of these customs is to be found in the Bill, but it is nevertheless alleged that they are repealed thereby, on the following grounds: The Act of 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 10., of which this Bill is for the most part a reproduction, contains a clause "that this Act or anything herein contained, shall not "any ways prejudice or hinder the customs observed within the city of London, or within "the province of York, or other places having known and received customs peculiar to "them, but that the same customs may be observed as formerly, anything herein con- "tained to the contrary notwithstanding."

This clause is not repeated in the present Bill, and it seems to be considered that this omission is sufficient to effect a repeal of the customs in question. It is, however, on the contrary submitted that this is no repeal of the customs at all, or at any rate that it would

* It would appear from the table of contents prefixed to the Bill that parts of two other Acts are included in the consolidation, 29 Car. 2. c. 31. s. 25. and 1 Jac. 1. c. 17. s. 7., but these are only misprints for the Acts already mentioned. It may be added here that the description given in this table of the contents of the 6th clause is quite inaccurate and even unintelligible.

† Gavelkind should apparently have been added.

be a matter of serious doubt whether it is a repeal or not. It is a known rule of construction that enactments of a general nature do not repeal private or local laws to which they do not specially refer; the exception therefore in the Act of Car. 2. was probably superfluous, though it was rightly inserted to prevent doubt; and the omission of the exception in this Bill, without any declaration of what was intended by that omission, can hardly be sufficient to effect the intended object, especially as the repeal of these very customs in cases of testacy has been effected by express enactments, 4 Will. & Mary c. 2., 7 & 8 Will. 3. c. 38., 11 Geo. 1. c. 18.; which last-mentioned Act moreover (relating to the custom of London) expressly preserves the custom in cases of intestacy by its 18th section; or even admitting that it could be established by ingenious arguments that such an omission was equivalent to a repeal, what reason is there for effecting by elaborate inferences from peculiarities of construction, and comparisons with a former Act "in pari materia," what might be done easily, clearly, and effectually by a simple declaration of the intention that the customs should be repealed?

2. & 3. As to the extension of the rules as to advancements to the case of advancement by the mother, this seems to be properly effected; but the way in which the same rules are extended to lands descending on a younger son by the custom of Borough English is open to objection. It is effected thus: The Act of Car. 2. provides that in case any child other than the heir-at-law shall have any estate by settlement from the intestate, or shall be advanced by the intestate in his lifetime, such estate must be brought into hotchpot before such child takes any share of the intestate's personal estate; and the way in which the proposed alteration of the law is effected is by adding the words "by descent," so that the passage runs, "other than such child or children (not being heir-at-law) who shall have any estate *by descent* or by settlement," &c. It is conceived that though the meaning of this provision might perhaps be arrived at by a good lawyer after some consideration, it is not expedient to make alterations in the law in this uncertain manner, and that it would be more proper to express distinctly the intention of the Legislature. It may be added, that there is some ground to contend that the terms used are altogether inadequate, for it may be said that "heir-at-law" is not equivalent (as it seems to be here considered) to "eldest son," but has no meaning except with reference to something to be inherited, and that a youngest son is just as much "heir-at-law" of lands subject to the custom of Borough English as an eldest son is heir-at-law of other lands, in which case, to speak of a child taking by descent, not being heir-at-law, is a contradiction in terms.

Passing to the expediency of these alterations of the law, the intended repeal of the customs of York and London seems advantageous; but with regard to the extension of the rule as to advancements, it is submitted that though if retained as to a father's estate it is reasonable that it should be extended to a mother's, it would be far better to repeal the rule as to both, as it is inconvenient, leads to doubts and family disputes, and probably defeats the intentions and expectations of the parents.

In addition to the general objections above urged, there are several points of detail in which the Bill is open to animadversion.

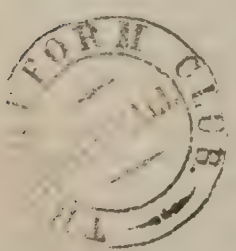
In the first place, as an alteration in the testamentary jurisdiction of the country is so immediately contemplated, this seems an inappropriate time for re-enacting the old rules as to the mode of granting administration, the form of administration bonds, &c.

2d. If it was proper to re-enact the provision of the 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 10. as to administration bonds, &c., there are some other old enactments which ought to have been incorporated and repealed, as 31 Edw. 3. st. 1. c. 11., 21 Hen. 8. c. 5., 43 Eliz. c. 8., 30 Car. 2. st. 1. c. 7.

3d. As regards the extension of this Bill to Ireland, I am not able to judge whether it has been accurately and completely effected; I may, however, observe that it would seem that the 7th and 8th sections of the Irish Act, which represent the 6th and 7th sections of the English Act of Jac. 2., ought to have been repealed as well as the first six.

Other small inaccuracies make it appear that the Bill has been hastily and carelessly drawn. The 5th section begins "That there be no representation," &c., whereas the form of the other sections is different; in the 7th section *his* is put for *her*.

The general absence of any attempt to make the language plain and concise has been already noticed.



THIRD REPORT

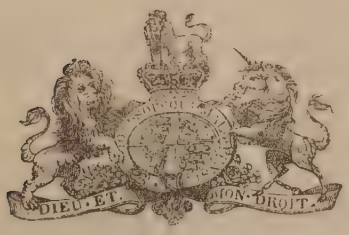
OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED

"To inquire into the Practicability and Mode of subdividing "into distinct and independent Parishes, for all Ecclesiastical "Purposes, all the densely-peopled Parishes in England and "Wales, in such Manner that the Population of each, except "in particular Cases, at our Discretion, shall not exceed Four "thousand Souls."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE:

1855.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES COMMISSIONERS,

RESPECTING

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF SOME OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty:

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, have had our attention directed to a Bill brought into Parliament in the Session of 1854, and which passed the House of Lords, entitled "An Act to amend the Church Building Acts, "and the Law respecting Donatives and the Union of Benefices," as a measure calculated to advance the objects of this Commission, by providing funds for building Churches, and endowments for new parishes in the densely-peopled districts of this Metropolis; and we have thought it our duty to examine into the provisions of that Bill, and into the probable reasons of its rejection by the House of Commons.

So far as we have been able to learn, the objections taken to that Bill rested upon three grounds:—

1. That the leading fact of a superabundance of Churches in the City of London was assumed and not proved:

2. That when a union of parishes was proposed, too little opportunity of expressing assent or dissent was allowed to the parishioners:

3. That no schedule was annexed, designating explicitly the Churches with which it was proposed to deal.

We venture to recommend that in framing any future Bill, the last two objections be carefully considered, and that such grounds of opposition be as far as possible removed.

After agreeing to this general recommendation, we addressed ourselves to the inquiry which seemed to lie more immediately within our province;—whether the supposed facts on which the Bill in question was founded could be sustained by proof; that is to say, chiefly, whether it is certain that a superabundance of parish Churches and of parochial clergy exists in the inner circle of the city; for, this one fact being proved, it will be too evident to be denied, that the greatest possible need of such endowments and Churches exists in the parishes adjoining the City on the east, the south, and the north. It is this view of the case which renders the inquiry particularly interesting to us, and brings it within the scope of our Commission.

In prosecuting this inquiry, we first examined a Return laid before Parliament and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on the 11th of August 1854, which Return specifies the names of the Churches in the City of London, and the average attendance, including children, at each Church during 1853.

In this return we observed the names of sixteen Churches, to wit:

	Total No. of Sittings.
Allhallows, Bread Street, with St. John the Evangelist	300
Allhallows, Lombard Street	600
Allhallows Staining	400
Saint Andrew Hubbard, with St. Mary-at-Hill	458
St. Antholin, Watling Street, with St. John the Baptist	560
St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap	200
St. Dionis Backchurch	500
St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons	320
St. James, Garlick Hythe	812
St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street	1,000
St. Margaret Pattens, with St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street	700
St. Martin Outwich	200
St. Matthew, Friday Street, and St. Peter, Westcheap	160
St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, and St. Martin Vintry	450
St. Michael, Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less	500
St. Mildred, Bread Street, and St. Margaret Moses	250
	7,410

In none of which, according to the churchwardens' returns, was there an average attendance of 100 persons, even when the parochial schools were included. The aggregate of these sixteen congregations was stated to amount only to 963. We also observed that there were thirteen other Churches, the average congregations of which were 100, 120, 150, or 200: These Churches could doubtless have well accommodated the still smaller congregations of the above-named sixteen, in addition to their own.

Pursuing the inquiry, we had recourse to the returns made to the Registrar-General of the actual attendance at the City Churches on Sunday, March 30, 1851, and we learned from him that the returns in his office gave an aggregate for that day of 1383 for the aforesaid sixteen Churches. These returns show a larger attendance than that stated in the returns of the churchwardens, but they still give only an average of about eighty attendants at each Church, including the parochial schools.

Lastly, having understood that several respectable persons had prosecuted the same inquiry individually, by visiting many of the Churches in the City on successive Sunday mornings, and counting the congregations, we requested their attendance, and took such evidence as they proffered, which we now proceed to report.

1. Mr. Horace Richardson, in the employ of Mr. Bell, architect, of No. 17, Gracechurch Street, deposed:—

That he visited the Church of Allhallows, Lombard Street, on the 4th day of January, on the 21st of March, and on the 15th of August, 1852, and that the congregation, exclusive of school children, consisted on these three occasions, of 45, of 41, and of 40 persons.

That he visited the Church of Saint Benet, Gracechurch Street, on the 25th of January, on the 28th of March, and the 30th of May, 1852, and that the congregations on these days consisted of 27, of 20, and of 30 persons.

That he visited the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch on the 22d of February, on the 4th of April, and on the 23d of May, 1852, and that the congregations were 48, 48, and 40.

That he visited the Church of St. Clement's, Clement's Lane, on the 12th of November, 19th of November, and 26th of November, 1854, and that the congregations were 41, 38, and 45 persons.

That he visited the Church of St. Edmund the King on the 7th of January 1855, and that the congregation consisted of 30 persons.

All these visits were paid during the morning service, and the school children were not included in the enumeration.

2. Mr. Peter Astley, of Staining Lane, deposed:—

That he visited the Church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, on the 30th of September 1851 and on the 23d of October 1853. On the first of these days the congregation consisted of 50 persons, and on the latter of 21.

That he visited St. Mildred, in Bread Street, on the 30th of September 1851 and the 23d of October 1853. On the first of these days there were 60 persons, on the latter there were 25.

That he visited the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, on the 16th of October 1853, and found the attendants to be 11.

That he visited the Church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, on the 23d of October 1853, and found the congregation to consist of 15. Again, on the 27th of November 1853, and found the congregation to consist of 21 persons. On the 4th of December, at the same Church, there were 19 attendants.

That he attended St. Mary Somerset Church on the 6th and 27th of November and on the 4th of December, and found the congregations to consist of 14 persons, and 16 persons, and 11 persons, on these three days.

That he visited the Church of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, on the 30th of October 1853, and found the attendants to be 30.

That he visited the Church of Allhallows Bread Street, on the 23d of October 1853, and found the attendants to be 23.

That he visited the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, on the 16th of October 1853, and found the congregation to be 30 persons. Again, on the 20th of November, when the congregation was also 30 persons.

That he visited the Church of St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, on the 30th of October 1853, and found the attendants to be 14.

That he visited the Church of St. Ethelburga, on the 13th of November 1853, and found the attendants to be 25.

The services he attended were the usual Sunday morning service, and he did not include the parochial schools.

3. Mr. Henry White, of Sion College Gardens, deposed:—

That he attended the Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, on the 16th of October 1853, and found the congregation to be 52.

That he attended the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, on the 30th of October 1853, and found the attendants to be 31.

That he attended at the Church of St. Mildred, Poultry, on the 6th of November 1853, and found the congregation to be 30 persons.

That he attended the Church of Allhallows on the Wall on the 13th of November 1853, and found the congregation to be 50 persons.

That he attended the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, on the 20th of November 1853, and found the congregation to be 26 persons.

That he attended the Church of St. Antholin's, on the 27th of November 1853, and found the congregation to be 36 persons.

Much more evidence of the same description was offered, but we deemed this sufficient, confirmatory as it is of the two former returns; 1st, of the Churchwardens, and 2d, of the enumerators for the Census. When the parochial school children are added to the numbers given by the above witnesses, the result will be established by three classes of evidence, that there are in the City about 16 churches in which, *including the schools*, the attendants on Sunday morning do not exceed on an average about 60 or 70 persons; while there are very near to them 13 other churches, with congregations of only 120 or 150 persons, with which the smaller congregations might be combined with advantage to both, and with an evident economy of labour to the clergy, and of expense to the respective parishes.

We admit that the mere waste of labour occasioned by employing three clergymen to read prayers and preach to 180 or 200 persons, divided into three small congregations, might not of itself be deemed an evil of sufficient importance to require legislation. Yet we cannot but remark that Divine Service must be performed to great disadvantage in a large Church with a small congregation; but the evil is greatly aggravated by the fact that tens of thousands of poor persons are found within half or three quarters of a mile of these empty City Churches with a most inadequate supply of the means of religious instruction. Our duty is to call attention to the fact that eight or ten populous parishes adjoining the City on three of its sides are greatly in need of subdivision, accompanied by the erection of many new Churches and the appointment of many new ministers.

The Census Table of 1851, touching Religious Worship, states the City of London Union district to have a population of 55,932 souls, and for these to have 58 Churches. This population is very unequally distributed, the 16 parishes to which we have particularly alluded having only 9,697 inhabitants.

The same returns show four parishes adjoining the City of London on the north and east, viz., Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's, in which parishes a population is found of 307,849 persons, and for these there are but 29 Churches, only 21 of which are parochial.* In the City district above described there is more than one Church for every 1,000 inhabitants. In the four adjoining parishes just named there is not one Church for each 10,000 inhabitants. We therefore consider that it would be highly advisable that 12 or 16 of the City Churches should be removed, and at least an equal number raised in the above-named or other adjacent parishes. And if it be inquired how the removal of a Church in the City should cause the erection of one in an adjoining parish; we reply by pointing to the case of Saint Bartholomew's Church in Cripplegate parish, which has been built in lieu of Saint Bartholomew's Church near the Bank, under the direction of the present Bishop of London.

Considering, therefore, that under judicious superintendence, it will be quite possible to build and endow a Church in one of the suburban parishes for every one that is taken down in the City, we deem it quite within the limits of our

* Eight of the twenty-nine are merely Chapels to Hospitals or Almshouses.

Commission to express our entire concurrence in the design and general purpose of the Bill introduced into Parliament in 1854, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrowby, subject to such modifications as have been already referred to.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

Witness our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of March 1855.

T. EBOR.
SHAFTESBURY.
HARROWBY.
C. J. LONDON.
J. LICHFIELD.
SIDNEY HERBERT.
EDWD. N. BUXTON.
JOHN SINCLAIR.
THOMAS DALE.
W. WELDON CHAMPNEYS.
R. B. SEELEY.
WM. WOODROOFFE.
JOSEPH HASLEGRAVE.

HENRY KINGSCOTE, *Secretary.*

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES COMMISSIONERS

RESPECTING

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF SOME OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1855.

[For the Year 1854.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Tithe Commission Office, 31st January 1855.

MY LORD,

IT is our duty to report to your Lordship the progress of the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales to the close of the year 1854.

We have received notice that voluntary proceedings have commenced in 9634 Tithe Districts.

We have received 7070 Agreements, and confirmed 6778.

7030 notices for making Awards have been issued.

We have received 5602 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5417; of these 2 have been received, and 4 have been confirmed, during the year 1854.

In 12,195 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 391 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger, 28 of which were confirmed in the year 1854.

We have received 11,762 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,751, and of these 3 have been received, and 8 confirmed, during the year 1854.

We have made 1260 altered Apportionments, and confirmed 1052; of these 150 have been received, and 147 confirmed during the year 1854.

We have received 574 Applications for the exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 548 of such exchanges, and of these 38 applications were received, and 42 exchanges confirmed during the year 1854.

At the close of 1854 we had confirmed 13,943 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract of our proceedings.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient Servants,

WM. BLAMIRE.
G. DARBY.
H. C. MULES.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

[1980]

ABSTRACT OF TITHE PROCEEDINGS.

Number of agreements received			7,070
Do.	confirmed	6,778	
Do.	superseded by awards	290	
			7,068
	Leaving actually in progress		2
Number of awards received			5,602
Do.	confirmed	5,417	
Do.	superseded by agreements	164	
			5,581
	Leaving actually in progress		21
Total number of agreements and awards confirmed			12,195
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption		387	
Number of apportionments received		11,762	
			12,149
Number of tithe districts in which rentcharges remain to be disposed of			46
Number of applications for the redemption of rentcharge received			198
Number of redemptions confirmed			184
Do.	in progress		14
Number of apportionments received			11,762
Do.	confirmed		11,751
Do.	in progress		11
Number of altered apportionments received			1,260
Do.	confirmed		1,052
Do.	in progress		208
Number of applications for the exchange of glebe lands received			574
Number of exchanges confirmed			548
Do.	in progress		26
Number of mergers of tithe or rentcharge received			13,946
Do.	confirmed		13,943
Do.	in progress		3

31st December 1854.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1855.

[For the Year 1854.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ABSTRACT

OF

"REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to consider the Steps to be taken for Restoration of the Standards of Weight and Measure."

The Commissioners to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by letter of 11th May 1838, referred the consideration of the course which it might appear best to pursue, under the peculiar circumstances of the late destruction of the Standard Weight and Measure, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament:

Having inspected the state of the standards recovered from the ruins of the Houses of Parliament; having collected the evidence of many persons from various classes, upon different points relating to the general question of standards; having examined the most important publications upon it; having made themselves acquainted with the state of the law in several foreign countries; and having attentively considered the subject in all its bearings: have the honour to submit the following Report:—

I. We shall in the first place describe the state of the standards recovered from the ruins of the House of Commons, as ascertained in our inspection of them made on 1st June 1838, at the Journal Office, where they are preserved under the care of Mr. James Gudge, principal Clerk of the Journal Office. The following list, taken by ourselves from inspection, was compared with a list produced by Mr. Gudge, and stated by him to have been made by Mr. Charles Rowland, one of the Clerks of the Journal Office, immediately after the fire, and was found to agree with it. Mr. Gudge stated that no other standards of length or weight were in his custody.

No. 1. A brass bar marked "Standard Yard, 1758," which on examination was found to have its right hand stud perfect, with the point and line visible, but with its left-hand stud completely melted out, a hole only remaining. The bar was somewhat bent, and discoloured in every part.

No. 2. A brass bar with a projecting cock at each end, forming a bed for the trial of yard-measures; discoloured.

No. 3. A brass bar, marked "Standard Yard, 1760," from which the left-hand stud was completely melted out, and which in other respects was in the same condition as No. 1.

No. 4. A yard-bed similar to No. 2; discoloured.

No. 5. A weight of the form marked $\frac{2\text{ lb.}}{1758}$ T., apparently of brass or copper; much discoloured.

No. 6. A weight marked in the same manner for 4 lbs., in the same state.

No. 7. A weight similar to No. 6, with a hollow space at its base, which appeared at first sight to have been originally filled with some soft metal that had been now melted out, but which on a rough trial was found to have nearly the same weight as No. 6.

No. 8. A similar weight of 8 lbs., similarly marked (with the alteration of 8 lbs. for 4 lbs.), and in the same state.

No. 9. Another, exactly like No. 8.

Nos. 10 and 11. Two weights of 16 lbs., similarly marked.

Nos. 12 and 13. Two weights of 32 lbs., similarly marked.

No. 14. A weight with a triangular ring-handle, marked "$\frac{\text{S.F.}}{1759}$ 17 lbs. 8 dwts. Troy," apparently intended to represent the stone of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, allowing 7,008 troy grains to each avoirdupois pound.

It appears from this list that the bar adopted in the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 1, for the legal standard of one yard, (No. 3 of the preceding list), is so far injured, that it is impossible to ascertain from it, with the most moderate accu-

racy, the statutable length of one yard. The legal standard of one troy pound is missing. We have therefore to report that it is absolutely necessary that steps be taken for the formation and legalising of new standards of length and weight.

II. With reference to the course which ought, in our opinion, to be adopted for the restoration of the standards, as well on the present occasion as on any future occurrence of the same kind, we proceed to advert to the nature of that definition of standards which we consider the best, and to the provisions for restoration in case of loss which we would propose for the adoption of the Government instead of those sanctioned by the existing law. With respect to the definition, we are of opinion that the definition contained in the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 1 and 4, by which the standard yard and pound are declared to be respectively a certain brass rod and a certain brass weight therein specified, is the best which it is possible to adopt. With respect to the provisions for restoration, we are not prepared to recommend the adoption of those prescribed by sections 3 and 5 of the same Act, whereby it is directed that, in case of loss of the metallic standards above mentioned, the yard shall be restored by taking the length which shall bear a certain proportion to the length of the pendulum, vibrating seconds of mean time, in the latitude of London, in a vacuum, at the level of the sea; and that the pound shall be restored by taking the weight which bears a certain proportion to the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water weighed in a certain manner. Since the passing of the said Act, it has been ascertained that several elements of reduction of the pendulum-experiments therein referred to are doubtful or erroneous; thus it was shown by Dr. Young, Phil. Trans., 1819, that the reduction to the level of the sea was doubtful; by Bessel, Astron. Nachr., No. 128, and by Baily, Phil. Trans., 1832, that the reduction for the weight of air was erroneous; by Baily, Phil. Trans., 1832, that the specific gravity of the pendulum was erroneously estimated, and that the faults of the agate planes introduced some degree of doubt; by Kater, Phil. Trans., 1830, and by Baily, Astron. Soc. Memoirs, vol. ix., that very sensible errors were introduced in the operation of comparing the length of the pendulum with Shuckburgh's scale, used as the representative of the legal standard. It is evident, therefore, that the course prescribed by the Act would not necessarily reproduce the length of the original yard. It appears also that the determination of the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water is yet doubtful (the greatest difference among the best English, French, Austrian, Swedish, and Russian determinations, cited in *L'Institut*, No. 373 [*Extracts of Papers*, &c., A. 14*], being about $\frac{1}{1,200}$ of the whole weight, whereas the mere operation of weighing may be performed to the accuracy of $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ of the whole weight). Several measures, however, exist, which were most accurately compared with the former standard yard (in particular the Royal Astronomical Society's Scale, described in their Memoirs, vol. ix, and the iron bars belonging to the Board of Ordnance, in the custody of Colonel Colby, alluded to in the *Extracts of Papers*, &c., C. 2); and several metallic weights exist which were most accurately compared with the former standard pound (Schumacher, Phil. Trans., 1836, and *Extracts*, C. 10 and 11); and by the use of these the values of the original standards can be respectively restored without sensible error. And we are fully persuaded that, with reasonable precautions, it will always be possible to provide for the accurate restoration of standards, by means of material copies which have been carefully compared with them, more securely than by reference to any experiments referring to natural constants. With these views we recommend the following course:—

1. That so much of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, as provides for the restoration of the standards in the manner therein mentioned, be repealed; and that the standard of length be defined, in subsequent enactments of the Legislature, either by the whole length of a certain piece of metal or other durable substance, supported in a certain manner, at a certain temperature (to the construction and dimensions of which, further allusion will be made in this Report): or, by the distance between two points or lines engraved upon the surface of a certain piece of metal or other durable substance, supported in a certain manner, at a certain temperature: but that the standard be in no way defined by reference to any natural basis, such as the length of a degree of meridian on the earth's surface in an assigned latitude, or the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in a specified place.

2. That the standard of weight be defined by a certain piece of metal or other durable substance.

3. That

3. That the standard of capacity be defined by the capacity which, under certain circumstances of the barometer and thermometer, contains a certain weight of distilled water, but that it be in no way defined by reference to the standard of length.

4. That, nevertheless, the contents of the standard of capacity, as expressed in units and fractions of units of the cubical measure dependent on the standard of length, be stated by way of recital, either in the preamble or in the body of the Act legalising the future standards, as the best determination made by scientific men which has come to the knowledge of the Legislature, and as permitted for use when it is impracticable to refer to trial by the weight of distilled water.

5. That four sets of copies (to be denominated the Parliamentary copies) of the standards of length and weight be made, in all respects similar to the legal standards of length and weight (which are hereinafter denominated the Parliamentary standards), and as nearly as possible equivalent to them: their difference from the Parliamentary standards, if appreciable, being carefully ascertained; and that the several Parliamentary copies be distinguished by proper marks.

6. That one set of the Parliamentary copies be inclosed in a case hermetically sealed, and imbedded within the masonry of some public building; and that the place in which it is inclosed be pointed out by a conspicuous inscription on the outside; and that this set of copies be not disturbed, without the sanction of an Act of Parliament.

7. That each Parliamentary standard be compared with the other three Parliamentary copies of that standard once in every 10 years; and that it be the duty of the officer to whom the care of the Parliamentary standards is intrusted, (hereinafter called the Warden of the Parliamentary standards), at the proper time, to solicit authority to make this comparison, by memorial addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and that this duty and others attaching to the Warden of the standards be specified in his official instructions.

8. That a full report of these comparisons be made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to be laid before Parliament, and to be published in the *London Gazette* within three months from the time of their being made; and that they be also entered in a register to be kept for that purpose, by the Warden of the standards.

9. That in the event of loss or injury of either or both of the Parliamentary standards, the Warden of the standards do memorialise the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for authority to collect the three Parliamentary copies of such standard or standards, and by reference to them, to make a new Parliamentary copy; which new Parliamentary copy, or one of the three old Parliamentary copies, as by Royal Proclamation shall be determined, is then to be adopted as the legal standard, and thenceforward to be called the Parliamentary standard; and that a report of this proceeding be laid before Parliament by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

10. That in the event of loss or injury of any one of the Parliamentary copies, the keeper of that copy do memorialise the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to direct the construction of a new copy.

11. That the Parliamentary standards, and each of the three sets of Parliamentary copies, be preserved in different offices, and under the charge of different keepers, with such precautions as, in experience, are found most available for their careful preservation; and that in selecting offices for this custody, Government offices be preferred to municipal offices.

12. That express provision be made for the periodic inspection of the standards and copies in the offices in which they are respectively preserved; and that the duty of inspecting the standards or copies be entered on the warrant or official instructions of the inspectors.

13. That each Parliamentary standard and each of the six Parliamentary copies be inclosed in a strong glazed case, to be inclosed within a wooden or metallic case; and that, at the periodical inspections, the standards and copies be inspected with some defined precautions; as, for instance, that the exterior case be opened only in the presence of the inspectors, but that the interior case be opened only by the special authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

14. That the inspectors do report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, after each inspection, on the state of preservation of the standards or copies.

III. On prosecuting our inquiries as to the measure and the weight which might be recommended to the Government as most proper to be used for the new standards of length and weight, it was impossible to avoid remarking, that the weight hitherto adopted for the standard weight of this empire, viz., the troy pound, is comparatively useless even in the few trades or professions in which troy weight is commonly used, and that to the great mass of the British population it is wholly unknown (*Extracts*, G. 41). From the evidence of persons best able to judge of the comparative use of troy weight and avoirdupois weight, we have received the statements, that the proportion does not exceed one set of troy weights to 2,000 sets of avoirdupois (*Extracts*, &c., G. 7), or one set of troy weights to 5,000 sets of avoirdupois (*Extracts*, G. 43), or one set of troy weights to many thousand sets of avoirdupois (*Extracts*, G. 15 and G. 31). The statements of medical men (*Extracts*, G. 26, and G. 33), and those of persons concerned in the trade of bullion (*Extracts*, G. 40*, and G. 40**), show that even to them the troy pound is useless. The avoirdupois pound, on the other hand, is universally known through this kingdom; and moreover, being now made equal to 7,000 grains, it is well adapted to subdivision by the decimal scale; an object which we think ought never to be placed out of view in considering the changes (in other respects producing no inconvenience) which may be made in the weights and measures of the country. We feel it our duty, therefore, to recommend that the *avoirdupois* pound be adopted instead of the *troy* pound as the standard of weight. With regard to the standard of length, we do not feel the necessity of proposing any change.

Having under our consideration the absolute values of the primary units of the weights and measures of the kingdom, we could not but perceive that a slight alteration in those values might be attended with some advantages. These are, the introduction of great simplicity into the relations to each other of our weights, measures of length, and measures of capacity, and even into the relations between the weights and measures of this kingdom and those of other countries (especially the countries in which the metrical system is adopted); their more complete adaptation to the decimal scale; and their assimilation, with a very great degree of approximation to natural constants. We did not overlook, however, the disadvantages which would result from such alteration, namely, the present inconvenience caused by any change of absolute values (especially in the measures of substances of a permanent nature), and the consequent difficulty of effecting such change; and the general feeling of insecurity created by an alteration which in some degree must affect the habits of every person in the country. After weighing most carefully these advantages and disadvantages, we have decided (though not with absolute unanimity), to recommend to the Government that no change be made in the values of the primary units of the weights and measures of this kingdom, or in the meaning of the names by which they are commonly denoted. With the view, therefore, of preserving most accurately for the primary weights and measures those values which it was proposed to establish by the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, we submit the following recommendations. We must remark that, in the construction of the standards, we have deemed it advisable to leave several points to the judgment of the persons who may be immediately intrusted with the superintendence of the construction; as the decision on these may possibly require a personal examination of some foreign standards, and may depend also on the peculiarities of the individual piece of metal, &c., employed. We have thought it desirable to premise one recommendation intended specially for the preserving of authentic testimony as to the values of those standards which, either from their antiquity, or from the purposes to which they have been applied, are historically important.

We propose, therefore,—

15. That the Government take steps for securing, in some public repository, with precautions against destruction by fire, or other injury, the various weights and measures which have been used in extensive public operations requiring great delicacy, as well as those which in former times have been used expressly for the purpose of establishing a connexion between the units of weight, of linear measure, and of measure of capacity. For some of these the Government would find it necessary to appeal to the courtesy of individuals or societies; others might probably be obtained by purchase. We wish particularly to indicate the cube, sphere and cylinder, used by Sir George Shuckburgh, as well as the various

standards

standards of measure of capacity made for him (in the possession of the Earl of Liverpool); the scale made for Sir George Shuckburgh (in the possession of the Royal Society, No. 43 of their printed catalogue); the scale used by Troughton as the basis for many excellent copies (in the possession of Mr. Simms, of Fleet-street): the scales which served as bases for the English surveys (that of General Roy, in the possession of Mrs. Browne, of Portland-place; and that of Ramsden, in the possession of Mr. Worthington, of Piccadilly); and the scale upon which the Indian survey is founded (in the possession of Mr. Jones, of Holborn). It is also desirable to unite with these, the ancient standards of the kingdom (now preserved in the Exchequer and other offices), as well as any ancient municipal standards which can be procured; and the remains of those which were recovered from the ruins of the Houses of Parliament; and to make arrangements for the ultimate deposit, in the same place, of the bars used as standards in the survey of Ireland, of those used in the survey at the Cape of Good Hope, and of the weights and measures employed in any other important operations of science or survey.

16. That the Government take steps for obtaining possession of all the weights and measures which have been carefully compared with the standards destroyed in the fire of the Houses of Parliament. Of these the principal are: For length—the scale of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the scale of the Royal Society, No. 46 in their printed catalogue (the three-feet bars of the Ordnance Survey being at the disposal of the Government). For weight—the troy pound of the Royal Society, No. 48 of their printed catalogue; that in the possession of Mr. Bingley; those at the Exchequer, Guildhall, the Mint, Edinburgh, and Dublin; and the platinum and brass pounds in the possession of Professor Schumacher; and in the instances in which the permanent possession of any of these measures and weights cannot be obtained, that negociations be entered upon for the loan of them for the purpose hereafter mentioned.

17. That the superintendence of the construction of the new Parliamentary standards be intrusted to a committee of scientific men, to be named by Her Majesty, subject to the general instructions which follow.

18. That the superintending committee be instructed to combine, in the way which may appear most advantageous, the evidence afforded by the Royal Astronomical Society's scale, by the Royal Society's scale, No. 46, and by the three-feet bars of the Ordnance survey; and by the use of these to construct a new standard of length, representing as nearly as possible the same measure as the lost standard.

19. That the whole length of the bar, or the distance between two points or lines marked upon it, be adopted as the Parliamentary standard of length; and that the bar bear no other divisions.

20. That the question of adopting the whole length or the distance between two points or lines, as well as the choice of material, and the general construction of the standard bar, be left to the decision of the superintending committee.

21. That the length of the new Parliamentary standard be one yard; there appearing to us no sufficient reason for departing from the length hitherto adopted for the standard.

22. That the thermometrical expansion of the standard bar be determined by actual experiment on it.

23. That the temperature at which the length defined by the standard bar represents the yard, be fixed by the superintending committee.

24. That a sufficient number of weights of multiples of grains be constructed (we would recommend 10 sets of 10, 100 and 1,000 grains); and that their relative errors be found by comparison among themselves, and their absolute errors by comparison with the copies of the old troy pound of 5,760 grains, referred to in Article 16.

25. That by the use of these, a platinum weight of 7,000 grains be constructed; and that this be declared the Parliamentary standard of weight, by the name of the pound weight; the distinctive word "avoirdupois" being hereafter omitted.

26. That this weight have no cavity.

27. That its specific gravity be determined by actual experiment.

28. That the circumstances of barometer and thermometer in which this weight is to be used for purposes of comparison, or which are to be adopted as the elements of reduction of such comparisons, be left to the decision of the superintending committee.

 29. That,

29. That, though the two new Parliamentary standards thus constructed be made to represent, as nearly as possible, the linear measure and the weight of the same denominations derived from the old standards, yet that the new standards be adopted absolutely as the legal standards; and that the provisions for their restoration in case of loss, by multiplication of Parliamentary copies and comparison with these copies, contained in Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 be made, without any further allusion to the standards destroyed in the fire of the Houses of Parliament, or any further reference to the copies mentioned in Article 16.

30. That no standard of capacity be constructed; the definition of the gallon as "the capacity which contains 10 pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches," as specified in the Act 5 Geo. 4, above-mentioned, being still retained.

31. That, under the same general instructions, the construction of the Parliamentary copies, as also the first comparison of the Parliamentary copies with the Parliamentary standards, and the deposition of the Parliamentary standards and the Parliamentary copies in their respective places of preservation, be intrusted to the same superintending committee.

32. That other copies of the Parliamentary standards be prepared under the superintendence of the same committee, to be sent to foreign governments.

33. That those governments be requested to send in return accurate copies of their respective standards; and that the copies of foreign standards, so sent, be placed in the repository alluded to in Article 15.

IV. Before we could decide upon the selection of secondary standards (to be used for immediate comparison with local standards and inspectors' standards), which we could recommend for the adoption of the Government, we found it necessary to institute inquiries as to the weights and measures most extensively used; and as to the practicable changes, which, with the least present inconvenience, might add most to the simplicity and uniformity of the scales of weight and measure, and might ultimately tend most to the general convenience. We have instituted these inquiries the more willingly, from the belief that the present opportunity is unusually favourable for the introduction of moderate changes of a systematic kind.

V. The first point which has called for our special notice, is the general question of decimal scale. In introducing this subject, we beg leave to invite the attention of the Government to the advantage and the facility of establishing in this country a decimal system of coinage. In our opinion, no single change which it is in the power of a Government to effect in our monetary system, would be felt by all classes as equally beneficial with this, when the temporary inconveniences attending the change had passed away. The facility consists in the ease of interposing between the sovereign (or pound) and the shilling, a new coin equivalent to two shillings (to be called by a distinctive name); of considering the farthing (which now passes as the $\frac{1}{960}$th part of the pound) as the the $\frac{1}{1,000}$th part of that unit; of establishing a coin of value equal to $\frac{1}{100}$th part of the pound; and of circulating, besides these principal members of a decimal coinage, other coins of values bearing a simple relation to them, including coins of the same value as the present shilling and sixpence. We do not feel ourselves at liberty further to enter into this subject; but we have felt it imperative on us to advert to it, because no circumstance whatever would contribute so much to the introduction of decimal scale in weights and measures, in those respects in which it is really useful, as the establishment of a decimal coinage.

VI. With regard to the decimal system in general, we think it undesirable to enforce it exclusively in all parts of the various scales of weight and measure, even were the attempt likely to be attended with fewer difficulties than would be experienced in this country. In our opinion, the scale of binary subdivision is well adapted to the small retail transactions which seldom become the subject of written accounts, and which constitute a large part of the daily transactions in every country. The decimal scale, however, appears to us to be by far the most convenient for all transactions which become the subject of written accounts, and for all transactions of whatever kind in which great numbers of weights and measures are combined by addition or multiplication. The recommendations to which we have been led by these considerations, will be more conveniently stated among those which are intended to remove the more obvious irregularities of the existing scales of weights and measures.

VII. The

VII. The second point to which our inquiries have been directed, is the possibility of removing the anomaly caused by the inconvenient relation of the land-chain and mile, and the superficial measures of acre, rood, and pole, to the yard and foot. We are fully impressed with the difficulty of interfering with this subject. The permanent character of land, the habits of the persons most commonly employed upon it, and the great extent of our registered surveys, make it almost impossible to effect a change in the principal superficial measures used for land (see *Extracts*, F. 1, 12, 13*); and the very simple decimal relation between the linear land-chain and the superficial acre (the acre being ten square land-chains), with the excellent centesimal subdivision of the land-chain (so admirably adapted to measures in which the next step of computation is always *multiplication*), insure the existence of the land-chain as a measure in ordinary use, so long as the acre shall be retained for superficial measure (*Extracts*, F. 6, 7, 12). The simple relation also between the land-chain and the mile (80 land-chains being equal to one mile), tend to retain it as a mere linear measure in more extensive use than it would otherwise obtain. On the other hand, the length of the land-chain (22 yards) is practically inconvenient when used for any other measures than those related to the mile and the acre; and, theoretically, it is the greatest anomaly in the whole English system of measures and weights. The length of the mile also, as expressed in the measures best known to the greatest part of the English people (the yard and the foot), is given by most inconvenient numbers (1,760 and 5,280). The course which we recommend for the removal of these inconveniences, without introducing the confusion which an attempt to alter the value of the acre would probably cause, is, to make such an alteration in the long linear measure as would give the advantages of a decimal multiplier, and would remove the temptation to use the land-chain for measures purely linear. Thus a measure of 1,000 yards may be introduced. perhaps at first concurrently with the mile (at least in some places), but with the ultimate view of wholly superseding the mile. Of the convenience of this measure, or of its double, 2,000 yards, approaching very near to the nautical mile, or the minute of a terrestrial degree, there is no doubt (*Extracts*, F. 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18). The land-chain would still be used for the measure of land; but, for mere linear measure, it would probably soon give way to some other measure more conveniently related to the length of 1,000 yards. A measure of 20 yards would answer this purpose; and as such a measure would soon be known as "a chain," we think it advisable that the actual chain of 22 yards should henceforward be distinguished as the "land-chain," which epithet would point out the use of measuring the superficial contents of land, for which alone it would then probably be employed.

The present subdivision of the acre into roods and poles is already considered inconvenient by surveyors; and its smallest member (the pole) is found to be hardly small enough for agricultural purposes (*Extracts*, H. 4.*) We would recommend that the influence of the Government be employed to introduce the use of the decimal subdivisions of the acre; of which the first step is actually given by the square land-chain, and the others are contained in the numerical expression obtained in the first multiplication for finding the area of a piece of ground.

Before leaving the subject of length-measures, we beg strongly to call the attention of Government to the importance of encouraging the use of the decimal scale, and especially of sanctioning its use where custom has already adopted it. We beg particularly to indicate the decimal subdivision of the foot (which is even now usually engraved on foot-rules and levelling-staves), as one extensively used in the practice of engineers, and one which we would recommend for the recognition of Government in every case.

The specific recommendations founded on these considerations, which we propose for the adoption of the Government, are the following:—

34. That it be submitted to both Houses of Parliament, to make it part of their Standing Orders relating to bills for turnpike roads, railways, canals, navigable rivers, embankments, piers, &c., that all measures of length exceeding 1,000 yards, be expressed by multiples of 1,000 yards, as far as integer multiples are sufficient: and that all remaining measures expressible by a whole number of yards less than 1,000, be expressed as that number of yards, and in no other way; and that provision be made by legislative enactment for levying posting duties, coach duties, railway duties, and other similar duties, by the same scale.

35. That the name *milyard*, or some other to be fixed by Act of Parliament, be recognised as describing the measure of 1,000 yards, without the necessity of further definition.

36. That provision be made for the erection of marks at every 1,000 yards' distance on all principal public roads, railways, and canals.

37. That it be submitted to both Houses of Parliament to alter that part of their Standing Orders relating to bills for railways, &c., which requires the expression of certain measures in feet and inches, so as to allow those measures to be expressed either in yards and decimal parts of a yard, or in feet and decimal parts of a foot.

38. That the acre and decimal parts of the acre be employed for superficial measures of land, in all surveys made by direction of the Government, and in all assessments and valuations made for the poor-rates and other rates, in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Colonies; and that the denomination *square-chain*, or *chain*, be recognised as describing the tenth part of the acre; and that some name to be fixed by Act of Parliament, be recognised as describing the thousandth part of the acre, without the necessity of further definition.

39. That so much of any Act of Parliament as requires that any measures of land be expressed in acres, roods, and poles or perches, be repealed; and that it be required for the future to express such measures in acres and decimal parts of an acre, in the same manner as is proposed for surveys made under the direction of Government.

VIII. In the third place, we have endeavoured to ascertain whether it is possible to remove the confusion caused by the existence of two scales of weight (namely, the one called the avoirdupois weight, and the other which, in its different modifications, is called troy weight or apothecaries' weight). That two modes of estimating weight should co-exist, is undoubtedly an evil; its bad effects are greatly increased by the identity of the names usedin the different scales for describing weights of very different values. Thus we have the *pound* in the avoirdupois scale, and the *pound* in the troy or apothecaries' scale, the former being *greater* than the latter in the proportion of 7,000 to 5,760; we have the *ounce* in the avoirdupois scale, and the *ounce* in the troy or apothecaries' scale, the former being *less* than the latter in the proportion of 7,000 to 7,680; we have the *dram* in the avoirdupois scale, and the *drachm* in the apothecaries' scale, the former being *less* than the latter in the proportion of 7,000 to 15,360. In examining into the actual uses of these several denominations, we see at once that it is impossible to abrogate the avoirdupois pound and ounce, which are used so extensively by persons of every class, that they must be considered as being emphatically the British weights. The avoirdupois dram, however, does not appear to be used at all (*Extracts*, G. 5*). The troy pound, as we have already mentioned, appears to be wholly useless; it is not used in contracts for gold and silver (G. 40**), or in medical prescriptions; and we are not aware of any obstacle whatever to its entire abolition, except the existence of certain printed tables for the reduction of assays of the precious metals, in which the denominations of the larger weights are expressed by multiples of troy pounds. We propose, with the view of removing the confusion caused by the existence of this pound, and at the same time of respecting the private interests which (though to a very inconsiderable extent) are concerned in the change, that the Government should compute and print, for the use of bullion merchants and assayers, a new edition of these tables, in which the larger weights shall be expressed by decimal multiples of the troy ounce, to the entire exclusion of the troy pound. We are inclined to think that the troy ounce itself could not be abolished at present without some difficulty; we think it right, however, that the persons using it should be imperatively required to describe it in such a manner that no confusion with the avoirdupois ounce can possibly occur. The remaining weights of the troy and apothecaries' scales may, for the present, be tolerated (for certain substances only), as leading to no ambiguity. Still we think it desirable that measures should now be taken which may ultimately tend to the removal of the troy scale; and remarking both the convenience of a decimal scale of subdivision of the avoirdupois pound, and the general willingness of bullion merchants to adopt a decimal scale, and remarking also that by descending in such a scale we arrive at a small weight (7 grains) bearing a simple relation to the grain on which the troy weight is based, we propose that the Government should use its influence for the introduction of such decimal

decimal scale. We beg to offer our whole plan in the following series of recommendations:

40. That the avoirdupois dram be no longer recognised in any contract.

41. That the troy pound be no longer recognised; and that the word "pound," or any letters or symbols commonly used to denote the pound, as applied to a weight, be always interpreted to mean the pound of 7,000 grains (formerly called the avoirdupois pound).

42. That the word "ounce" be always interpreted to mean $\frac{1}{16}$th part of the pound, except it be described as the "troy ounce."

43. That the use of the troy ounce and pennyweight be confined to gold, silver, and precious stones.

44. That in contracts applying to any other substance whatever (drugs included), no denomination be recognised lower than the pound, except the ounce, the grain, and the decimal parts of the pound.

45. That the name *millet*, or some other to be fixed by Act of Parliament, be recognised as describing the thousandth part of the pound, without the necessity of further definition.

46. That prescriptions for the combination of drugs may be made in apothecaries' weight.

47. That the Government do consider the expediency of preparing and printing, for the use of dealers in bullion, an edition of Tables, for facilitating the reduction of assays, equivalent to those now in use, but adapted to decimal multiples of the troy ounce, instead of multiples of the troy pound.

IX. Fourthly, we have considered the inconveniences of the weight of 14 lbs., or stone in common use, and its multiples 28lbs., 56lbs., and 112lbs. We have already expressed our opinion, that the scales which are most convenient are those proceeding by a decimal or by a binary progression. The stone of 14lbs. admitting of bisection only once, does not possess the conveniences of the latter; and, it is needless to observe, it cannot be in any way made to assimilate with the former. From the unanimity of opinion among the practical persons to whom we have addressed ourselves (see *Extracts*, H. 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 24, 29, 32), we are persuaded that a sale proceeding by decimal multiples of the pound would be immediately adopted by the public, provided the Government took steps for rendering the introduction of the new weights nearly simultaneous, and for diminishing the temporary inconvenience attending the change as far as possible. We do not wish to conceal the magnitude of this measure. From the information which we have received (*Extracts*, H. 13* and 26*), we think it probable that the quantity of weights of 14lbs. and its multiples, now in use, is not less than 30,000 tons; and that the expense of changing these weights for weights in the decimal scale would be between 100,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* (*Extracts*, H. 17*). We are, however, fully persuaded that the general convenience introduced by the change would be cheaply purchased at this price. The course which we recommend is the following:—

48. That after the expiration of the year commencing next after the passing of the Act, weights of 14lbs., 28lbs., 56lbs., 112lbs., or any of their multiples, except those occurring in the decimal scale hereinafter mentioned, be not legal for the sale of any commodity whatever, or for the purpose of weighing for any other commercial transaction; and that such weights be then liable to seizure by the inspectors of weights and measures, and to fine, in the same manner as false or defective weights.

49. That the only legal weights above one pound, be—weights of multiples of one pound not exceeding 10 pounds; and weights of 10 pounds and its multiples, not exceeding 100 pounds.

50. That the name *centner*, or some other to be fixed by Act of Parliament, be recognised as describing the weight of 100 pounds, without the necessity of further definition.

51. That the Government do consider the expediency of some plan of exchange by which the weights of 14lbs., 28lbs., 56lbs., and 112lbs. now in use may be withdrawn, and weights of 10lbs. 20lbs., 30lbs., 40lbs., 50lbs., and 100lbs., may be substituted for general use.

X. In the selection of the denominations of weight and measure which we would propose for the secondary standards, to be used for actual comparison with local standards in Great Britain and Ireland, and their colonial dependencies, we

have been guided principaliy by the considerations mentioned in the last four sections. In order to ascertain how far the secondary standards now in the Exchequer Office satisfy our wants, we proceeded, on the 16th June 1838, to inspect those standards. The list of the weights and measures kept there (furnished by John Bowen, Esq., superintendent of the office of weights and measures at the Exchequer) is as follows:—

Troy Weights.	Avoirdupois Weights.	Length Measure.
1 lb.	56 lbs.	1 Yard-bed and yard-rod.
6 ozs.	28 lbs.	
3 ozs.	14 lbs.	Measures of Capacity.
2 ozs.	7 lbs.	*Conical Shape.*
1 oz.	4 lbs.	Gallon
10 dwts.	2 lbs.	Quart
5 dwts.	1 lb.	Pint
3 dwts.	8 ozs.	
2 dwts.	4 ozs.	*Cylindrical Shape.*
1 dwt.	2 ozs.	Bushel
12 grains	1 oz.	Ditto
6 grains	8 drams	½ Bushel
3 grains	4 drams	Peck
2 grains	2 drams	Gallon
1 grain	1 dram	½ Gallon
	½ dram	Quart
	And a 10 lb. weight for testing the gallon.	Pint
		½ Pint
		Gill
		½ Gill

Upon these we have to remark, that the troy weights and avoirdupois weights require (in conformity with our preceding suggestions) a complete revision; the troy pound, the avoirdupois weights above 10 lbs., and the avoirdupois drams, ought to be removed, and other weights in the ascending decimal scale of troy ounces and avoirdupois pounds, and in the descending decimal scale from the avoirdupois pound, ought to be substituted. Some additions to the measures of capacity have been mentioned to us as desirable, as the 3-gallon, 5-gallon, and 9-gallon measures (see *Extracts* K. 25 and 26); and we think also that the very extensive use of the wine-bottle, and its ordinary recognition as a measure of $\frac{1}{5}$-gallon, are sufficient reasons for recommending that it be added. In the length measures there is great deficiency. Very strong representations have reached us (see *Extracts*, K. 7, 9, 11, 19, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32,) of the importance of keeping in the Exchequer Office, standards of 1, 2, and 10 feet, and of the land-chain of 22 yards; and to this we fully assent.

The weights and measures above alluded to are those used, or likely to be used, in the ordinary transactions of commerce. We think it desirable, however, that opportunity should be afforded for verifying the weights and measures used in more scientific operations; and we propose for these purposes the addition of weights on the decimal scale from the grain, and of a microscopic apparatus for accurate comparisons of the yard.

It does not appear that there is at present any distinct provision for the regular periodic comparison of the Exchequer standards with the Parliamentary standards; and suspicions have already been expressed (*Extracts*, K. 33, and L. 19) that the former are not now perfectly accurate. In the excellent regulations adopted in Prussia (*Extracts*, K. 23), it is ordered that all secondary standards be compared with the original standards at least once in 10 years; and we think that a provision of equal or greater stringency is highly desirable for this country.

We would remark, that the testimony of many practical men leads us to conclude that the material of which the present Exchequer standards are composed (soft yellow brass), is unfit for its purpose. We invite attention to the remarks in the *Extracts*, B. 9 and 18, K. 33, L. 19, 30, 52; but we must at the same time observe that other persons are satisfied with the material now used (*Extracts*, L. 4, 12, 38. 40).

The method of comparing, at the Exchequer, the weights and measures of capacity brought for comparison with the Exchequer standards, appears to us unexceptionable. The method of comparing the measures of length does not appear sufficiently good, as it gives no means of determining the amount of error of the measure compared.

In the marking of the measures compared, an important improvement may, as we think, be made. Every weight or measure approved is, in the existing system,

system, marked with the Exchequer mark by the blow of a hammer. To the weights little or no injury is done by this process; but it cannot fail to destroy the accuracy of measures, whether of length or of capacity. We propose, therefore, in regard to measures, to substitute a process of engraving for striking.

We conclude our remarks on the Exchequer standards, by stating that we do not conceive that the smallest assurance of identity is given by the indenture which now accompanies all standards compared at the Exchequer; and that the heavy stamp duty which must be paid for it, tending, as it does, to limit the extension of accurate standards (*Extracts*, K. 11, 12), among persons who are very desirous of possessing them (K. 7, 11), is, in our opinion, a serious evil.

We are not aware that there is at present any distinct provision for the transmission of our standards with accuracy to our extensive colonial possessions; and we wish to suggest that measures be taken for the regular transmission, at stated times, of accurate secondary standards, previously compared in England, to be compared with the principal standards in each of our colonies. We conceive that such comparison would be found useful, not only in those colonies in which British weights and measures are by law established, but also in the other colonies in which British weights and measures, although not by law established, must necessarily be often used or referred to.

We beg therefore to recommend,—

52. That the only secondary standards which are to be used in Great Britain and Ireland, in the verification and legalizing of local standards, be deposited at the Exchequer, and be denominated the Exchequer Standards.

53. That once in every five years the Exchequer standards of the yard and the pound be compared with the Parliamentary standards, and all the Exchequer standards be compared among themselves, and repaired if found incorrect: the first of such quinquennial comparisons to be made within one year after the passing of the Act.

54. That it be the duty of the Comptroller of the Exchequer to memorialize the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at the proper time, for authority to the Warden of the Parliamentary Standards to compare the Exchequer standards of the yard and the pound with the Parliamentary standards.

55. That, in order to avoid loss of time in the use of the Exchequer standards during the comparison, two sets of Exchequer standards be constructed (excepting the Exchequer standard of 22 yards hereafter mentioned), each to be alternately in the care of the Warden of the Parliamentary Standards, and of the Comptroller of the Exchequer.

56. That the Exchequer standards of length be measures and beds of one foot (the bed having divisions into inches, tenths of inches, and tenths and hundredths of feet); of two feet (the bed similarly divided); of one yard (the bed divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, and also into tenths and hundredths); of 10 feet (the bed divided into feet and tenths of feet); and a measure of the chain of 22 yards (divided into links).

57. That all the Exchequer standards, excepting only the measures of 10 feet and 22 yards, be of gun-metal.

58. That measures and beds not exceeding 10 feet in length, when brought for examination, be compared with the Exchequer standards by the use of a multiplying lever; and that no error be tolerated, in any measure or bed so brought for comparison, exceeding $\frac{1}{12,000}$th part of the whole.

59. That measures of 22 yards be compared by reference to a fixed apparatus; and that no error be tolerated exceeding $\frac{1}{20}$th part of an inch.

60. That there be also an Exchequer standard of one yard, in which the length of one yard is defined by two lines upon its surface, and which is furnished with a microscopic apparatus for accurate comparisons.

61. That, in the use of the Exchequer standards bearing subdivions, the accuracy of subdivisions, as well as that of the whole length of measures brought for examination, be examined; the fees for examination being adjusted in proportion to the trouble of the examination.

62. That the Exchequer standards of weight be 1 lb. and several multiples thereof, not exceeding 10lbs.; 10lbs. and several multiples thereof, not exceeding 100lbs.; 100lbs.; but no weight of 14lbs. or any multiple of 14lbs. except 70lbs. Also the tenth, hundredth, and thousandth part of the pound, and several multiples of them. Also the ounce, and several multiples of it; but no dram weights. Also 1 troy ounce, 10 troy ounces, 100 troy ounces, and several multiples

multiples of each; 1,000 troy ounces; but no weight of 12 troy ounces or any of its multiples (except those included in the decimal scale above described). Also 1 pennyweight, and several multiples of it. Also 1 grain, 10 grains, 100 grains, 1,000 grains, 10,000 grains, and several multiples of each.

63. That the Exchequer standards of weight be used in the trial of weights brought for examination in the same manner as at present; and that no greater error than $\frac{1}{20,000}$th part of the quantity weighed be tolerated.

64. That, in addition to the standards of capacity now in the Exchequer, there be deposited standards of $\frac{1}{8}$-gallon, 3, 5, and 9 gallons.

65. That the Exchequer standards of capacity be used in comparison as at present, and that no greater error than $\frac{1}{1,200}$th of the whole be tolerated.

66. That other Exchequer standards, representing other divisions and multiples of the principal weights and measures included in the decimal scale, be added from time to time as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may be pleased to direct.

67. That, in addition to the mark peculiar to the Exchequer Office, the year of comparison be marked upon each of the measures and weights which after examination are approved.

68. That the marks upon the measures of length and capacity be made by a process of engraving or drilling, instead of striking, as in the present practice.

69. That the present system of indenture as a mode of identifying stamped standards be discontinued; and that the total expense of obtaining the Exchequer examination be diminished, with the view of extending the advantage of certified standards to the public.

70. That a set of itinerant standards, consisting of a yard and a pound, be prepared by immediate comparison with the Parliamentary standards; and that they be accompanied with such multiples and submultiples thereof as may be considered expedient; and also with a standard gallon and its multiples and submultiples, for the purpose of passing from colony to colony and back again to England, in a certain rotation, in order to verify once in every ten years the correctness of colonial standards; that on every return to England of such itinerant standards they be compared with the Exchequer standards; that immediately on such comparison being made, it be the duty of the Comptroller of the Exchequer to memorialize Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to order the said itinerant standards to be passed on and duly employed; and that it be also the duty of the Comptroller of the Exchequer, in the event of their loss or injury, to memorialize the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to order their renewal and comparison with the Parliamentary Standards.

71. We beg to express our opinion of the great advantages which would accrue to the public if the Honourable East India Company would resolve on extending the benefit of a similar provision to the Indian Presidencies and their dependencies.

XI. On inquiring into the state of the present law, regarding local standards, a most serious omission has been pointed out to us. There is no direction for the repeated verification of the local standards, by comparison with the Exchequer standards, at certain times; and, without doubt, many of them are now erroneous to a large amount. In the Prussian law and in the Sardinian law (*Extracts*, L. 36 and 42*) it is directed that the comparison be made at least once in five years; the greater number of our English informants are inclined to fix upon a shorter time. (See *Extracts*, L. 1, 2, 6, 13, 18, 21, 22, 27, 32, 37, 39, 51, 54.) We recommend that, in fixing the time within which re-verification shall be required, the example of the Prussian and Sardinian laws be followed. Another measure ought, in our opinion, to be effected by the authority of the Government, namely, the fixing of mural standards of length in public places, where they may be accessible to the people generally. This is done under the Prussian law (*Extracts*, L. 36); and we are supported by the evidence of practical men (*Extracts*, L. 15, 35, 43, &c.) in our opinion, that it would conduce most powerfully to the dissemination of good measures of length.

In regard to the colonies, we think it desirable that central colonial standards should be provided, and regulations for comparison with local colonial standards should be enforced in nearly the same manner as in England.

The steps which we propose for the attainment of these objects are the following:—

72. That

72. That the construction and values of local standards, with the exception of the land-chain of 22 yards, be generally similar to those of the Exchequer standards.

73. That the local standards of the land-chain consist of not more than 30 pieces each.

74. That the local standards be brought to the Exchequer for verification and re-marking at least once in every five years (the first time to be within one year after the passing of the Act); otherwise to be insufficient for conviction on charges of use of false weights and measures; and that the local inspector be responsible, under penalty, for omission in forwarding or presenting the local standards for verification at the proper time.

75. That mural standards of the principal measures of length (1 foot, 2 feet, 1 yard, 10 feet, and, where practicable, 22 yards, and 100 feet) be securely fixed in or marked on the wall or floor of some public building, in each of certain principal towns, for public use; and that the local inspector of weights and measures do report at stated times on the condition of these mural standards to the municipal or county authorities, who shall be responsible for keeping them in good order; but that these mural standards be not valid for conviction on charges of false measures.

76. That the towns in which these mural standards are to be fixed be named in the Act of Parliament; and that they include at least every town in which assizes are held, and every town with a population exceeding 10,000 persons; and that Her Majesty be empowered, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct the addition of other towns and places to the list.

77. That a set of local standards, carefully compared with the Exchequer standards, be forwarded to each of the colonies, there to be used as colonial central standards, and that provision be made for the distribution of colonial local standards through the respective colonies, to be verified therein by comparison with the colonial central standards, in the same manner as local standards in England with the Exchequer standards, and subject to the same regulations; and that such colonial central standards be kept in each colony in the principal town or metropolis of such colony, in the office of the Surveyor-general, or in custody of some other officer to be appointed by the Governor of the colony as warden, who shall be responsible for their safe custody.

XII. In prosecuting our inquiries upon the subject of standards, many points have been brought before us, illustrating the state of the law and the practice as regards the use of standards, which, in our opinion, imperatively require an alteration of the existing laws. We will first allude to those which apply to the powers of inspectors of weights and measures. It seems undoubtedly to have been the intention of the framers of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 28, that an inspector, duly appointed, and once authorised in writing under the hand of a justice of the peace, should have power to enter all shops, &c., within his district, for the purpose of examining weights, &c.; and, if any were found unjust, of seizing the same, and bringing the parties using them before the magistrates. But it appears that, from the very promulgation of the Act, the legality of this general power has been contested, and the office of inspector has in consequence lost the principal part of its utility (see *Extracts*, M. 2, 6, 7, 14, 20, 24). At a very late period only (see M. 3, the last communication received by us on this subject), a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench has apparently established the validity of the general authority, but there still exists so much doubt upon it, that no inspector considers himself safe in acting upon such authority. The law applying to this subject requires explanation. Another matter, upon which many strong statements have reached us, is, the great irregularity in the execution of the laws caused by the reservation of the privilege of inspecting and stamping to certain corporate bodies, leet juries, &c., by 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 42, 44, 45. For a detail of these, we must beg to refer to the *Extracts*, M. 1, 15, 16, 17, 23, 28; but we may here state our conviction that the law can never be efficiently enforced, except privileges of this kind be wholly abrogated. Indeed it appears to us, that it will ultimately be found necessary to establish a complete system of inspection, as suggested in the *Extracts*, M. 8, in some degree similar to those of the Prussian and Sardinian governments (M. 18 and 25). The recommendations which we now propose are as follows:—

78. That the powers of inspectors of weights and measures be extended and explained, so as to enable them to examine and seize for trial before a magistrate,

weights, measures, and weighing-machines, which they have good reason for supposing to be unjust, without warrant, wherever they are found; and also to enter, for the purpose of such examination, any place where goods are exposed, or kept, or measured, or weighed, for sale or other commercial purpose: and, with special warrant of a magistrate, to enter for such examination into any place whatever.

79. That the system of inspection and registration of weights and measures be organized on a complete and uniform plan throughout the kingdom, with gradations of officers, to whom the general control of the inspection and registration is to be intrusted. We beg to suggest for the consideration of Government, whether these duties might not be efficiently performed by the officers of Excise.

80. That the powers of corporate bodies, leet juries, &c., in respect to the stamping of weights and measures, be wholly abolished, as being productive of no advantage to themselves, and as being pernicious to the public by the irregularity and insecurity which they produce in the examination of weights and measures. We beg to urge this recommendation as, in our opinion, of very high importance.

XIII. In regard to the regulations affecting tradesmen's weights and measures, the point which has been most prominently brought before us, is the insufficiency of the assurance given by the stamp upon weights in the form in which they are usually made (see *Extracts*, N. 6, 8, 12, 18, 27, 32). This defect will be corrected by a simple regulation as to the extent of the surface of soft metal on which the inspector's stamp is to be placed. The examination of goods in parcels professing to contain a certain weight, ought undoubtedly, in our opinion, to be included in the powers of the inspector. Instruments of all kinds used for weighing, whether large or small, ought to be liable to examination, and to fine if found incorrect. Much stress has been laid, in the opinions given to us, on the importance of requiring that all wooden measures (casks excepted), and all measures used for sales in the open air, be cylindrical, with their diameter equal to their depth (*Extracts*, N. 11, 14), but we are disposed to think the latter provision unnecessary. The principal reason for urging it appears to be, that, as a single dimension would define the capacity of a measure, it would afford great facility for the hasty examination of measures used in fairs and other public places to which it is inconvenient to carry the local standards for comparison; but we are satisfied that by the use of a very simple gauging scale (specimens of which in two forms have been laid before us), the examination may be made with equal facility, whatever be the proportion of the diameter and depth of the vessel, provided that it be cylindrical (N. 24*). The evidence brought before us as to the inaccuracy of measuring chains (D. 5, and L. 35), appears to demand a distinct enactment defining the cautions under which any measures made with them may be received. We have little to remark with regard to the other regulations that we recommend; but we wish to allude to two which have been urged upon us, but which, after consideration, we think it undesirable to recommend. The first is, the stamping of wine-bottles in their manufacture, and their subsequent examination and destruction if found incorrect (see the Prussian Law, *Extracts*, O. 25). A very serious objection to this measure is the depreciation which it would cause in the value of the immense stock of unstamped wine-bottles now on hand (*Extracts*, O. *1). The second is, the marking of the contents on all brewers' and other tradesmen's casks in which beer and other liquors are delivered for sale (*Extracts*, O. 25.) To this the same objection does not apply; and we relinquish it for the present only on account of the great dissatisfaction which such a step would excite among brewers and others similarly circumstanced (O. 34). The recommendations which we have to present are the following:—

81. That no weight or measure be stamped by the local inspector, except it express the same denomination of weight or measure as one of the Exchequer standards.

82. That no unstamped weight or measure be legal for purposes of sale or other commercial transaction, excepting glass vessels, earthenware vessels, and casks.

83. That every iron weight have only one leaden plug for adjustment, as little larger than the inspector's stamp as may be practically necessary to receive its impression.

84. That every weight be distinctly marked with words or figures denoting the value of the weight which it professes to represent.

85. That weights of the troy ounce and the pennyweight and their multiples be marked with the word "troy" at length, in addition to the mark denoting the value of the weight.

86. That

86. That any mass or parcel of any sort of goods, professing to contain a certain weight of such goods, exposed or kept for sale, be subject to the inspector's examination, and to seizure and fine if found unjust; but that the inspector's power do not extend to the opening of such parcel, unless on weighing it with its covering, if any, as prepared for delivery, there shall appear ground for supposing it to contain less than its professed weight of the said goods.

87. That instruments for the purpose of weighing (except weigh-bridges), be specially included in the powers of the inspectors, as regards examination and seizure as well as fine, if found unjust.

88. That weigh-bridges be liable to examination by the inspector, and to fine if found unjust.

89. That where it shall be impracticable to ascertain the contents of any vessel by the weight of distilled water which it contains, or by pouring water into it from a standard measure, it be permitted to ascertain the contents by gauging (the gallon being assumed to be 277·274 cubic inches), or by pouring seed into it from a standard measure.

90. That all measures of capacity constructed of wood, stamped after the passing of this Act (not having been previously stamped), be of a cylindrical form, with a plain and even bottom.

91. That every measure of capacity made of wood or metal be distinctly marked with words or figures denoting the value of the capacity which it professes to represent.

92. That the wine-bottle be recognised as a measure containing one-sixth part of the gallon.

93. That in the examination of measures of length, subdivisions of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$th of a yard be verified.

94. That chains used in the measure of land, consisting of not more than 30 pieces, be examined and stamped by the inspector; and that no person shall be admitted to give evidence in any court of justice of having measured land, after the passing of this Act, with any other than a stamped measure, or a measure which has been compared, on each day on which any part of the measurement has been made, with a stamped measure, or with one of the mural standards mentioned in article 75.

95. That every false weight, weighing-machine or measure in the possession of a tradesman render him liable to a separate penalty.

XIV. The few recommendations which we propose to add, relate to the means which may with advantage be adopted for facilitating the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures, and for reconciling the habits of the people to so considerable a change. The principal steps which we recommend for this purpose are, the publication of an authorised table of denominations, and the prohibition of publication of other denominations. The provision in the 5th & 6th W. 4, c. 63, s. 31, is not in our opinion sufficiently extensive. We propose the following measures:—

96. That the Act of Parliament regulating standards, weights and measures, do contain a distinct statement in a tabular form of all the denominations of weight and measure recognised by the Legislature, and the purposes for which each is recognised, with their value expressed in terms of the units of weight and measure which are adopted for the standards; and that all local and customary use of the denominations therein contained, differing from their meaning as it is there stated, be prohibited by distinct enactment.

97. That every contract be declared void in which the quantity of the matter or thing of which the contract treats, shall be expressed in denominations different from those proposed to be legalized in such tabular statement, or shall be expressed in any customary weight or measure of any place, district, or market different therefrom, or according to any usage or mutual understanding between the parties to the said contract; unless, in the case of such contract being in writing, the denominations, customary weights or measures, usages or mutual understandings, be expressly defined and explained in the body of the contract, and in the operative clauses thereof, in terms of the said legalized denominations.

98. That the publication of tables of weights, measures and coins, professing to be those actually in use in Great Britain and Ireland, at the time of publication, other than those legalized by the Act, be prohibited.

99. That in all contracts in which numbers are specified, such numbers be interpreted according to their true and natural sense, any custom of trade or local

or temporary usage notwithstanding; and that in all cases where numbers shall be contracted for under special names, such as the dozen, the score, the gross, &c., such names shall be interpreted according to their general acceptation.

We beg leave to transmit a copy of the "Extracts of papers, printed and manuscript, laid before the Commission appointed to consider the steps to be taken for restoration of the Standards of Weight and Measure, and the subjects connected therewith," to which frequent reference has been made in this Report; and to refer generally to it for the principal evidence which has been collected by us, and upon which our recommendations have partly been founded.

G. B. Airy.
F. Baily.
J. E. D. Bethune.
J. F. W. Herschel.
J. G. S. Lefevre.
J. W. Lubbock.
Geo. Peacock.
R. Sheepshanks.

21 December 1841.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ABSTRACT

OF

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to consider the Steps to be taken for RESTORATION of the STANDARDS of WEIGHT and MEASURE.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

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